The array functions allow you to access and manipulate arrays.

Simple and multi-dimensional arrays are supported.

The array functions are part of the PHP core. There is no installation needed to use these functions.

PHP 5 Array Functions

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<?php  
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");  
echo count($cars);  
?>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Output: 3

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<body>  
  
<?php  
$cars = array("Volvo", "BMW", "Toyota");  
sort($cars);  
  
$clength = count($cars);  
for($x = 0; $x < $clength; $x++) {  
    echo $cars[$x];  
    echo "<br>";  
}  
?>  
  
</body>  
</html>

BMW  
Toyota  
Volvo

Superglobals were introduced in PHP 4.1.0, and are built-in variables that are always available in all scopes.

## PHP Global Variables - Superglobals

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
* $\_SERVER
* $\_REQUEST
* $\_POST
* $\_GET
* $\_FILES
* $\_ENV
* $\_COOKIE
* $\_SESSION

This chapter will explain some of the superglobals, and the rest will be explained in later chapters.

## PHP $GLOBALS

$GLOBALS is a PHP super global variable which is used to access global variables from anywhere in the PHP script (also from within functions or methods).

PHP stores all global variables in an array called $GLOBALS[*index*]. The index holds the name of the variable.

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

Output: 100