



Chapter 1-part 2:Global Variables - Superglobals

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What is PHP superglobal variables?

Several **predefined variables** in PHP are "superglobals", which means that they are **always accessible**, regardless of scope

You can access them **from any function, class or file** without having to do anything special.

Superglobal variables

The PHP superglobal variables are:

\$GLOBALS

\$_SERVER

\$_REQUEST

\$_POST

\$_GET

\$_FILES

\$_ENV

\$_COOKIE

\$_SESSION

PHP \$GLOBALS

\$GLOBALS is a PHP super global variable which is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script. PHP stores all global variables in an array called **\$GLOBALS**[*index*]. The *index* holds the **name of the variable**.

```
<?php
    $x = 75;
    $y = 25;
    function addition(){
        $GLOBALS['z'] = $GLOBALS['x'] + $GLOBALS['y'] ;
    }
    addition() ;
    echo $z;
?>
```

PHP \$_SERVER

\$_SERVER is a PHP super global variable which holds information about headers, paths, and script locations.

```
<?php
echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'] . "<br />";
echo $_SERVER['SERVER_NAME'] . "<br />";
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_HOST'] . "<br />";
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER'] . "<br />";
echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'] . "<br />";
echo $_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME'] . "<br />";
?>
```

PHP \$_SERVER

Element / Code	Description
<code>\$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']</code>	Returns the filename of the currently executing script
<code>\$_SERVER['GATEWAY_INTERFACE']</code>	Returns the version of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) the server is using
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_ADDR']</code>	Returns the IP address of the host server
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_NAME']</code>	Returns the name of the host server (such as www.w3schools.com)
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_SOFTWARE']</code>	Returns the server identification string (such as Apache/2.2.24)
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_PROTOCOL']</code>	Returns the name and revision of the information protocol (such as HTTP/1.1)

PHP \$_SERVER

<code>\$_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']</code>	Returns the request method used to access the page (such as POST)
<code>\$_SERVER['REQUEST_TIME']</code>	Returns the timestamp of the start of the request (such as 1377687496)
<code>\$_SERVER['QUERY_STRING']</code>	Returns the query string if the page is accessed via a query string
<code>\$_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT']</code>	Returns the Accept header from the current request
<code>\$_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET']</code>	Returns the Accept_Charset header from the current request (such as utf-8,ISO-8859-1)
<code>\$_SERVER['HTTP_HOST']</code>	Returns the Host header from the current request
<code>\$_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']</code>	Returns the complete URL of the current page (not reliable because not all user-agents support it)

PHP \$_SERVER

<code>\$_SERVER['HTTPS']</code>	Is the script queried through a secure HTTP protocol
<code>\$_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']</code>	Returns the IP address from where the user is viewing the current page
<code>\$_SERVER['REMOTE_HOST']</code>	Returns the Host name from where the user is viewing the current page
<code>\$_SERVER['REMOTE_PORT']</code>	Returns the port being used on the user's machine to communicate with the web server
<code>\$_SERVER['SCRIPT_FILENAME']</code>	Returns the absolute pathname of the currently executing script
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_ADMIN']</code>	Returns the value given to the SERVER_ADMIN directive in the web server configuration file (if your script runs on a virtual host, it will be the value defined for that virtual host)

PHP \$_SERVER

<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_PORT']</code>	Returns the port on the server machine being used by the web server for communication (such as 80)
<code>\$_SERVER['SERVER_SIGNATURE']</code>	Returns the server version and virtual host name which are added to server-generated pages
<code>\$_SERVER['PATH_TRANSLATED']</code>	Returns the file system based path to the current script
<code>\$_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME']</code>	Returns the path of the current script
<code>\$_SERVER['SCRIPT_URI']</code>	Returns the URI of the current page

getEnv(...) Function

The function **getEnv("variable_name")** returns the value of a given environment variable.

```
<body>
<?php
    echo getEnv("HTTP_USER_AGENT") . "<br />";
    echo $_SERVER['HTTP_USER_AGENT'] . "<br />";
?>
</body>
```

putEnv(...) Function

The function **putEnv("variable_name=value")** changes the **value** of a given **environment variable**.

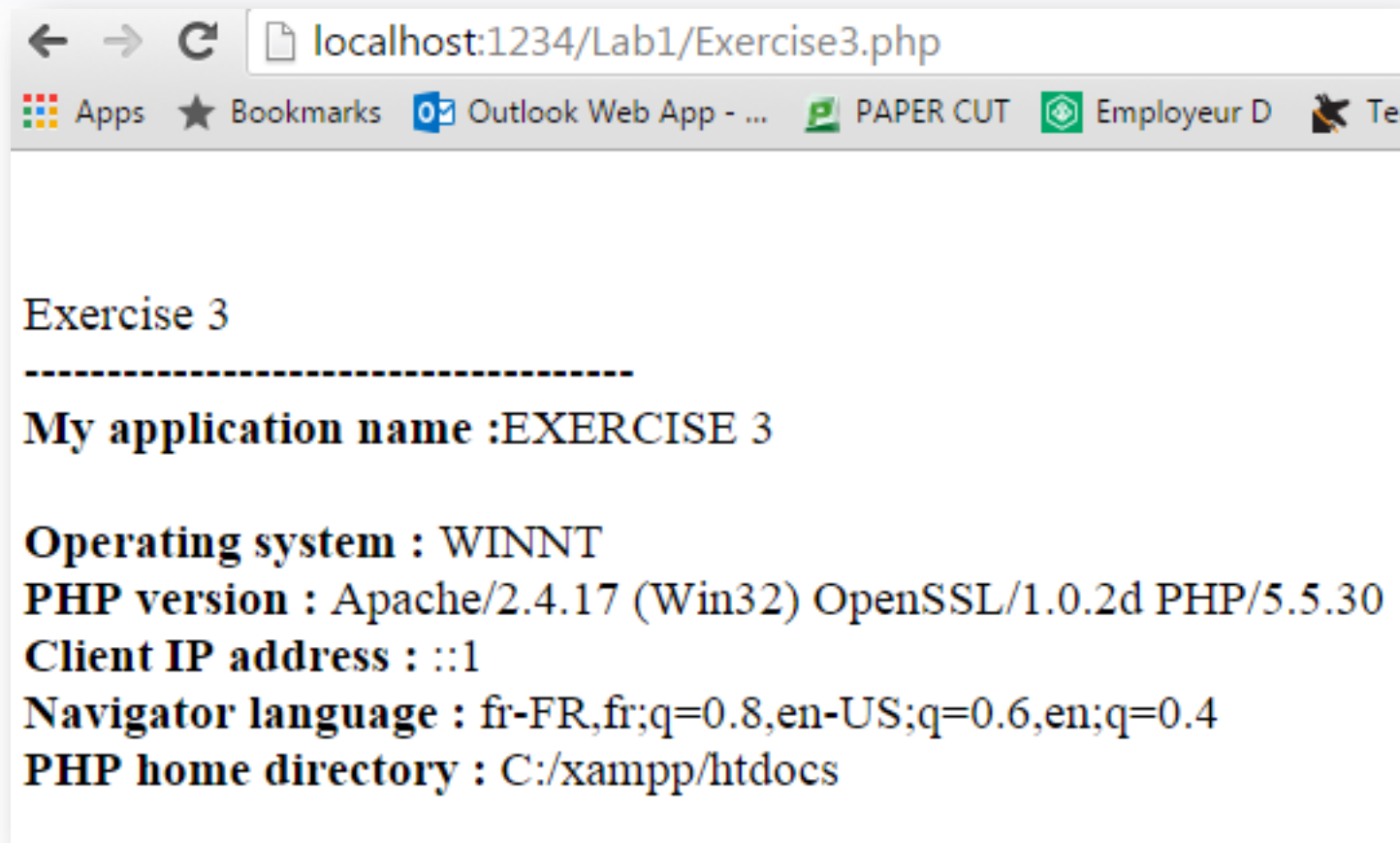
```
<body>
<?php
    echo "My application is ". getEnv("APP_NAME");
    echo "<br />";
    putEnv("APP_NAME=Example 4");
    echo "My application is ". getEnv("APP_NAME");
    echo "<br />";
?>
</body>
```

Lab



Exercise 3

Write a PHP program that displays the following info:



Questions?

