

PHP SUPERGLOBALS

INTRODUCTION PHP

SUPERGLOBALS

SUPERGLOBALS are built-in variables that are always available in all scopes.

Several predefined variables in PHP are "superglobals", which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

The PHP superglobal variables are:

- `$GLOBALS`: is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script

- `$_SERVER`: holds information about headers, paths, and script locations

- `$_REQUEST`: is used to collect data after submitting an HTML form**

- `$_POST`: used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="post"**

- `$_GET`: used to collect form data after submitting an HTML form with method="get"**

- `$_FILES`

- `$_ENV`

- `$_COOKIE`

- `$_SESSION`

FORM SUBMIT

\$_REQUEST

\$_POST

\$_GET

\$var1

\$var2

\$var3

\$var1

\$var2

\$var3

GET and POST

Both GET and POST create an array (e.g. `array(key => value, key2 => value2, key3 => value3, ...)`). This array holds key/value pairs, where keys are the names of the form controls and values are the input data from the user.

Both GET and POST are treated as `$_GET` and `$_POST`. These are superglobals, which means that they are always accessible, regardless of scope - and you can access them from any function, class or file without having to do anything special.

`$_GET` is an array of variables passed to the current script via the URL parameters.

`$_POST` is an array of variables passed to the current script via the HTTP POST method.

PHP forms

forms

```
<form action="action.php" method="post">  
  <p>Your name: <input type="text" name="name" /></p>  
  <p>Your age: <input type="text" name="age" /></p>  
  <p><input type="submit" /></p>  
</form>
```

Your name:

Your age:

Enviar

```
<form action="action.php" method="post">
  <p>Your name: <input type="text" name="name" /></p>
  <p>Your age: <input type="text" name="age" /></p>
  <p><input type="submit" /></p>
</form>
```

FORM SUBMIT

\$_REQUEST – action.php

\$_POST

\$_GET

\$name

\$age

GET and POST

WHEN TO USE GET?

Information sent from a form with the GET method is **visible to everyone** (all variable names and values are displayed in the URL). GET also has limits on the amount of information to send. The limitation is about 2000 characters. However, because the variables are displayed in the URL, it is possible to bookmark the page. This can be useful in some cases.

GET may be used for sending non-sensitive data.

Note: GET should NEVER be used for sending passwords or other sensitive information!

WHEN TO USE POST?

Information sent from a form with the POST method is **invisible to others** (all names/values are embedded within the body of the HTTP request) and has **no limits** on the amount of information to send.

Moreover POST supports advanced functionality such as support for multi-part binary input while uploading files to server.

However, because the variables are not displayed in the URL, it is not possible to bookmark the page.