

# UML Diagram Types Guide: Learn About All Types of UML Diagrams with Examples

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UML stands for **U**nified **M**odeling **L**anguage. It's a rich language to model software solutions, application structures, system behavior and [business processes](#). There are **14 UML diagram types** to help you model these behaviors.

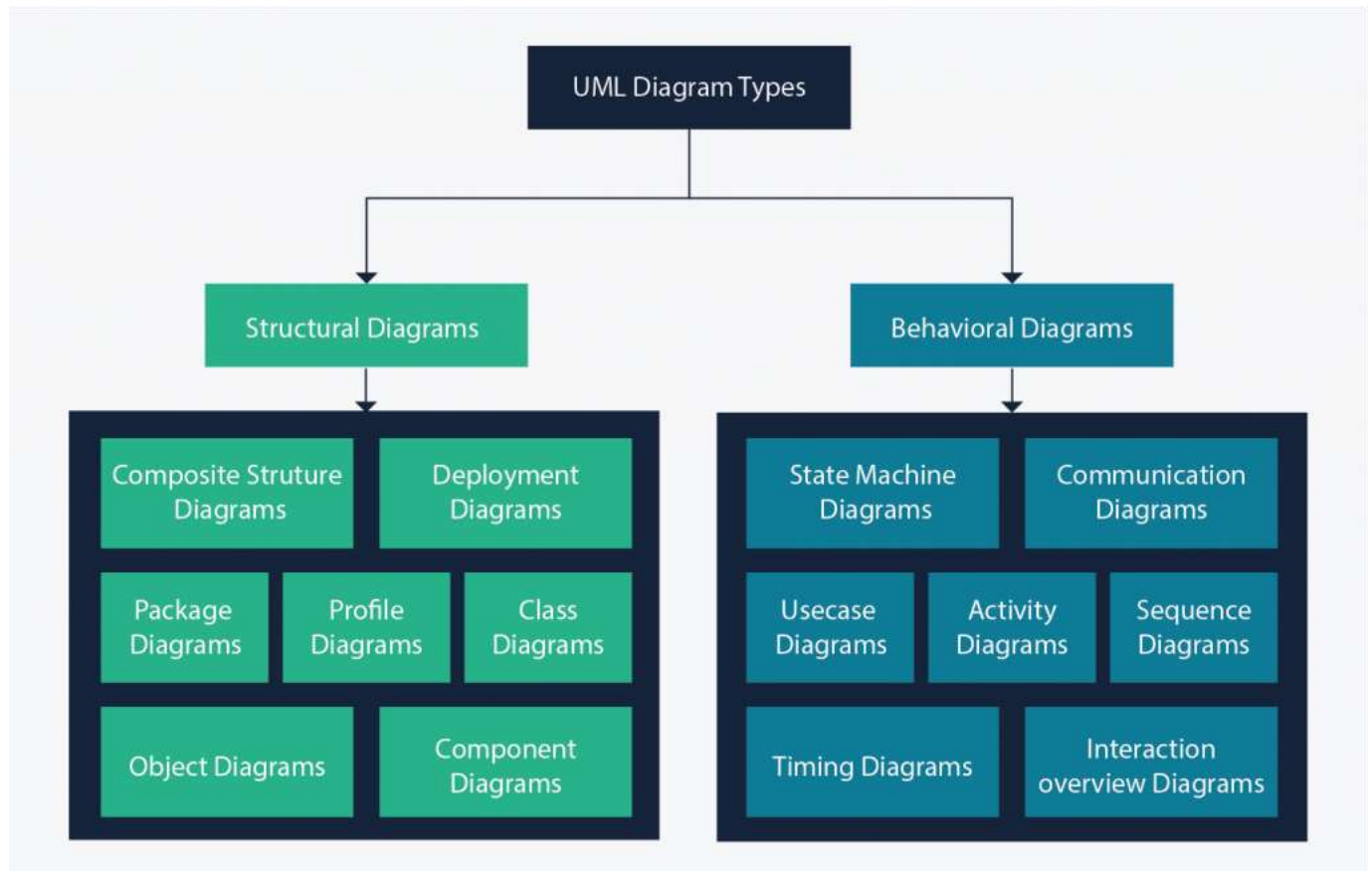
You can [draw UML diagrams online](#) using our software, or check out some [UML diagram](#) examples at our diagramming community.

## List of UML Diagram Types

So what are the different UML diagram types? There are two main categories; **structure diagrams** and **behavioral diagrams**. Click on the links to learn more about a specific diagram type.

- Structure Diagrams
  - [Class Diagram](#)
  - [Component Diagram](#)
  - [Deployment Diagram](#)
  - [Object Diagram](#)
  - [Package Diagram](#)
  - [Profile Diagram](#)
  - [Composite Structure Diagram](#)
- Behavioral Diagrams
  - [Use Case Diagram](#)
  - [Activity Diagram](#)
  - [State Machine Diagram](#)

- [Sequence Diagram](#)
- [Communication Diagram](#)
- [Interaction Overview Diagram](#)
- [Timing Diagram](#)



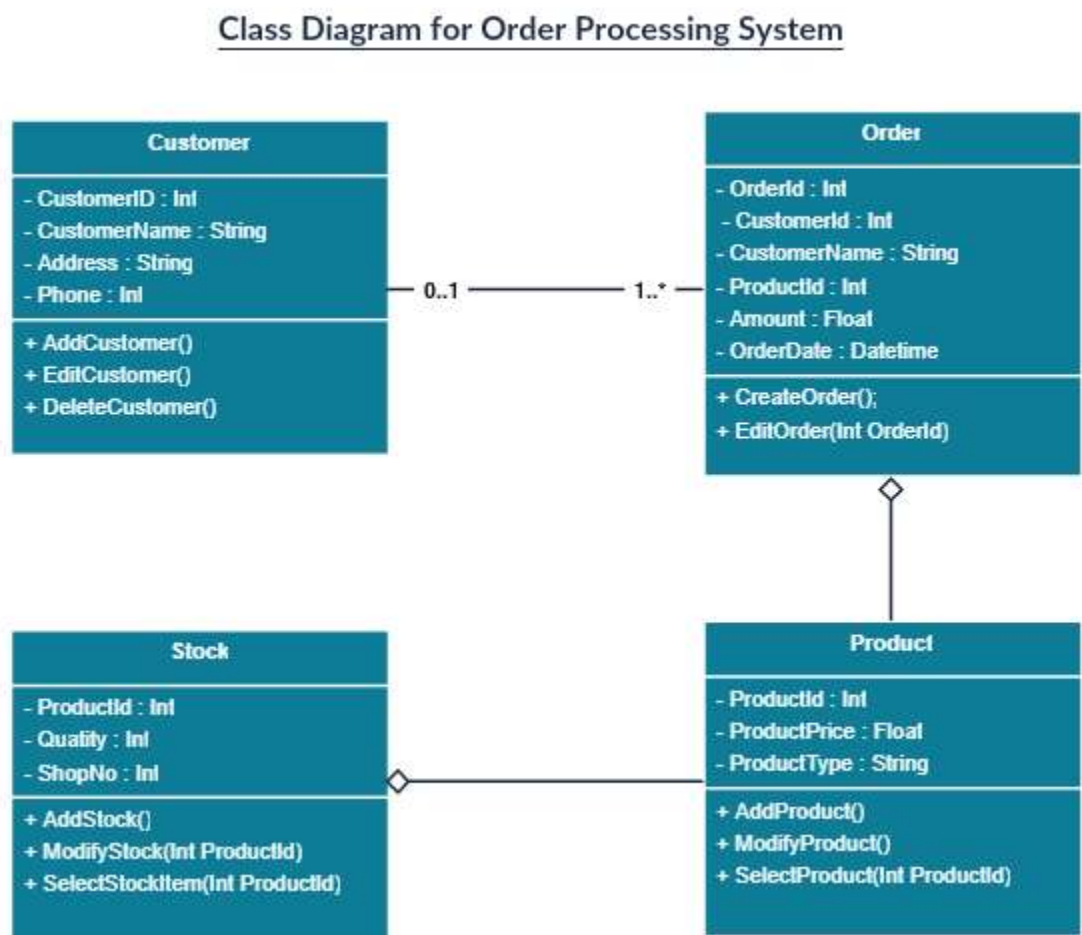
**Structure diagrams** show the things in the modeled system. In a more technical term, they show different objects in a system. **Behavioral diagrams** show what should happen in a system. They describe how the objects interact with each other to create a functioning system.

## Class Diagram

Class diagrams are the main building block of any object-oriented solution. It shows the classes in a system, attributes, and operations of each class and the relationship between each class.

In most modeling tools, a class has three parts. Name at the top, attributes in the middle and operations or methods at the bottom. In a large system with many related classes, classes are grouped together to create class diagrams. Different relationships [between classes](#) are shown by different types of arrows.

Below is an image of a class diagram. Follow the link below for more class diagram examples or get started instantly with our [class diagram templates](#).

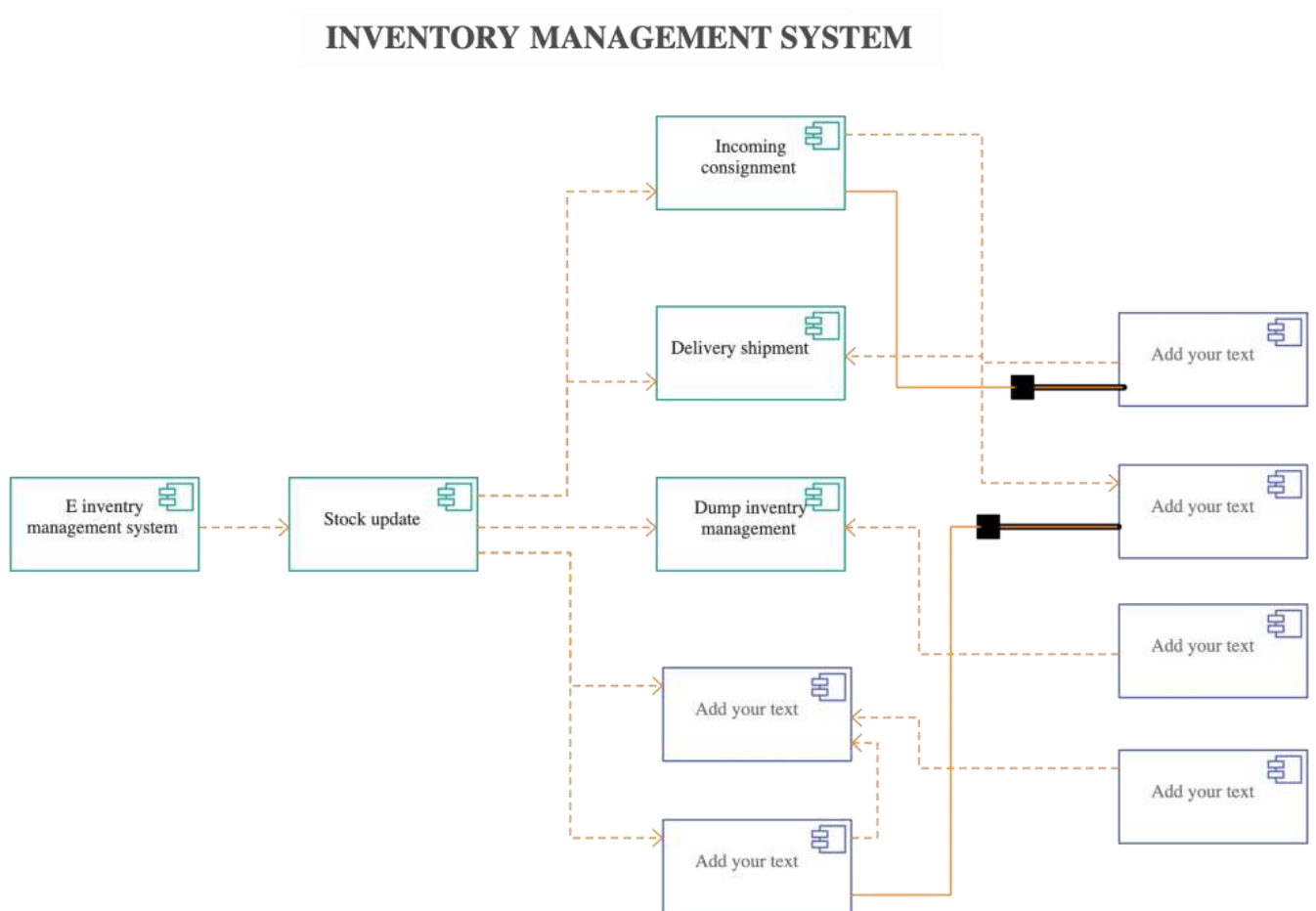


Click on the image to edit the above class diagram (opens in new window)

[Get More UML Class Diagram Examples >>](#)

## Component Diagram

A [component diagram](#) displays the structural relationship of components of a software system. These are mostly used when working with complex systems with many components. Components communicate with each other using [interfaces](#). The interfaces are linked using connectors. The image below shows a component diagram.

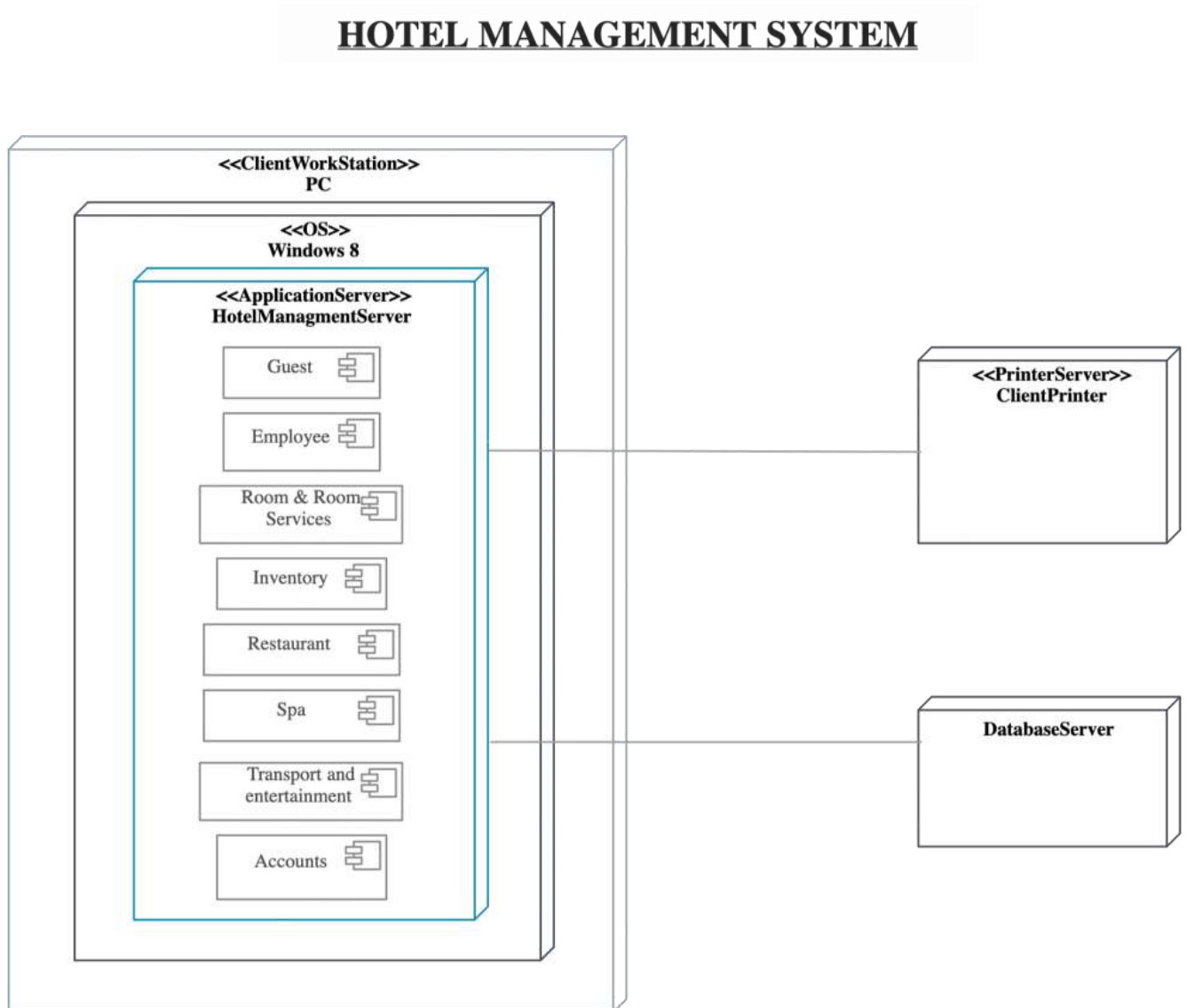


Click on the image to edit the component diagram above

[Get More Component Diagram Templates >>](#)

# Deployment Diagram

A [deployment diagram](#) shows the hardware of your system and the software in that hardware. Deployment diagrams are useful when your software solution is deployed across multiple machines with each having a unique configuration. Below is an example deployment diagram.



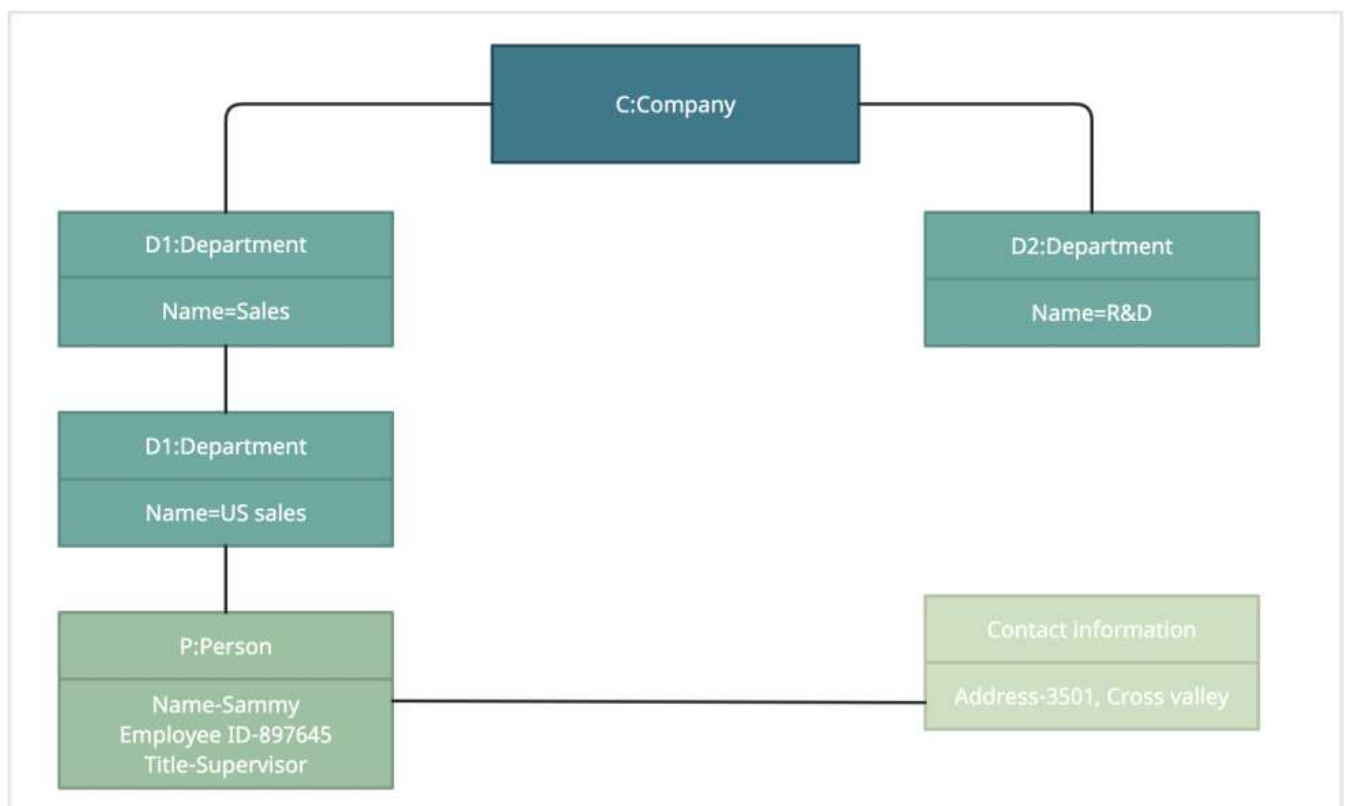
Click on the image to edit the deployment diagram above

[Get More Deployment Diagram Templates >>](#)

## Object Diagram

Object Diagrams, sometimes referred to as Instance diagrams are very similar to class diagrams. Like class diagrams, they also show the relationship between objects but they use real-world examples.

They show what a system will look like at a given time. Because there is data available in the objects, they are used to explain complex relationships between objects.

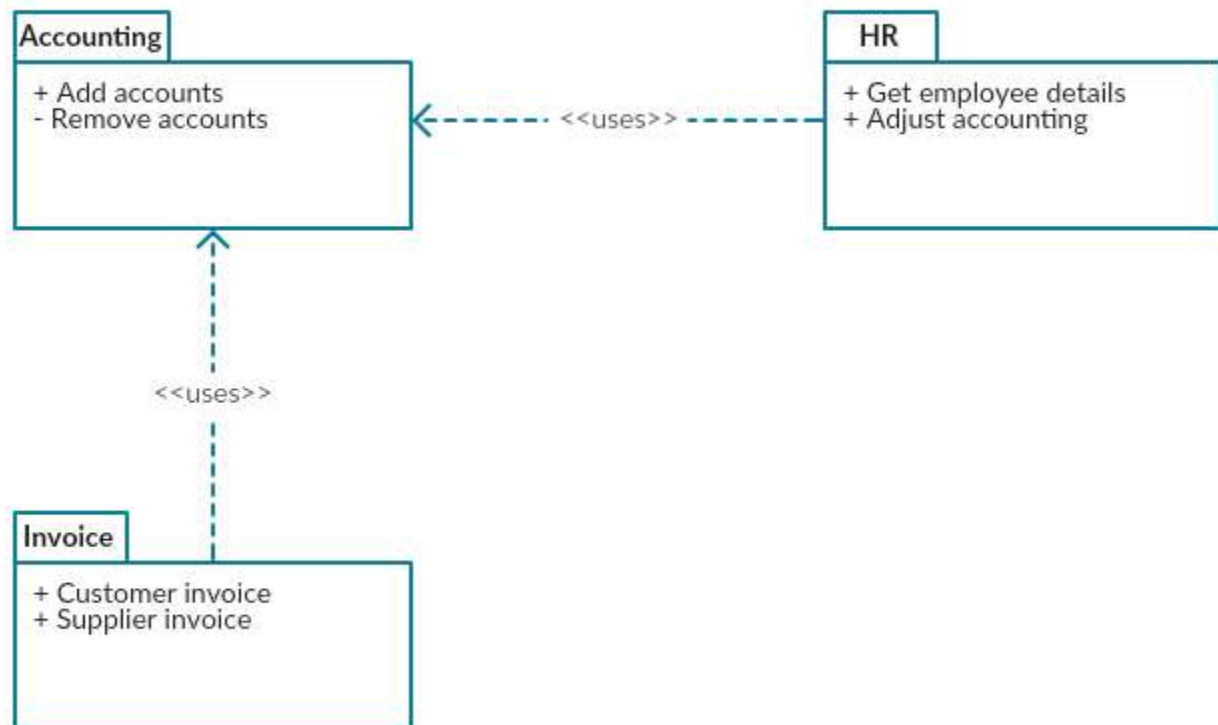


Click on the image to use the object diagram as a template

[Get More Object Diagram Templates >>](#)

## Package Diagram

As the name suggests, a package diagram shows the dependencies between different packages in a system. Check out [this wiki article](#) to learn more about the dependencies and elements found in package diagrams.



## Profile Diagram

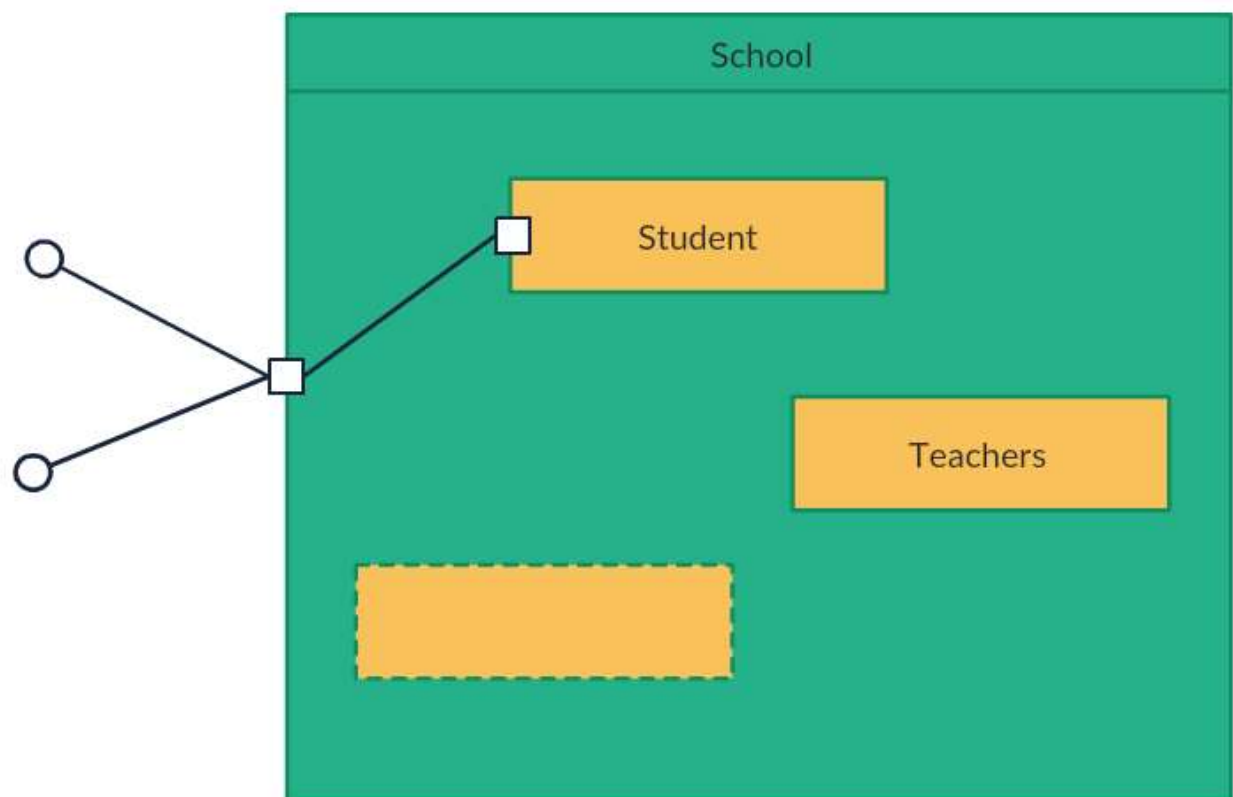
[Profile diagram](#) is a new diagram type introduced in UML 2. This is a diagram type that is very rarely used in any specification. For more profile diagram templates, visit our [diagram community](#).



## Composite Structure Diagram

Composite structure diagrams are used to show the internal structure of a class. Some of the common [composite structure diagrams](#).



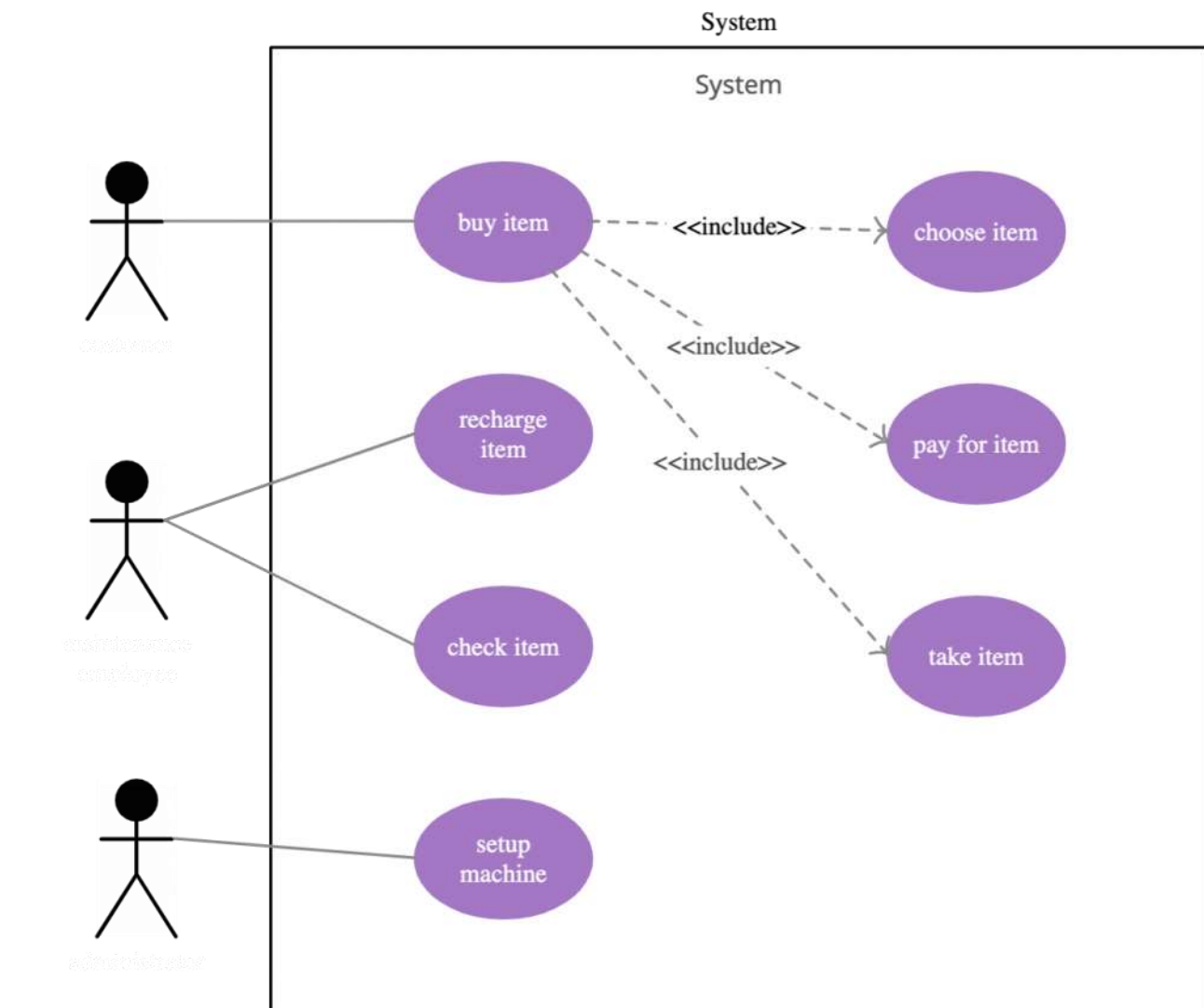


## Use Case Diagram

As the most known [diagram type](#) of the behavioral UML types, [Use case diagrams](#) give a graphic overview of the actors involved in a system, different functions needed by those actors and how these different functions interact.

It's a great starting point for any project discussion because you can easily identify the main actors involved and the main processes of the system. You can [create use case diagrams](#) using our tool and/or get started instantly using our [use case templates](#).

[Use Case Diagram Relationships Explained with examples](#)



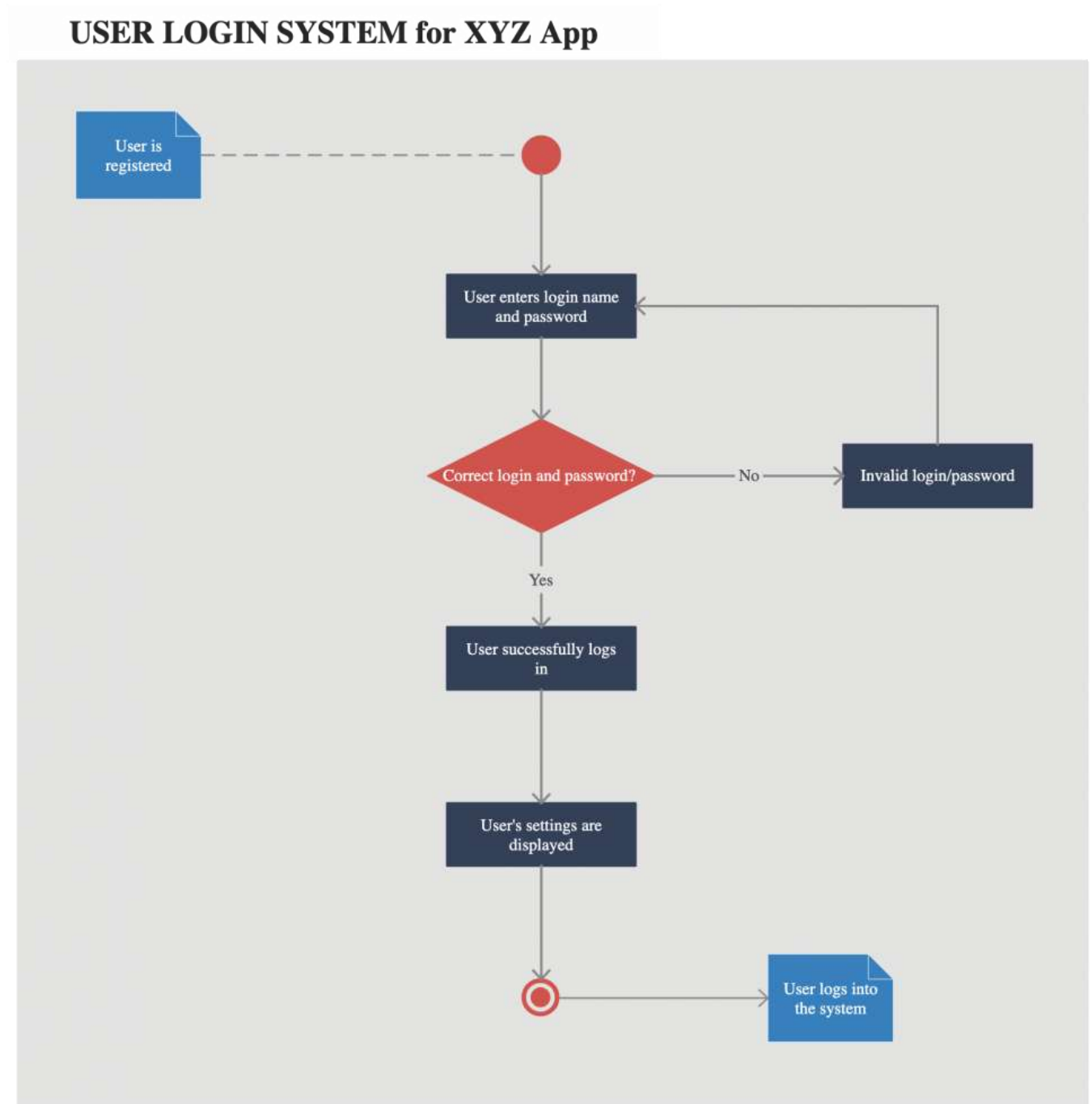
Click on the image to edit this template

[Get More Use Case Diagram Examples >>](#)

## Activity Diagram

Activity diagrams represent workflows in a graphical way. They can be used to describe the business workflow or the operational workflow of any component in a system. Sometimes [activity diagrams](#) are used as an

alternative to State machine diagrams. [Check out this wiki article](#) to learn about symbols and usage of [activity diagrams](#). You can also refer this [easy guide](#) to activity diagrams.

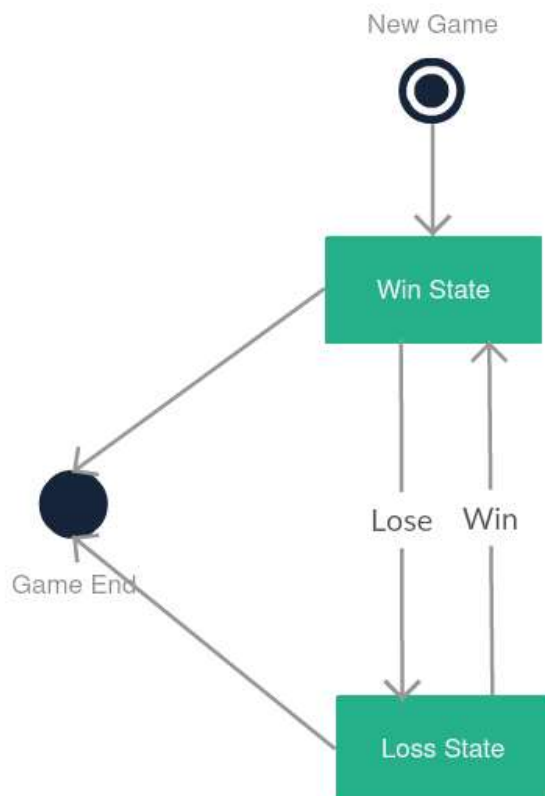


Click on the image to edit this template

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## State Machine Diagram

[State machine diagrams](#) are similar to activity diagrams, although [notations](#) and usage change a bit. They are sometimes known as [state diagrams](#) or [state chart diagrams](#) as well. These are very useful to describe the behavior of objects that act differently according to the state they are in at the moment. The [State machine diagram](#) below shows the basic states and actions.



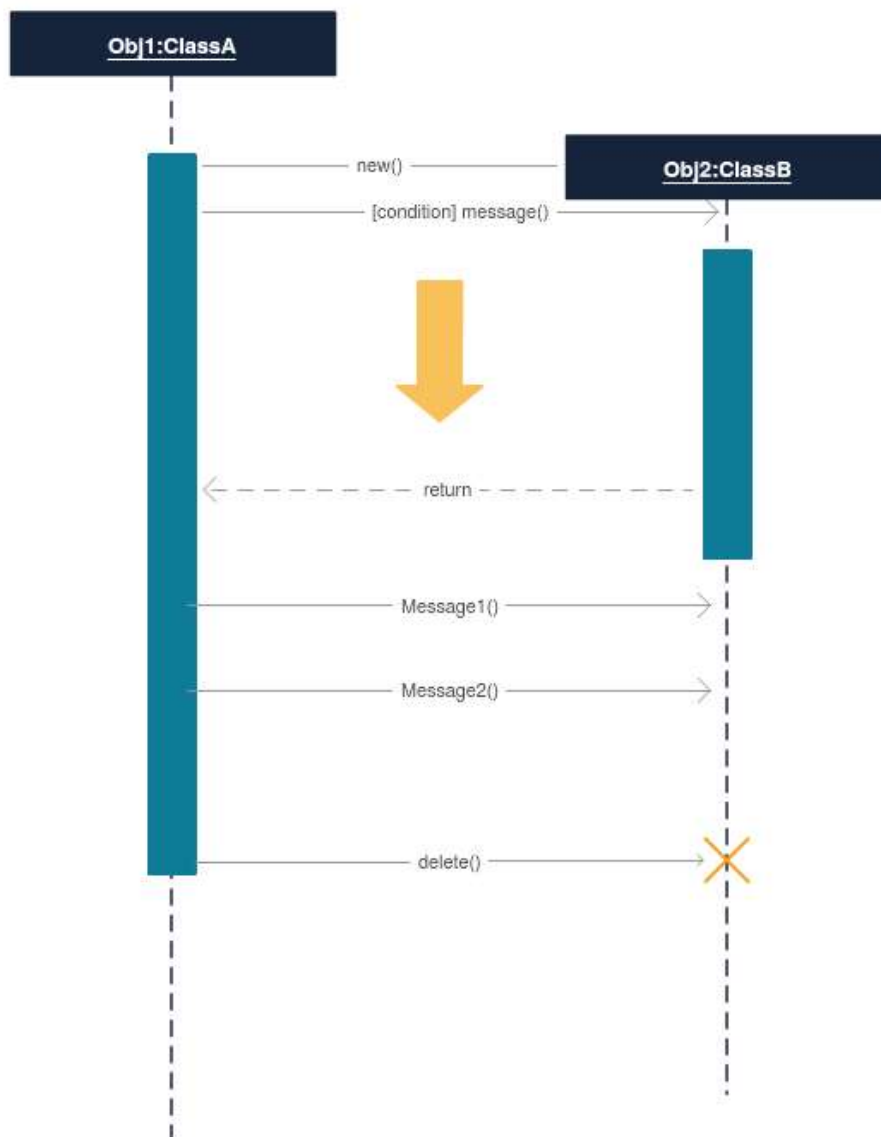
State Machine diagram in UML, sometimes referred to as State or [State chart diagram](#)

[Get More State Chart Diagram Examples >>](#)

## Sequence Diagram

[Sequence diagrams](#) in [UML](#) show how objects interact with each other and the order those interactions occur. It's important to note that they show the interactions for a particular scenario. The processes are represented vertically and interactions are shown as arrows. This article explains the [purpose and the basics of Sequence diagrams](#). Also, check out this complete [Sequence Diagram Tutorial](#) to learn more about sequence diagrams.

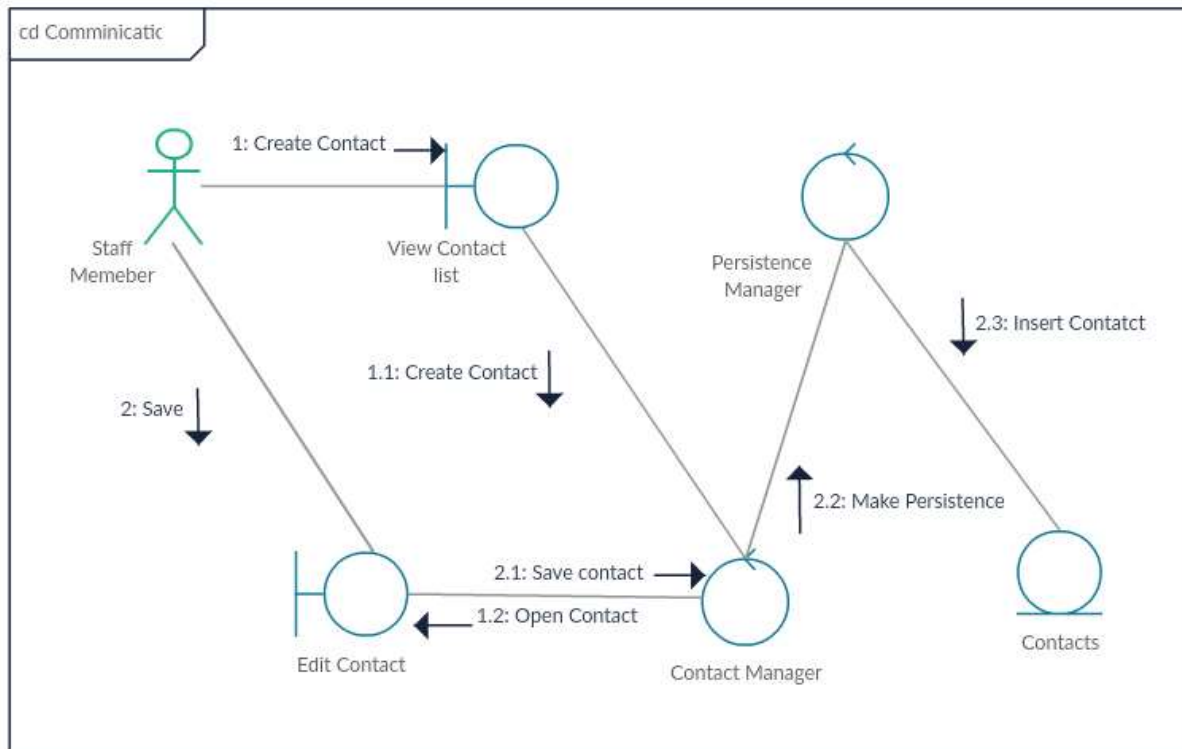
You can also instantly start drawing using our [sequence diagram templates](#).



Sequence diagram drawn using [Creately](#)

## Communication Diagram

In UML 1 they were called [collaboration diagrams](#). Communication diagrams are similar to sequence diagrams, but the focus is on messages passed between objects. The same information can be represented using a sequence diagram and different objects. [Click here to understand the differences using an example.](#)



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## Interaction Overview Diagram

Interaction overview diagrams are very similar to activity diagrams. While activity diagrams show a sequence of processes, Interaction [overview diagrams](#) show a sequence of interaction diagrams.

They are a collection of interaction diagrams and the order they happen. As mentioned before, there are seven types of interaction diagrams, so any one of them can be a node in an [interaction overview diagram](#).

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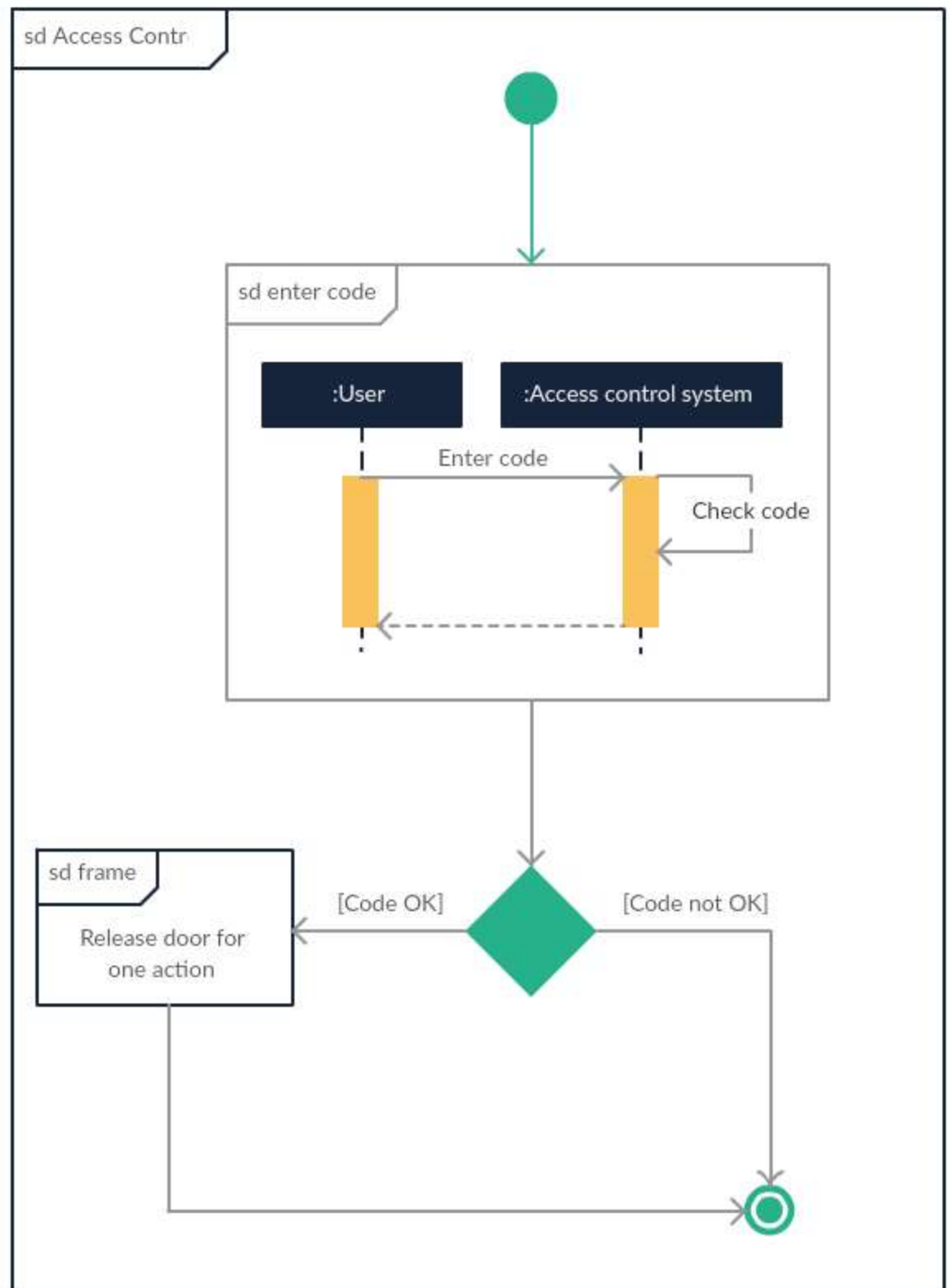
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## Timing Diagram

Timing diagrams are very similar to sequence diagrams. They represent the behavior of objects in a given time frame. If it's only one object, the diagram is straightforward. But, if there is more than one object is involved, a Timing diagram is used to show interactions between objects during that time frame.

Click here to create your [timing diagram](#).

