HTTP Environment Variables

GATEWAY_INTERFACE
The revision of the CGI specification this server supports, example:
`GATEWAY_INTERFACE=CGI/1.1`

PATH
The PATH(s) available to the server for this web site, example:
`PATH=/sbin:/usr/sbin:/bin:/usr/bin:/usr/X11R6/bin`

QUERY_STRING
The information (if any) following the "?" in the URL for this request, for example, myform.html?a=b&c=d would provide
`QUERY_STRING=a=b&c=d`

Among other uses this is the format that forms use with the POST method to send data to the server.
Note: CGI variables are not initialised before calling SSI - they are not separated into discrete entries. Instead, you must access them as a 'raw' string using the $QUERY_STRING variable, for instance, in the above example expr="${a} = 'b'" DOES NOT WORK but expr="${QUERY_STRING} = /a=b/" DOES WORK.
Notes about QUERY_STRING Limits: By default Apache allows a maximum QUERY_STRING length of 8190 bytes. This value can be modified in two ways. At compile time by setting the variable DEFAULT_LIMIT_REQUEST_FIELDSIZE when Apache is built. At run time by setting the **httpd.conf** directives **LimitRequestFieldsize** (default of 8190 or the value of DEFAULT_LIMIT_REQUEST_FIELDSIZE if different) or **LimitRequestLine** (default 8190 or the value of DEFAULT_LIMIT_REQUEST_FIELDSIZE if different). Obviously when using the latter two directives the value cannot be increased beyond 8190 unless the compile time variable has also been increased.

REMOTE_ADDR
The IP address of the host making this request, example:
`REMOTE_ADDR=207.35.76.27`

REMOTE_PORT
The port number used by the remote host when making this request, example:
`REMOTE_PORT=4325`

REQUEST_METHOD
The method used for this request for HTTP "GET", HEAD" or "POST", example:
`REQUEST_METHOD=GET`

REQUEST_URI
The URI for this request (relative to DOCUMENT_ROOT), example:
`REQUEST_URI=/tech/web/ssi.htm`

SCRIPT_FILENAME
The path to the script being executed (relative to DOCUMENT_ROOT), example:
`SCRIPT_FILENAME=/tech/web/ssi.htm`

SCRIPT_NAME
The file name of the script being executed (relative to DOCUMENT_ROOT), example:
`SCRIPT_NAME=/tech/web/ssi.htm`

SERVER_ADDR
The IP address of the server for this URL, example:
`SERVER_ADDR=207.35.76.24`

SERVER_ADMIN
The administrators e-mail address for this SERVER_NAME, example:
`SERVER_ADMIN=webmaster@zytrax.com`

SERVER_NAME
The servers host name, DNS alias or IP address. For Apache the name appearing on the relevant ServerName directive (may be in the general section or a <virtualhost> section, example:
`SERVER_NAME=www.zytrax.com`

SERVER_PORT
The port number on this server to which this request was directed, example:
`SERVER_PORT=80`

SERVER_PROTOCOL
The name and revision of the protocol that delivered the current request, example:
`SERVER_PROTOCOL=HTTP/1.1`

SERVER_SIGNATURE
The HTML string that may be embedded in the page to identify this host, example:
`SERVER_SIGNATURE=<ADDRESS>Apache/1.3.14 Server at www.zytrax.com Port 80</ADDRESS>`

SERVER_SOFTWARE
The name and version of the information server answering the query, example:
`SERVER_SOFTWARE=Apache/1.3.14 (Unix) (Red-Hat/Linux) PHP/4.0.3pl1`

HTTP Header Variables

The following variables are constructed from the HTTP header information supplied by the requestor.

HTTP_ACCEPT
The MIME types the requestor will accept as defined in the HTTP header, example:
`HTTP_ACCEPT=*/*`

HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING
The MIME types the requestor will accept as defined in the HTTP header, example:
`HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING=gzip, deflate`

HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE
The LANGUAGE types the server is requested to accept as defined in the HTTP header and typically used for content negotiation, example:
`HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE=en-us`

HTTP_CONNECTION
The type of connection as defined in the HTTP header, example:
`HTTP_CONNECTION=Keep-Alive`

HTTP_COOKIE
The value of any cookie in the HTTP header. Standard cookie formats are defined by RFC 2965 (Set-Cookie2 header) and the older (non-standard) netscape cookie format.

HTTP_HOST
The base URL of the host, example:
`HTTP_HOST=www.zytrax.com`

HTTP_REFERER
The URL of the page that made this request. If linked from e-mail or manually entered this value is NULL.
`HTTP_REFERER=http://www.zytrax.com/tech/web/`

HTTP_USER_AGENT
The browser id or user-agent string identifying the browser (nominally defined by RFC 1945 and RFC 2068). See here for our current list.
`HTTP_USER_AGENT=Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 5.0; Windows NT; DigExt)`

SSI Extensions
This section defines the additional variables made available by SSI.

DATE_GMT
The current date and time in Greenwich Mean Time (now Unviversal Co-ordinated Time (UCT) in the default or #config defined format).
`DATE_GMT=Thursday, 03-May-2001 21:18:54 GMT`

DATE_LOCAL
The current date and time in the local (server) timezone (in the default or #config defined format).
`DATE_LOCAL=Thursday, 03-May-2001 17:18:54 EDT`

DOCUMENT_ROOT
The root directory of this site defined by the 'DocumentRoot' directive in the General Section or a <virtualhost> section, example:
`DOCUMENT_ROOT=/var/www/zytrax`

DOCUMENT_NAME
The file name (excludes directories) of the document requested by the user, example:
`DOCUMENT_NAME=ssi.htm`

DOCUMENT_PATH_INFO
Not well documented, but it seems that if there is query string information following the URL (starts with a '?'), for instance, ../index.html?x=a, the data (x=a) is placed in QUERY_STRING. If the additional data starts with a /, for instance, ../index.html/path?x=a the data (path?x=a) is placed in the DOCUMENT_INFO_PATH variable. Apache 2.x allows the behaviour to be controlled using the AcceptPathInfo directive
`DOCUMENT_PATH_INFO=`

DOCUMENT_URI
The URL path of the document requested by the user, example:
`DOCUMENT_URI=/tech/web/ssi.htm`

LAST_MODIFIED
The last modification date of the document (file) requested by the user (in the default or #config defined format). This variable is not changed for SSI included files.
`LAST_MODIFIED=Thursday, 03-May-2001 17:18:45 EDT`

USER_NAME
The user name of the web site in which this web site runs, example:
`USER_NAME=zytrax`