

\$_SERVER

REQUEST_URI	PHP_SELF	SERVER_NAME
contains the URI of the current page. So if the full path of a page is <code>https://www.w3resource.com/html/html-tutorials.php</code> , <code>\$_SERVER['REQUEST_URI']</code> would contain <code>/html/html-tutorials.php</code>	is the name of the currently executing script. When you use <code>\$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']</code> , it returns the file name <code>/example/index.php</code> both with and without the file name typed in the URL. When variables are appended at the end, they were truncated and again <code>/example/index</code>	gives the value of the server name as defined in host configuration (i.e for Apache the Apache . conf file). <code>\$_SERVER['HTTP_HOST']</code> gives you the domain name through which the current request is being fulfilled and is more directly related to the request

MyISAM to InnoDB

MyISAM	InnoDB
Default storage engine as of MySQL 5.5	default storage engine before MySQL 5.5
ACID* complaint	Not ACID complaint
Transactional	Non_transactional
Row level locking	Table level locking
Row data stored in pages as per primary key order	No particular order of data stored
Support foreign keys	Does not support relationship constraint
No full text search	full text search

Primary and Unique

Primary	Unique
Primary key can't accept null value	unique key can accept only one null value
By default , primary key clustered index and data in the database table is physically organized in the sequence of clustered index	By default , primary key is a unique non clustered index
We can have only one primary key in a table	We can have more than one unique key in a table
primary key can be made foreign key into another table	In SQL Server, unique key can be made foreign key into another table