

\$GLOBALS

(PHP 4, PHP 5)

\$GLOBALS — References all variables available in global scope

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[-] Description

An associative [array](#) containing references to all variables which are currently defined in the global scope of the script. The variable names are the keys of the array.

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[-] Examples

Example #1 \$GLOBALS example

```
<?php
function test() {
    $foo = "local variable";

    echo '$foo in global scope: ' . $GLOBALS
["foo"] . "\n";
    echo '$foo in current scope: ' . $foo . "\n";
}

$foo = "Example content";
test();
?>
```

The above example will output something similar to:

```
$foo in global scope: Example content
$foo in current scope: local variable
```

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[-] Notes

Note:

This is a 'superglobal', or automatic global, variable. This simply means that it is available in all scopes throughout a script. There is no need to do **global \$variable;** to access it within functions or methods.

Note: Variable availability

Unlike all of the other [superglobals](#), `$GLOBALS` has essentially always been available in PHP.

[\\$_SERVER»](#)
«[Superglobals](#)

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[-](#) [+](#) [add a note](#)

User Contributed Notes **\$GLOBALS**

Gratcy [13-May-2012 12:03](#)
this is technique that i always did for configuration file..

```
<?php
$conf['conf']['foo'] = 'this is foo';
$conf['conf']['bar'] = 'this is bar';

function foobar() {
    global $conf;
    var_dump($conf);
}

foobar();

/*
```

```
result is..  
  
array  
  'conf' =>  
    array  
      'foo' => string 'this is foo' (length=11)  
      'bar' => string 'this is bar' (length=11)  
  
*/  
?>
```