

Flow Coding Guidelines (PSR-2) on one page

Namespace starts with vendor name followed by package key (name) and subparts as needed

```
<?php
namespace Acme\TestPackage;
```

Capture the joy of coding as you create excellent web solutions. Enjoy coding. Enjoy Flow.

One `use` statement per line. One `use` statement per namespace. Order statements alphabetically. Don't import namespaces unless you use them.

```
use Acme\TestPackage\Service\FooGenerator;
use Neos\Flow\Annotations as Flow;
```

Description of the class. Make it as long as needed, feel free to explain how to use it.

No empty line between DocComment and class, member var or method.

```
/**
 * Here goes the description of the class. It should explain what the main
 * purpose of this class is...
 *
 * @Flow\Scope("singleton")
 */
```

UpperCamelCase class name. Class names should be nouns. In other packages, import `\Acme\TestPackage\UniverseAnalyzer` and refer to it as `UniverseAnalyzer`.

Use `@var` tag. Optional description goes in the first comment line followed by a blank comment line.

```
/**
 * Some injected dependency
 *
 * @Flow\Inject
 * @var FooGenerator
 */
protected $someDependency = null;
```

List `@Flow|*` before other tags: `@var`, `@param`, `@return`, `@throws`, `@api`, `@since`, `@deprecated`

Prefer relative namespaces, unless Fully Qualified Namespace is more readable

```
/**
 * @var bool
 */
static protected $addictedToFlow = true;
```

Description of the method. Make it as long as needed.

Param tag: type, name, description.

```
/**
 * Shows if you are a fan of Flow
 *
 * @var bool
 */
protected $fanOfFlow;
```

Method names should be verbs.

Indent with spaces.

```
/**
 * A great method which shows how to indent control structures.
 *
 * @param MyClass $object An instance of MyClass
 * @param array $someArray Some array
 * @return void
 * @throws \Exception
 */
public function analyzeUniverse(MyClass $object, array $someArray = [])
```

Use type hinting

Multiline conditions: Indent them and add a extra indent to following code. Put the boolean operators at beginning of line.

```
    $subObjects = $object->getSubObjects();
    foreach ($subObjects as $subObject) {
        /** @var $subObject MySubClass */
        $subObject->doSomethingCool();
    }
    if (isset($someArray['question'])
        && $this->answerToEverything === 42
        || count($someArray) > 3 {
        $this->fanOfFlow = true;
    } else {
        throw new \Exception('We cannot tolerate that.', 1223391710);
    }
}
```

Only use inline `@var` annotations when type can't be derived (like in an array of objects) to increase readability and trigger IDE auto-completion.

UNIX timestamp at time of writing the throw clause.

Write what went wrong, give helpful details and give a hint for a possible solution.

`@return` tag with type, even if it is "void". Only `__construct()` has no return tag.

```
/**
 * This is a setter for the fanOfFlow property.
 *
 * @param boolean $isFan Pass true to mark a fan, false for a Zend follower
 * @return bool
 */
public function setFanOfFlow($isFan)
{
    $this->fanOfFlow = $isFan;
}
```

Setter methods should start with "set".

`@api` tag defines public API

```
/**
 * As simple as it gets - a boolean getter.
 *
 * @return bool Whether a foo was detected (TRUE) or not (FALSE)
 * @api
 */
public static function isAddictedToFlow()
```

Methods returning boolean values should start with "has" or "is". Other getters should start with "get".

Opening brace on the next line

```
{
    return self::$addictedToFlow;
}
```