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时序图

简单示例

你可以用一来绘制参与者之间传递的消息,而不必显式地声明参与者。

你也可以使用 --> 绘制一个虚线箭头。

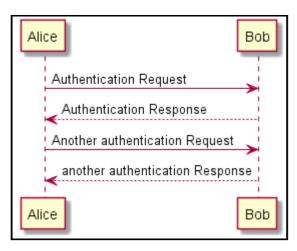
另外, 你还能用 <- 和 <--, 这不影响绘图, 但可以提高可读性。 注意: 仅适用于时序图, 对于其它示意图, 规则是不同的。

@startuml

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request Bob --> Alice: Authentication Response

Alice \rightarrow Bob: Another authentication Request Alice \leftarrow Bob: another authentication Response

@enduml



声明参与者

关键字 participant 用于改变参与者的先后顺序。

你也可以使用其它关键字来声明参与者:

- actor
- boundary
- control
- entity
- database

actor Fool boundary Foo2 control Foo3 entity Foo4

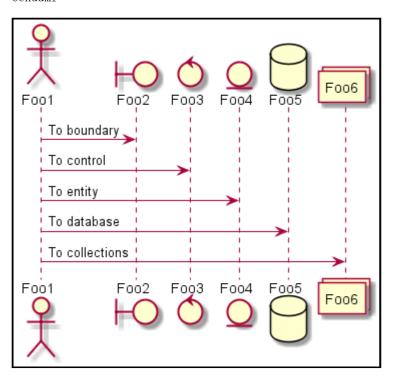
@startuml

database Foo5 collections Foo6

Foo1 → Foo2 : To boundary Foo1 → Foo3 : To control

Fool \rightarrow Foo4 : To entity Foo1 \rightarrow Foo5 : To database Foo1 \rightarrow Foo6 : To collections

@endum1



关键字 as 用于重命名参与者

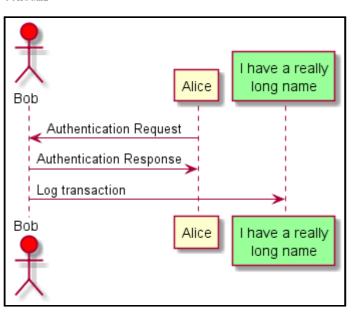
你可以使用RGB值或者颜色名修改 actor 或参与者的背景颜色。

```
@startuml
actor Bob #red
' The only difference between actor
'and participant is the drawing
participant Alice
participant "I have a really\nlong name" as L #99FF99
'' You can also declare:
   participant L as "I have a really\nlong name" #99FF99
''/
```

Alice->Bob: Authentication Request Bob->Alice: Authentication Response

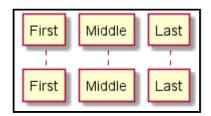
Bob->L: Log transaction

@enduml



您可以使用关键字 order自定义顺序来打印参与者。

@startuml
participant Last order 30
participant Middle order 20
participant First order 10
@enduml



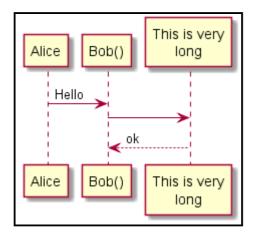
在参与者中使用非字母符号

你可以使用引号定义参与者,还可以用关键字 as 给参与者定义别名。

```
@startum1
```

@enduml

Alice -> "Bob()": Hello
"Bob()" -> "This is very\nlong" as Long
'You can also declare:
'"Bob()" -> Long as "This is very\nlong"
Long --> "Bob()": ok



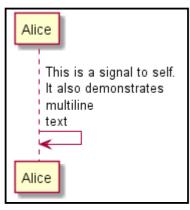
给自己发消息

参与者可以给自己发信息,

消息文字可以用\n来换行。

@startum1

Alice->Alice: This is a signal to self. \n It also demonstrates \n It understand the \n It also demonstrates \n It understand the \n It also demonstrates \n It understand the \n It understan



修改箭头样式

修改箭头样式的方式有以下几种:

• 表示一条丢失的消息: 末尾加 x

• 让箭头只有上半部分或者下半部分: 将〈和〉替换成\或者 /

• 细箭头: 将箭头标记写两次 (如 >> 或 //)

• 虚线箭头: 用 -- 替代 -

• 箭头末尾加圈: ->o

● 双向箭头: <->

@startum1

Bob →x Alice

Bob -> Alice

Bob ->> Alice

Bob -\ Alice

Bob \\- Alice

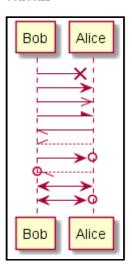
Bob //-- Alice

Bob ->o Alice

Bob o\\-- Alice

Bob <-> Alice Bob <->o Alice

@enduml

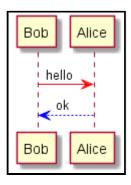


修改箭头颜色

你可以用以下记号修改箭头的颜色:

@startuml

Bob -[#red]> Alice : hello Alice -[#0000FF]->Bob : ok @enduml



对消息序列编号

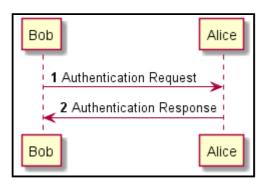
关键字 autonumber 用于自动对消息编号。

@startuml

autonumber

Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response

@enduml



语句 autonumber *start* 用于指定编号的初始值,而 autonumber *startincrement* 可以同时指定编号的初始值和每次增加的值。

@startuml

autonumber

Bob \rightarrow Alice : Authentication Request Bob \leftarrow Alice : Authentication Response

autonumber 15

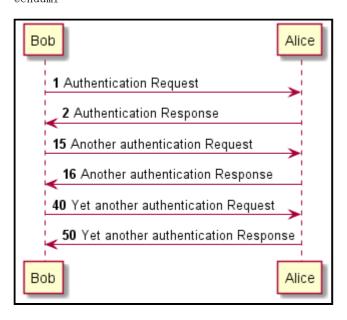
Bob \rightarrow Alice : Another authentication Request Bob \leftarrow Alice : Another authentication Response

autonumber 40 10

 $\operatorname{\mathsf{Bob}}$ \rightarrow $\operatorname{\mathsf{Alice}}$: Yet another authentication Request

Bob \leftarrow Alice : Yet another authentication Response

@enduml



你可以在双引号内指定编号的格式。

格式是由 Java 的DecimalFormat类实现的: (0表示数字; # 也表示数字, 但默认为0)。

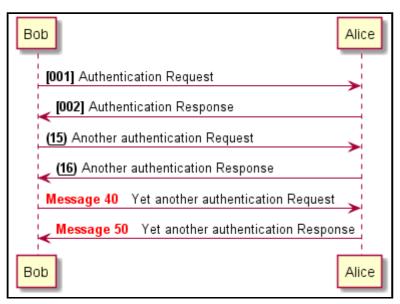
你也可以用 HTML 标签来制定格式。

```
@startuml
autonumber "<b>[000]"
Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response

autonumber 15 "<b>(<u>##</u>)"
Bob -> Alice : Another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Another authentication Response

autonumber 40 10 "<font color=red><b>Message 0 "
Bob -> Alice : Yet another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Yet another authentication Response</pre>
```

@enduml



你还可以用语句 autonumber stop 和 autonumber resume increment format 来表示暂停或继续使用自动编号。

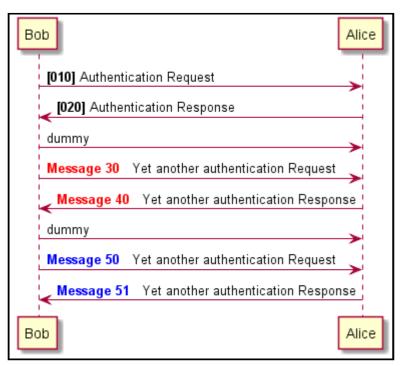
```
@startuml
autonumber 10 10 "<b>[000]"
Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response

autonumber stop
Bob -> Alice : dummy

autonumber resume "<font color=red><b>Message 0 "
Bob -> Alice : Yet another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Yet another authentication Response

autonumber stop
Bob -> Alice : dummy

autonumber resume 1 "<font color=blue><b>Message 0 '
Bob -> Alice : dummy
autonumber resume 1 "<font color=blue><b>Message 0 '
Bob -> Alice : Yet another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Yet another authentication Response
@enduml</pre>
```

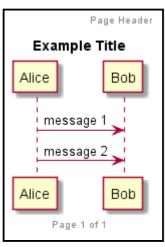


Page Title, Header and Footer

The title keyword is used to add a title to the page.

Pages can display headers and footers using header and footer.

```
@startuml
header Page Header
footer Page %page% of %lastpage%
title Example Title
Alice -> Bob : message 1
Alice -> Bob : message 2
@enduml
```



分割示意图

关键字 newpage 用于把一张图分割成多张。

在 newpage 之后添加文字,作为新的示意图的标题。

这样就能很方便地在 Word 中将长图分几页打印。

@startuml

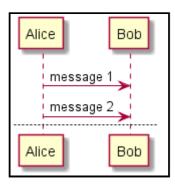
Alice -> Bob : message 1 Alice -> Bob : message 2

newpage

Alice -> Bob : message 3 Alice -> Bob : message 4

newpage A title for the \nlast page

Alice -> Bob : message 5 Alice -> Bob : message 6 @enduml



组合消息

我们可以通过以下关键词将组合消息:

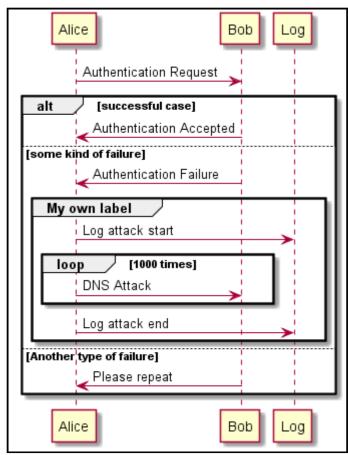
- alt/else
- opt
- 1oop
- par
- break
- critical
- group, 后面紧跟着消息内容

可以在标头(header)添加需要显示的文字(group除外)。

关键词 end 用来结束分组。

注意, 分组可以嵌套使用。

```
@startum1
Alice \rightarrow Bob: Authentication Request
alt successful case
        Bob -> Alice: Authentication Accepted
else some kind of failure
        Bob -> Alice: Authentication Failure
        group My own label
                Alice -> Log : Log attack start
            100p 1000 times
                Alice -> Bob: DNS Attack
            end
                Alice -> Log : Log attack end
        end
else Another type of failure
   Bob -> Alice: Please repeat
end
@enduml
```



给消息添加注释

我们可以通过在消息后面添加 note left 或者 note right 关键词来给消息添加注释。

你也可以通过使用 end note 来添加多行注释。

```
@startuml
```

Alice->Bob : hello

note left: this is a first note

Bob->Alice : ok

note right: this is another note

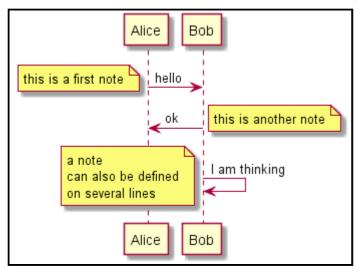
Bob->Bob : I am thinking

note left

a note

can also be defined on several lines

end note @enduml



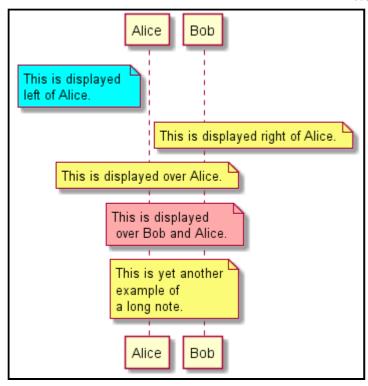
其他的注释

可以使用note left of, note right of或note over在节点(participant)的相对位置放置注释。

还可以通过修改<u>背景色</u>来高亮显示注释。

以及使用关键字end note来添加多行注释。

```
@startuml
participant Alice
participant Bob
note left of Alice #aqua
        This is displayed
        left of Alice.
end note
note right of Alice: This is displayed right of Alice.
note over Alice: This is displayed over Alice.
note over Alice, Bob #FFAAAA: This is displayed\n over Bob and Alice.
note over Bob, Alice
        This is yet another
        example of
        a long note.
end note
@endum1
```

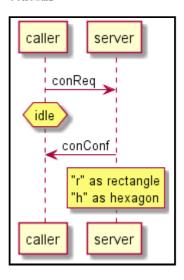


改变备注框的形状

你可以使用 hnote 和 rnote 这两个关键字来修改备注框的形状。

@startum1

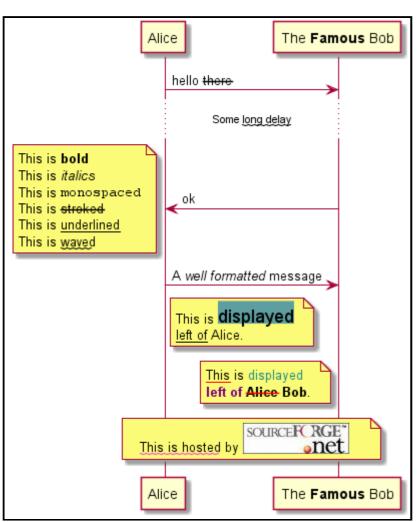
caller -> server : conReq
hnote over caller : idle
caller <- server : conConf
rnote over server
 "r" as rectangle
 "h" as hexagon
endrnote
@enduml</pre>



Creole和HTML

可以使用creole格式。

```
@startuml
participant Alice
participant "The **Famous** Bob" as Bob
Alice -> Bob : hello --there-- ... Some ~~long delay~~ ...
Bob -> Alice : ok
note left
  This is **bold**
  This is //italics//
  This is ""monospaced""
  This is --stroked-
  This is _underlined_
This is ~waved~
end note
Alice -> Bob : A //well formatted// message
note right of Alice
 This is <back:cadetblue><size:18>displayed</size></back>
  left of__ Alice.
end note
note left of Bob
 <u:red>This</u> is <color #118888>displayed</color>
 **<color purple>left of</color> <s:red>Alice</strike> Bob**.
note over Alice, Bob
 <w:#FF33FF>This is hosted</w> by <img sourceforge.jpg>
end note
@enduml
```



分隔符

你可以通过使用 == 关键词来将你的图表分割多个步骤。

@startum1

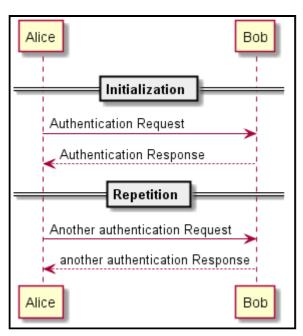
== Initialization ==

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request Bob --> Alice: Authentication Response

== Repetition ==

Alice -> Bob: Another authentication Request Alice <-- Bob: another authentication Response

@endum1



引用

你可以在图中通过使用ref over关键词来实现引用

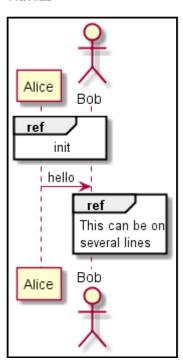
@startuml
participant Alice
actor Bob

ref over Alice, Bob : init

Alice -> Bob : hello

ref over Bob This can be on several lines

end ref @enduml



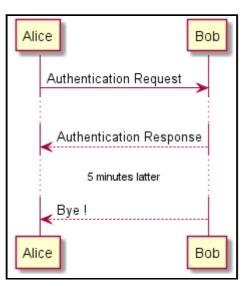
延迟

你可以使用...来表示延迟,并且还可以给延迟添加注释。

@startuml

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request ...
Bob --> Alice: Authentication Response ...5 minutes latter...
Bob --> Alice: Bye !

@enduml



空间

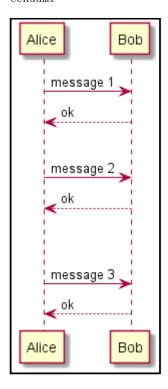
你可以使用川来增加空间。

还可以使用数字指定增加的像素的数量。

@startuml

Alice -> Bob: message 1
Bob --> Alice: ok
|||
Alice -> Bob: message 2
Bob --> Alice: ok
||45||
Alice -> Bob: message 3
Bob --> Alice: ok

@enduml



生命线的激活与撤销

关键字activate和deactivate用来表示参与者的生命活动。

一旦参与者被激活,它的生命线就会显示出来。

activate和deactivate适用于以上情形。

destroy表示一个参与者的生命线的终结。

@startuml participant User

顺序图的语法和功能 2019/7/9

User → A: DoWork activate A

A \rightarrow B: << createRequest >>activate B

B -> C: DoWork activate C

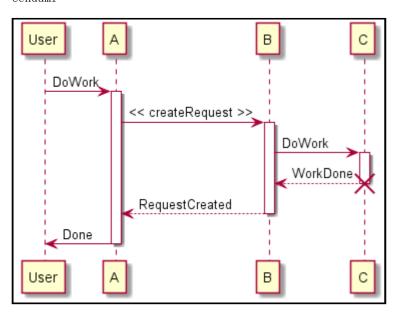
C --> B: WorkDone

destroy C

B --> A: RequestCreated deactivate B

A -> User: Done deactivate A

@endum1



还可以使用嵌套的生命线,并且运行给生命线添加颜色。

@startuml participant User

User -> A: DoWork activate A #FFBBBB

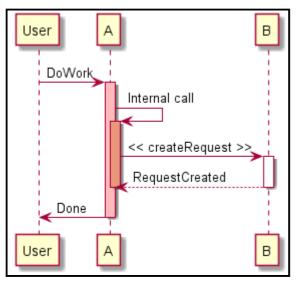
A -> A: Internal call activate A #DarkSalmon

 $A \rightarrow B: \langle\langle \text{ createRequest }\rangle\rangle$ activate B

B --> A: RequestCreated deactivate B deactivate A A -> User: Done

deactivate A

@endum1



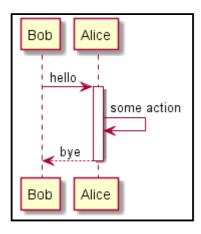
Return

A new command return for generating a return message with optional text label. The point returned to is the point that cause the most recently activated life-line. The syntax is simply return label where label, if provided, can be any string acceptable on conventional messages.

@startuml
Bob -> Alice : hello

activate Alice
Alice -> Alice : some action

return bye @enduml



创建参与者

你可以把关键字create放在第一次接收到消息之前,以强调本次消息实际上是在创建新的对象。

@startuml

Bob → Alice : hello

create Other
Alice -> Other : new

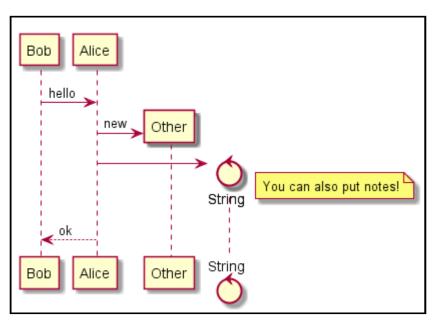
create control String

Alice -> String

note right: You can also put notes!

Alice \longrightarrow Bob : ok

@enduml



进入和发出消息

如果只想关注部分图示,你可以使用进入和发出箭头。

使用方括号[和]表示图示的左、右两侧。

@startum1
[-> A: DoWork

activate A

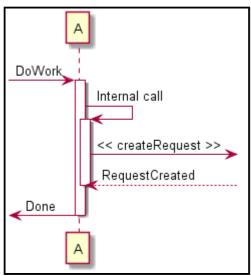
A -> A: Internal call

activate A

A \rightarrow] : << createRequest >>

 $A \leftarrow -$] : RequestCreated

deactivate A
[<- A: Done
deactivate A
@endum1</pre>



还可以使用下面的语法:

@startuml

[-> Bob

[o-> Bob

[o->o Bob

[x-> Bob]

[<- Bob

[x<- Bob

Bob ->]

Bob ->o]

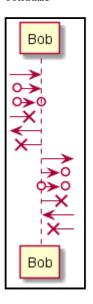
Bob o->o]

Bob \rightarrow x]

Bob <-]

Bob x < -]

@enduml



构造类型和圈点

可以使用〈〈和〉〉给参与者添加构造类型。

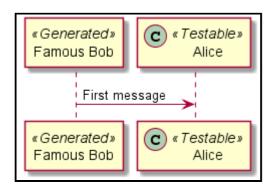
在构造类型中,你可以使用(X,color)格式的语法添加一个圆圈圈起来的字符。

@startum1

```
participant "Famous Bob" as Bob << Generated >> participant Alice << (C, #ADD1B2) Testable >>
```

Bob->Alice: First message

@enduml



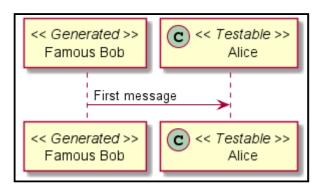
默认使用 guillemet 字符来显示构造类型。 你可以使用外观参数 guillemet 来修改显示行为。

@startum1

```
skinparam guillemet false
participant "Famous Bob" as Bob << Generated >>
participant Alice << (C, #ADD1B2) Testable >>
```

Bob->Alice: First message

@endum1

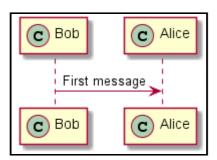


@startum1

```
participant Bob << (C, #ADD1B2) >>
participant Alice << (C, #ADD1B2) >>
```

Bob->Alice: First message

@enduml



更多标题信息

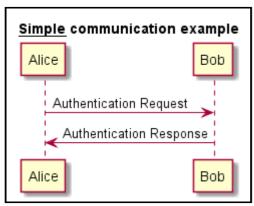
你可以在标题中使用creole格式。

@startum1

title __Simple__ **communication** example

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request Bob -> Alice: Authentication Response

@enduml



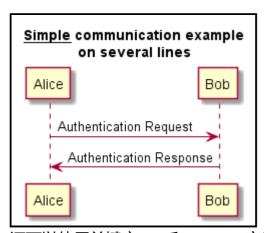
在标题描述中使用\n表示换行。

@startum1

title __Simple__ communication example\non several lines

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request Bob -> Alice: Authentication Response

@endum1



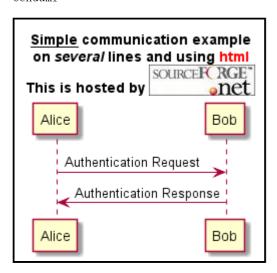
还可以使用关键字title和end title定义多行标题。

@startum1

title
<u>Simple</u> communication example
on <i>several</i> lines and using html
This is hosted by <img:sourceforge.jpg>
end title

Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request Bob -> Alice: Authentication Response

@enduml



包裹参与者

可以使用box和end box画一个盒子将参与者包裹起来。

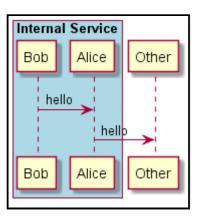
还可以在box关键字之后添加标题或者背景颜色。

@startuml

box "Internal Service" #LightBlue participant Bob participant Alice end box participant Other

Bob -> Alice : hello Alice -> Other : hello

@enduml



移除脚注

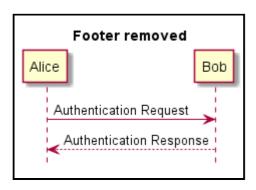
使用hide footbox关键字移除脚注。

@startum1

hide footbox title Footer removed

Alice \rightarrow Bob: Authentication Request Bob \longrightarrow Alice: Authentication Response

@endum1



外观参数(skinparam)

用skinparam改变字体和颜色。

可以在如下场景中使用:

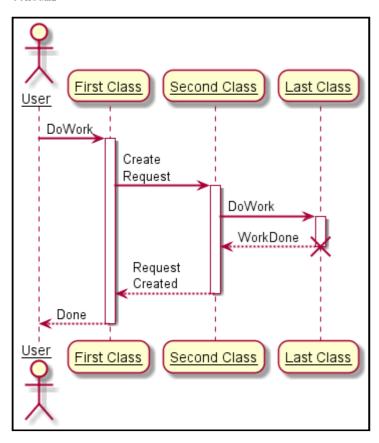
- 在图示的定义中,
- 在引入的文件中,
- 在命令行或者ANT任务提供的配置文件中。

你也可以修改其他渲染元素,如以下示例:

```
@startuml
skinparam sequenceArrowThickness 2
skinparam roundcorner 20
skinparam maxmessagesize 60
skinparam sequenceParticipant underline
actor User
participant "First Class" as A
participant "Second Class" as B
participant "Last Class" as C
User → A: DoWork
activate A
A -> B: Create Request
activate B
B -> C: DoWork
activate C
C --> B: WorkDone
destroy C
B --> A: Request Created
deactivate B
```

A --> User: Done deactivate A

@endum1



```
@startum1
skinparam backgroundColor #EEEBDC
skinparam handwritten true
skinparam sequence {
        ArrowColor DeepSkyBlue
        ActorBorderColor DeepSkyBlue
        LifeLineBorderColor blue
        LifeLineBackgroundColor #A9DCDF
        ParticipantBorderColor DeepSkyBlue
        ParticipantBackgroundColor DodgerBlue
        ParticipantFontName Impact
        ParticipantFontSize 17
        ParticipantFontColor #A9DCDF
        ActorBackgroundColor aqua
        ActorFontColor DeepSkyBlue
        ActorFontSize 17
        ActorFontName Aapex
actor User
participant "First Class" as A
participant "Second Class" as B
participant "Last Class" as C
User -> A: DoWork
activate A
A -> B: Create Request
activate B
B -> C: DoWork
```

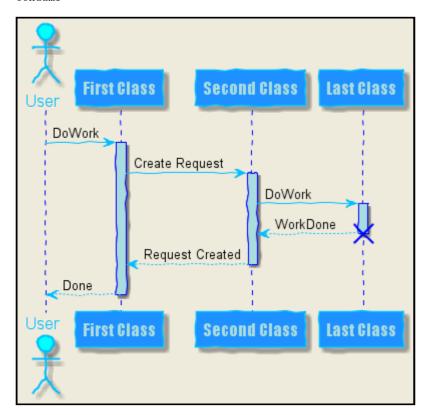
activate C

C --> B: WorkDone destroy C

 $B \longrightarrow A$: Request Created deactivate B

A --> User: Done deactivate A

@endum1



填充区设置

可以设定填充区的参数配置。

@startuml skinparam ParticipantPadding 20 skinparam BoxPadding 10

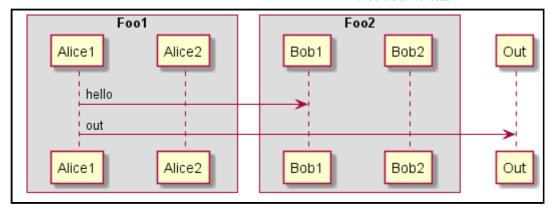
box "Foo1"
participant Alice1
participant Alice2
end box
box "Foo2"
participant Bob1
participant Bob2
end box
Alice1 -> Bob1 : hello
Alice1 -> Out : out

@enduml

Patreon

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patrons 2



JProfiler

Donate

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