THEORY QNS

**1. Describe the Autoglobals or Superglobals**

**Superglobals** (also known as **autoglobals**) are predefined variables in PHP that are available globally across all scopes of a script (i.e., they are accessible from any part of the code without needing to declare them as global). These variables are typically used to collect data from user input, server information, session details, and more.

**2. Describe the Limitations of Using the GET Method to Submit Form Data**

The **GET** method has several limitations:

* **Limited data length**: The data sent via GET is appended to the URL, and there is a limit to the length of the URL (around 2048 characters in most browsers).
* **Security concerns**: Data sent using GET is visible in the URL, which makes it unsuitable for transmitting sensitive information (such as passwords or credit card numbers).
* **Browser caching**: GET requests can be cached by browsers, which may lead to incorrect results in certain situations (such as submitting the same form multiple times).
* **Bookmarking**: Since the data is part of the URL, the form data can be bookmarked, which may not be desirable in certain cases.

**3. Which Element of the $\_SERVER Auto-Global is Used to Refer to the Current Script?**

The $\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF'] element of the $\_SERVER superglobal is used to refer to the current executing script. It returns the path of the current script relative to the root.

**Example**:

php

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<?php

echo $\_SERVER['PHP\_SELF']; // Outputs the filename of the current script

?>

If the script is located at https://example.com/test/form.php, the output would be:

bash

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/test/form.php

**4. Which Auto-Global is Used for Uploaded Files and What Are Its Element Names?**

The $\_FILES superglobal is used for handling file uploads. It stores information about files uploaded via a form using the POST method and the enctype="multipart/form-data" attribute.

**Elements of $\_FILES**:

* $\_FILES['file']['name'] – The original name of the uploaded file.
* $\_FILES['file']['type'] – The MIME type of the uploaded file.
* $\_FILES['file']['tmp\_name'] – The temporary filename where the file is stored on the server.
* $\_FILES['file']['error'] – Any error code associated with the file upload.
* $\_FILES['file']['size'] – The size of the uploaded file in bytes.

**5. What is the Difference Between GET and POST Method When a Form is Submitted?**

| **Feature** | **GET Method** | **POST Method** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Data Transmission** | Appends form data to the URL as a query string. | Sends form data in the HTTP request body. |
| **Visibility** | Data is visible in the URL. | Data is hidden from the URL (more secure). |
| **Data Length** | Limited to around 2048 characters due to URL length limits. | No limit on data size (limited by server configurations). |
| **Security** | Less secure since data is visible in the URL (not for sensitive data). | More secure since data is not visible in the URL. |
| **Bookmarking** | Data can be bookmarked and shared via URL. | Data cannot be bookmarked or shared. |
| **Use Cases** | Best for simple data retrieval, such as search forms. | Best for form submissions involving sensitive data, like login forms. |
| **Browser History** | Data is stored in browser history. | Data is not stored in browser history. |
| **Caching** | GET requests are often cached by the browser. | POST requests are not cached by default. |