SESSION => SERVER / COOKIES => CLIENT

SUPERGLOBALS => $_SERVER : contient des informations sur les en-têtes, chemins d'accès et emplacements de script.

$_SERVER['PHP_SELF']	Returns the filename of the currently executing script
$_SERVER['GATEWAY_INTERFACE']	Returns the version of the Common Gateway Interface (CGI) the server is using
$_SERVER['SERVER_ADDR']	Returns the IP address of the host server
$_SERVER['SERVER_NAME']	Returns the name of the host server (such as www.w3schools.com)
$_SERVER['SERVER_SOFTWARE']	Returns the server identification string (such as Apache/2.2.24)
$_SERVER['SERVER_PROTOCOL']	Returns the name and revision of the information protocol (such as HTTP/1.1)
$_SERVER['REQUEST_METHOD']	Returns the request method used to access the page (such as POST)
$_SERVER['REQUEST_TIME']	Returns the timestamp of the start of the request (such as 1377687496)
$_SERVER['QUERY_STRING']	Returns the query string if the page is accessed via a query string
$_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT']	Returns the Accept header from the current request
$_SERVER['HTTP_ACCEPT_CHARSET']	Returns the Accept_Charset header from the current request (such as utf-8,ISO-8859-1)
$_SERVER['HTTP_HOST']	Returns the Host header from the current request
$_SERVER['HTTP_REFERER']	Returns the complete URL of the current page (not reliable because not all user-agents support it)
$_SERVER['HTTPS']	Is the script queried through a secure HTTP protocol
$_SERVER['REMOTE_ADDR']	Returns the IP address from where the user is viewing the current page
$_SERVER['REMOTE_HOST']	Returns the Host name from where the user is viewing the current page
$_SERVER['REMOTE_PORT']	Returns the port being used on the user's machine to communicate with the web server
$_SERVER['SCRIPT_FILENAME']	Returns the absolute pathname of the currently executing script
$_SERVER['SERVER_ADMIN']	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) (such as someone@w3schools.com)

$_SERVER['SERVER_ADMIN']	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) (such as someone@w3schools.com)
$_SERVER['SERVER_PORT']	Returns the port on the server machine being used by the web server for communication (such as 80)
$_SERVER['SERVER_SIGNATURE']	Returns the server version and virtual host name which are added to server-generated pages
$_SERVER['PATH_TRANSLATED']	Returns the file system based path to the current script
$_SERVER['SCRIPT_NAME']	Returns the path of the current script
$_SERVER['SCRIPT_URI']	Returns the URI of the current page

SUPERGLOBALS => $_REQUEST : utilisée pour collecter des données après avoir soumis un formulaire HTML.

L'exemple ci-dessous montre un formulaire avec un champ de saisie et un bouton d'envoi. Quand un utilisateur soumet les données en cliquant sur « Envoyer », les données du formulaire sont envoyées au spécifié dans l'attribut action de la balise <form>. Dans cet exemple, nous pointez sur ce fichier lui-même pour le traitement des données de formulaire. Si vous souhaitez utiliser un autre PHP pour traiter les données du formulaire, remplacez-le par le nom de fichier de votre choix. Ensuite, nous pouvons utiliser la variable super globale $_REQUEST pour collecter le Valeur du champ de saisie

Exemples :

```
<html>
<body>

<form method="post" action="<?php echo $_SERVER['PHP_SELF'];?>">
  Name: <input type="text" name="fname">
```

```
  <input type="submit">
</form>

<?php
if ($_SERVER["REQUEST_METHOD"] == "POST") {
  // collect value of input field
  $name = $_REQUEST['fname'];
  if (empty($name)) {
    echo "Name is empty";
  } else {
    echo $name;
  }
}
?>

</body>
</html>
```

SUPERGLOBALS => $_POST : utilisée pour collecter des données de formulaire après avoir soumis un formulaire HTML avec method="post ». $_POST est également largement utilisé pour passer des variables.

SUPERGLOBALS => $_GET : utilisée pour collecter des données de formulaire après avoir soumis un formulaire HTML avec method="get » . $_GET peut également collecter les données envoyées dans l'URL.

Regular Expression Functions :

Function	Description
preg_match()	Returns 1 if the pattern was found in the string and 0 if not
preg_match_all()	Returns the number of times the pattern was found in the string, which may also be 0
preg_replace()	Returns a new string where matched patterns have been replaced with another string

Regular Expression Modifiers

Modifiers can change how a search is performed.

Modifier	Description
i	Performs a case-insensitive search
m	Performs a multiline search (patterns that search for the beginning or end of a string will match the beginning or end of each line)
u	Enables correct matching of UTF-8 encoded patterns

Regular Expression Patterns

Brackets are used to find a range of characters:

Expression	Description
[abc]	Find one character from the options between the brackets
[^abc]	Find any character NOT between the brackets
[0-9]	Find one character from the range 0 to 9

Metacharacters :

Metacharacters are characters with a special meaning:

Metacharacter	Description
|	Find a match for any one of the patterns separated by | as in: cat|dog|fish
.	Find just one instance of any character
^	Finds a match as the beginning of a string as in: ^Hello
$	Finds a match at the end of the string as in: World$
\d	Find a digit
\s	Find a whitespace character
\b	Find a match at the beginning of a word like this: \bWORD, or at the end of a word like this: WORD\b
\uxxxx	Find the Unicode character specified by the hexadecimal number xxxx

Quantifiers :

Quantifiers define quantities:

Quantifier	Description
n+	Matches any string that contains at least one *n*
n*	Matches any string that contains zero or more occurrences of *n*
n?	Matches any string that contains zero or one occurrences of *n*
n{x}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of *X* *n*'s
n{x,y}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of X to Y *n*'s
n{x,}	Matches any string that contains a sequence of at least X *n*'s

Grouping :

You can use parentheses ( ) to apply quantifiers to entire patterns. They also can be used to select parts of the pattern to be used as a match.

Use grouping to search for the word "banana" by looking for *ba* followed by two instances of *na*:

```php
<?php
$str = "Apples and bananas.";
$pattern = "/ba(na){2}/i";
echo preg_match($pattern, $str); // Outputs 1
?>
```