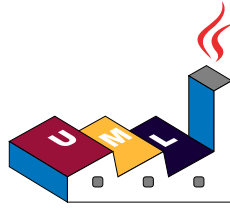


PlantUML 을사용해서 UML 그리기



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(2017 년 9 월 3 일일요일오후 5:21)

PlantUML 은다이어그램을빠르게작성하기위한오픈소스프로젝트입니다.

- 시퀀스다이어그램
- 유즈케이스다이어그램
- 클래스다이어그램
- 액티비티다이어그램
- 컴포넌트다이어그램
- 상태다이어그램
- 객체다이어그램

간단하고 직관적인언어를사용해다이어그램을정의할수있습니다.

1 시퀀스 다이어그램

1.1 기본예제

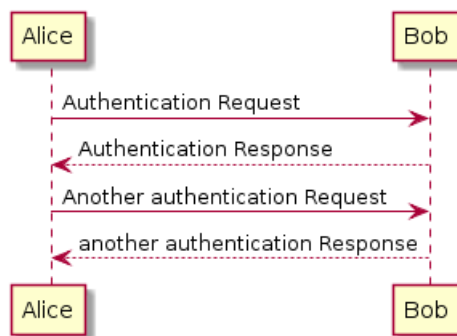
시퀀스 -> 는 두 참가자들 사이의 메시지를 그리기 위해 사용된다. 참가자들은 명시적으로 선언되지 않아도 된다.

점선화살표를 만들기 위해서는 --> 를 사용한다.

또한 <-과 <--를 사용할 수 있다. 출력되는 그림은 변경되지 않지만, 가독성을 향상시키는 데 사용할 수 있다. 이는 시퀀스 다이어그램에만 적용된다. 다른 다이어그램에는 다른 규칙이 적용된다.

```
@startuml
Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request
Bob --> Alice: Authentication Response

Alice -> Bob: Another authentication Request
Alice <-- Bob: another authentication Response
@enduml
```



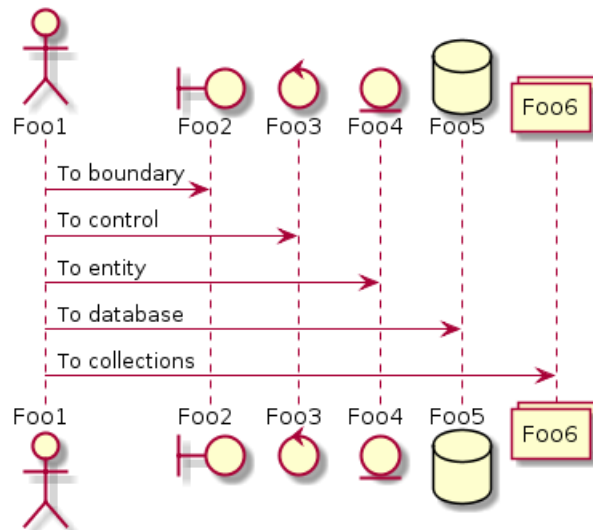
1.2 참여자 선언

참여자 키워드를 이용하여 참여자의 순서를 바꿀 수 있다.

참여자 선언에 다른 키워드를 사용할 수 있다.

- actor
- boundary
- control
- entity
- database

```
@startuml
actor Foo1
boundary Foo2
control Foo3
entity Foo4
database Foo5
collections Foo6
Foo1 -> Foo2 : To boundary
Foo1 -> Foo3 : To control
Foo1 -> Foo4 : To entity
Foo1 -> Foo5 : To database
Foo1 -> Foo6 : To collections
@enduml
```

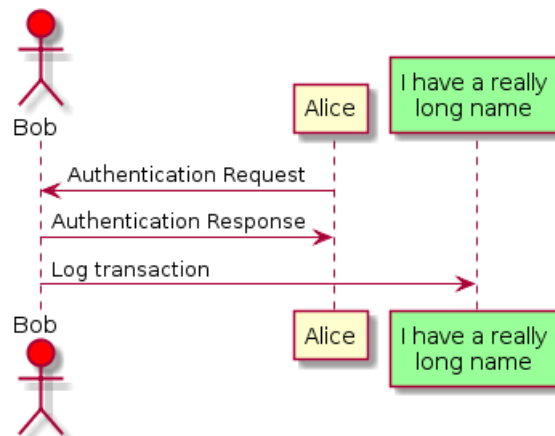


다른 이름을 이용하여 참여자의 이름을 변경할 수 있다.

또한, 참여자 (actor, participant) 의 배경색을 변경할 수 있다.

```
@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
```

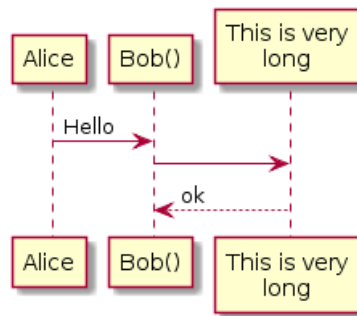


1.3 Use non-letters in participants

따옴표를 사용하여 참여자를 정의할 수 있습니다. 그리고 "as" 키워드를 사용하여 참여자를 별칭으로 사용할 수도 있습니다.

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





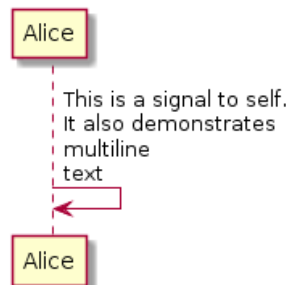
1.4 자신에게메시지보내기

참여자나자기자신에게메시지를보낼수있다.

을이용해서여러줄로쓰는것도가능하다

```

@startuml
Alice->>Alice: This is a signal to self.\nIt also demonstrates\nmultiline \ntext
@enduml
  
```



1.5 화살표스타일변경

다음방법으로화살표스타일을바꿀수있다:

- 끝부분에 x 를 추가하여메시지가전달 되지않았음을표시할수있다.
- < 나 > 대신에 \ 나 / 를사용해서아래쪽이나위쪽화살표만표시한다.
- > 를두번사용하여화살표모양을얇게표시할수있다. (예. >>)
- - 대신 -- 를사용해서점선화살표를표시한다.
- 화살표다음에"o" 추가도가능하다.
- 양쪽끝에화살표추가도가능하다.

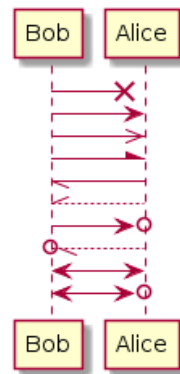
```

@startuml
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
  
```

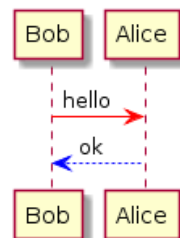




1.6 화살표색상변경

다음의 표기법을 이용하여 각각 화살표의 색상을 바꿀 수 있다.

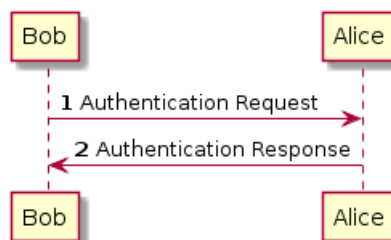
```
@startuml
Bob -[#red]> Alice : hello
Alice -[#0000FF]->Bob : ok
@enduml
```



1.7 메시지 순서에 번호 매기기

"autonumber" 키워드의 경우 메시지에 자동으로 번호 매길 때에 사용된다.

```
@startuml
autonumber
Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response
@enduml
```



'autonumber' '시작번호'의 형태로 표시하면 특정 번호로 시작할 수 있으며, 'autonumber' '시작번호' '증가값'으로 표시할 경우 증가값을 조정하는 것도 가능하다.

```
@startuml
autonumber
Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response

autonumber 15
Bob -> Alice : Another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Another authentication Response

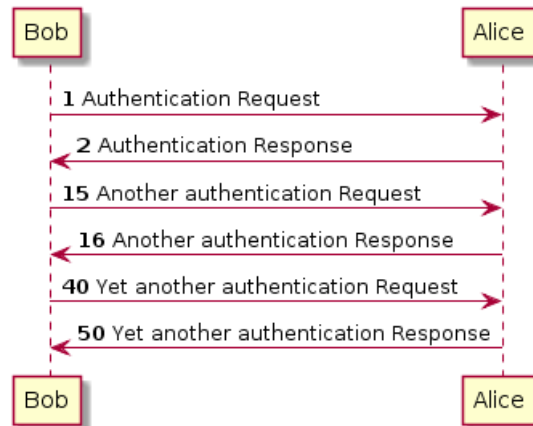
autonumber 40 10
Bob -> Alice : Yet another authentication Request
```



```

Bob <- Alice : Yet another authentication Response
@enduml

```



쌍따옴표를 표시형식을 바꿀 수도 있다.

The formatting is done with the Java class `DecimalFormat` ('0' means digit, '#' means digit and zero if absent).

일부 html 태그를 사용할 수 있다.

```

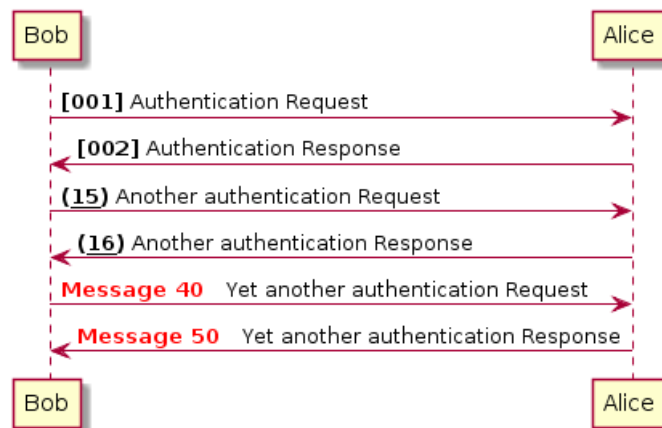
@startuml
autonumber "<b>[000]"
Bob -> Alice : Authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Authentication Response

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

@enduml

```



You can also use `autonumber stop` and `autonumber resume 'increment' 'format'` to respectively pause and resume automatic numbering.

```

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

autonumber stop
Bob -> Alice : dummy

```



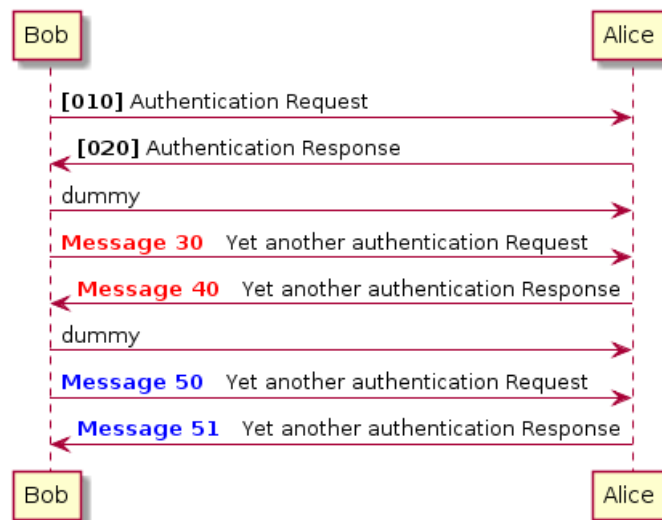
```

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 : Yet another authentication Request
Bob <- Alice : Yet another authentication Response
@enduml

```



1.8 다이어그램분리

The **newpage** keyword is used to split a diagram into several images.

You can put a title for the new page just after the **newpage** keyword.

This is very handy with *Word* to print long diagram on several pages.

```

@startuml

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

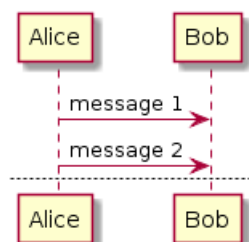
newpage

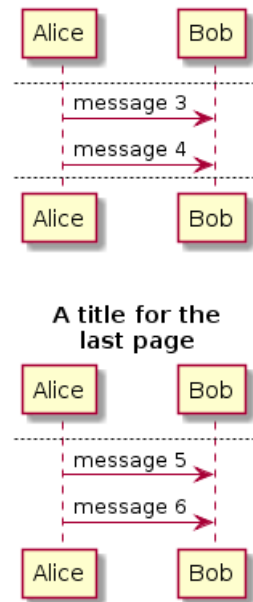
Alice -> Bob : message 3
Alice -> Bob : message 4

newpage A title for the\nlast page

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

```





1.9 메세지그룹화

다음과 같은 키워드들을 사용하여 메시지를 그룹화할 수 있습니다:

- alt/else
- opt
- loop
- par
- break
- critical
- group 화면에 보여질 텍스트

헤더에 보여질 텍스트를 추가할 수 있습니다. (group 제외).
 end 키워드는 그룹을 닫는데 사용됩니다.
 그룹을 중첩하는 것도 가능하다는 데 유의하세요.

```

@startuml
Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request

alt successful case

Bob -> Alice: Authentication Accepted

else some kind of failure

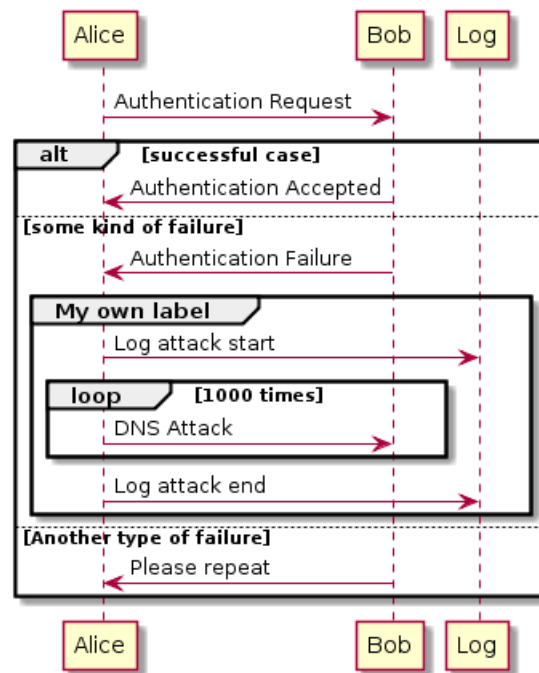
Bob -> Alice: Authentication Failure
group My own label
Alice -> Log : Log attack start
loop 1000 times
Alice -> Bob: DNS Attack
end
Alice -> Log : Log attack end
end

else Another type of failure

Bob -> Alice: Please repeat

end
@enduml
  
```





1.10 Notes on messages

It is possible to put notes on message using the `note left` or `note right` keywords *just after the message*.

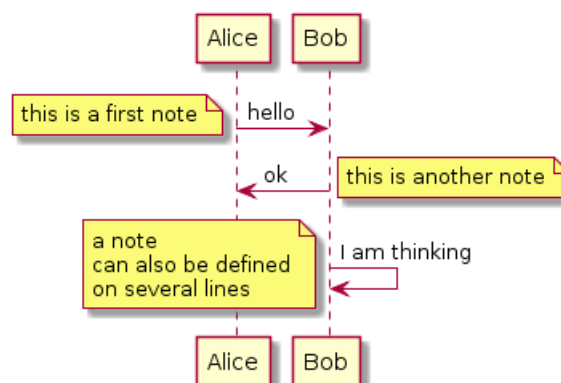
You can have a multi-line note using the `end note` keywords.

```

@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
  
```



1.11 Some other notes

It is also possible to place notes relative to participant with `note left of`, `note right of` or `note over` keywords.

It is possible to highlight a note by changing its background color.

You can also have a multi-line note using the `end note` keywords.



```

@startuml
participant Alice
participant Bob
note left of Alice #aqua
This is displayed
left of Alice.
end note

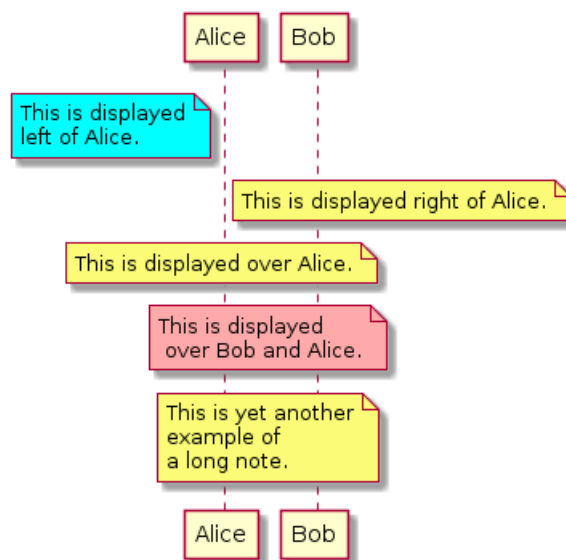
note right of Alice: This is displayed right of Alice.

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
@enduml

```



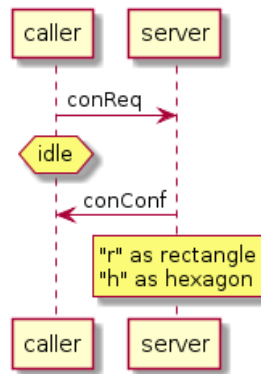
1.12 Changing notes shape

You can use `hnote` and `rnote` keywords to change note shapes.

```

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

```



1.13 Creole and HTML

It is also possible to use creole formatting:

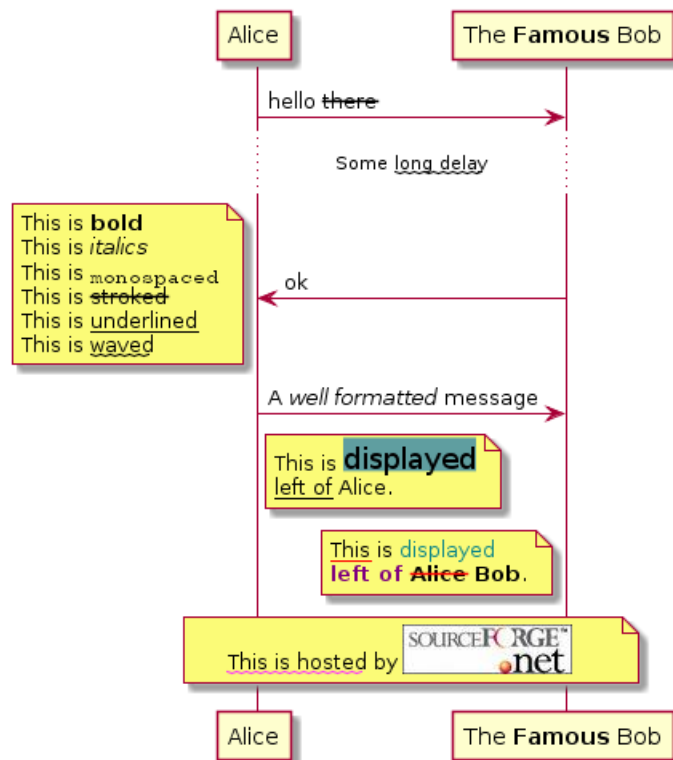
```

@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**.
end note
note over Alice, Bob
<w:#FF33FF>This is hosted</w> by <img sourceforge.jpg>
end note
@enduml
  
```





1.14 Divider

If you want, you can split a diagram using == separator to divide your diagram into logical steps.

```
@startuml
```

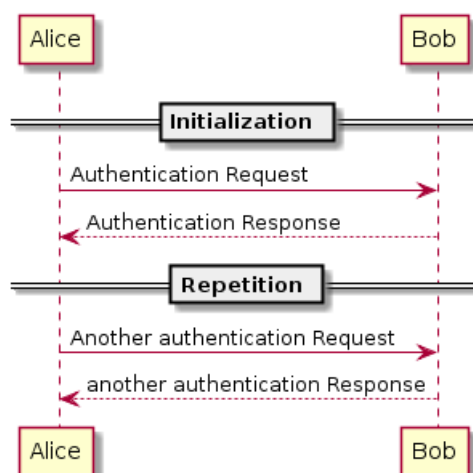
```
== Initialization ==
```

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

```
== Repetition ==
```

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

```
@enduml
```



1.15 Reference

You can use reference in a diagram, using the keyword `ref over`.

```

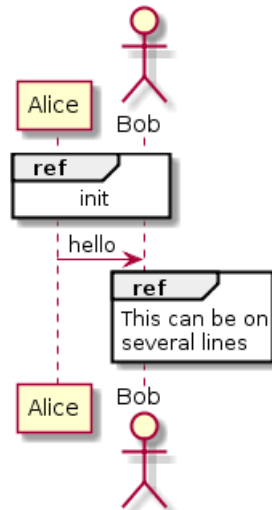
@startuml
participant Alice
actor Bob

ref over Alice, Bob : init

Alice -> Bob : hello

ref over Bob
This can be on
several lines
end ref
@enduml

```



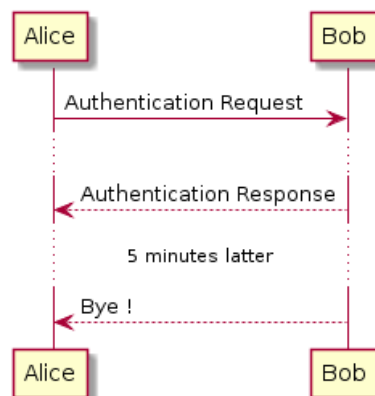
1.16 Delay

You can use ... to indicate a delay in the diagram. And it is also possible to put a message with this delay.

```

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

```



1.17 Space

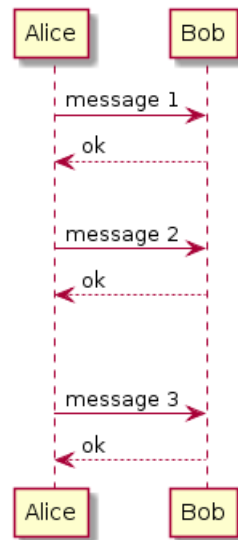
You can use ||| to indicate some spacing in the diagram.

It is also possible to specify a number of pixel to be used.

```
@startuml
```

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

```
@enduml
```



1.18 Lifeline Activation and Destruction

The `activate` and `deactivate` are used to denote participant activation.

Once a participant is activated, its lifeline appears.

The `activate` and `deactivate` apply on the previous message.

The `destroy` denote the end of the lifeline of a participant.

```
@startuml
```

```
participant User
```

```
User -> A: DoWork
activate A
```

```
A -> B: << createRequest >>
activate B
```

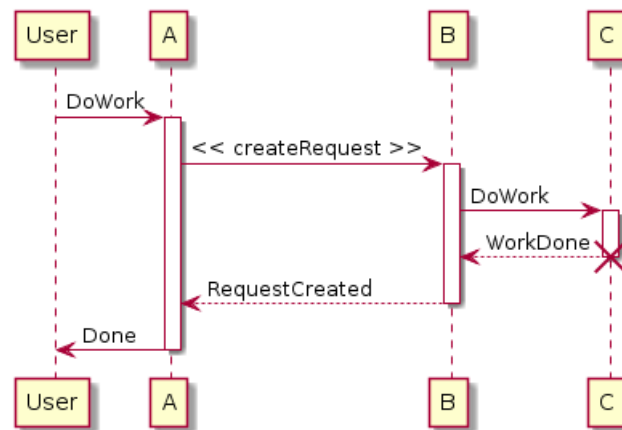
```
B -> C: DoWork
activate C
C --> B: WorkDone
destroy C
```

```
B --> A: RequestCreated
deactivate B
```

```
A -> User: Done
deactivate A
```

```
@enduml
```





Nested lifeline can be used, and it is possible to add a color on the lifeline.

```

@startuml
participant User

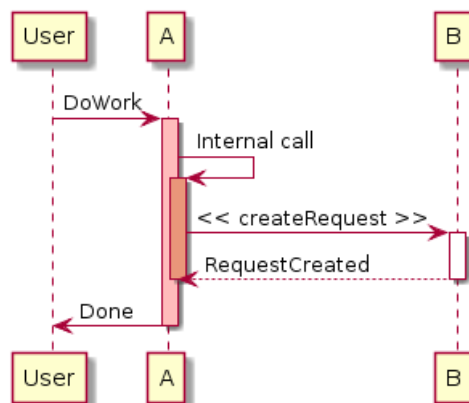
User -> A: DoWork
activate A #FFBBBB

A -> A: Internal call
activate A #DarkSalmon

A -> B: << createRequest >>
activate B

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

@enduml
  
```



1.19 Participant creation

You can use the `create` keyword just before the first reception of a message to emphasize the fact that this message is actually *creating* this new object.

```

@startuml
Bob -> Alice : hello

create Other
Alice -> Other : new

create control String
Alice -> String

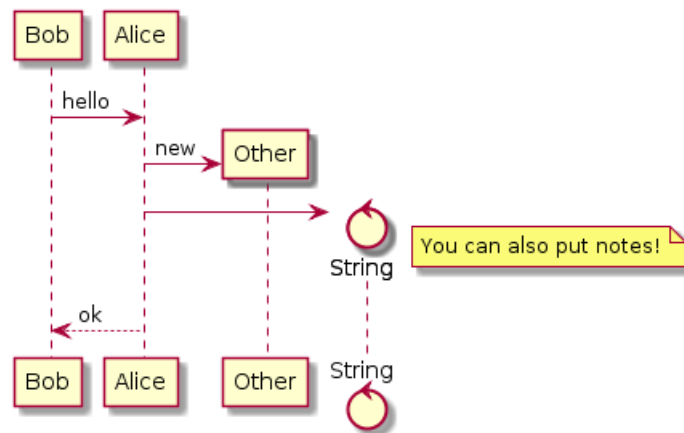
note right : You can also put notes!
  
```



```

Alice --> Bob : ok
@enduml

```



1.20 Incoming and outgoing messages

You can use incoming or outgoing arrows if you want to focus on a part of the diagram.

Use square brackets to denote the left "[" or the right "]" side of the diagram.

```

@startuml
[-> A: DoWork

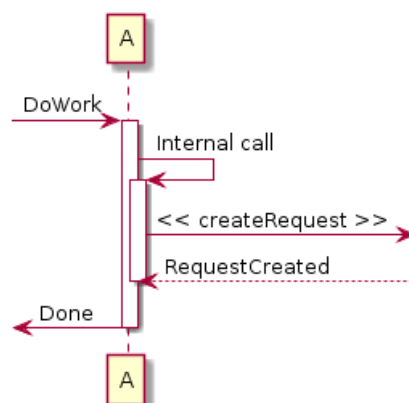
activate A

A -> A: Internal call
activate A

A ->] : << createRequest >>

A<--] : RequestCreated
deactivate A
[<- A: Done
deactivate A
@enduml

```



You can also have the following syntax:

```

@startuml
[-> Bob
[o-> Bob
[o->> Bob
[x-> Bob

[<- Bob
[x<- Bob

```




```

Bob ->]
Bob ->o]
Bob o->o]
Bob ->x]

Bob <-]
Bob x<-]
@enduml

```



1.21 Stereotypes and Spots

It is possible to add stereotypes to participants using << and >>.

In the stereotype, you can add a spotted character in a colored circle using the syntax (X,color).

```

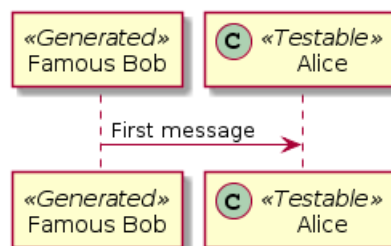
@startuml

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

Bob->Alice: First message

@enduml

```



By default, the *guillemet* character is used to display the stereotype. You can change this behaviour using the skinparam *guillemet*:

```

@startuml

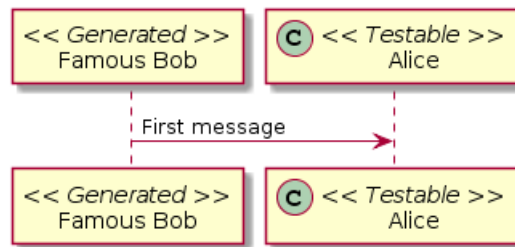
skinparam guillemet false
participant "Famous Bob" as Bob << Generated >>
participant Alice << (C,#ADD1B2) Testable >>

Bob->Alice: First message

@enduml

```





```

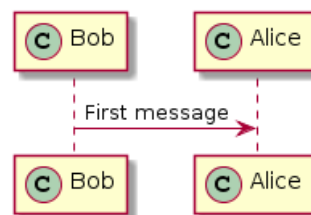
@startuml

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

Bob->>Alice: First message

@enduml

```



1.22 More information on titles

You can use creole formatting in the title.

```

@startuml

title __Simple__ **communication** example

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

@enduml

```

Simple communication example



You can add newline using \n in the title description.

```

@startuml

title __Simple__ communication example\nnon several lines

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

@enduml

```



Simple communication example on several lines



You can also define title on several lines using `title` and `end title` keywords.

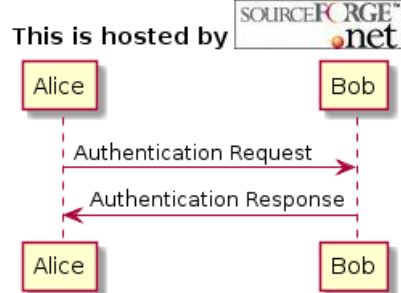
```
@startuml

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

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

@enduml
```

Simple communication example on several lines and using **html**



1.23 Participants encompass

It is possible to draw a box around some participants, using `box` and `end box` commands.

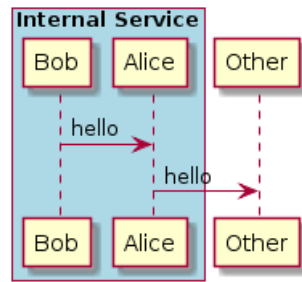
You can add an optional title or a optional background color, after the `box` keyword.

```
@startuml

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

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

@enduml
```



1.24 Removing Footer

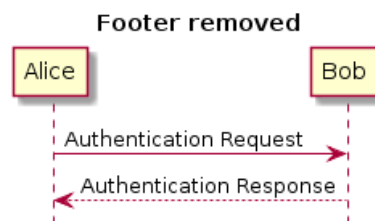
You can use the `hide` `footbox` keywords to remove the footer of the diagram.

```

@startuml
hide footbox
title Footer removed

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

@enduml
  
```



1.25 Skinparam

You can use the `skinparam` command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command:

- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

You can also change other rendering parameter, as seen in the following examples:

```

@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
  
```



```

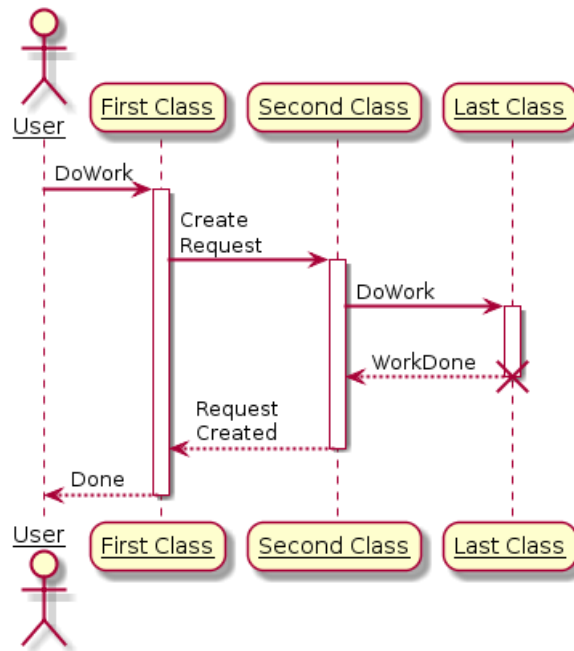
destroy C

B --> A: Request Created
deactivate B

A --> User: Done
deactivate A

@enduml

```



```

@startuml
skinparam backgroundColor #EEEBCD
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
deactivate C

B --> A: Request Created
deactivate B

A --> User: Done
deactivate A

@enduml

```



```

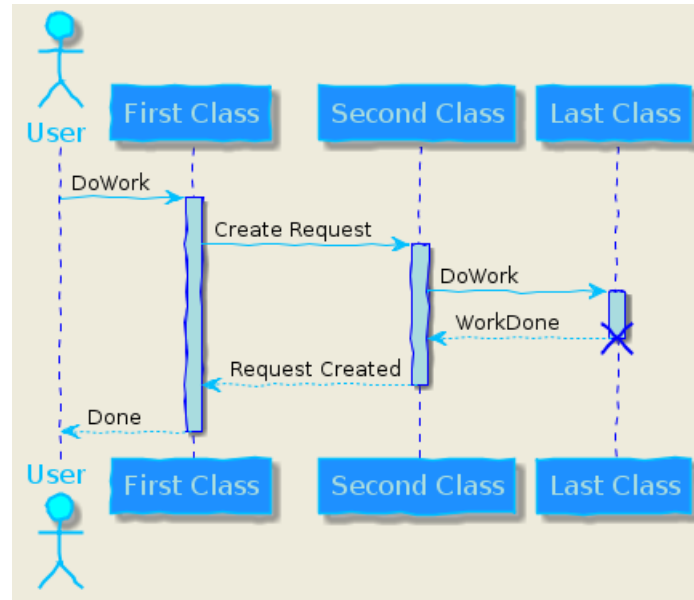
C --> B: WorkDone
destroy C

B --> A: Request Created
deactivate B

A --> User: Done
deactivate A

@enduml

```



1.26 Changing padding

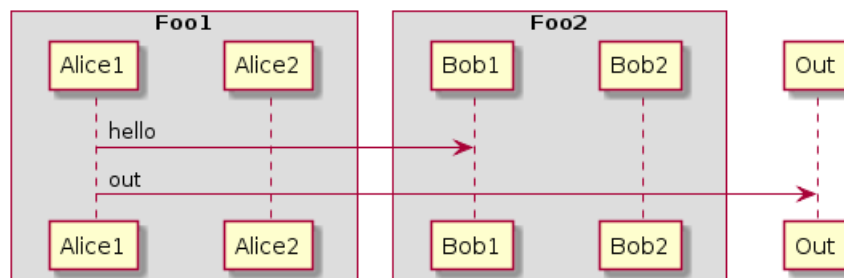
It is possible to tune some padding settings.

```

@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

```



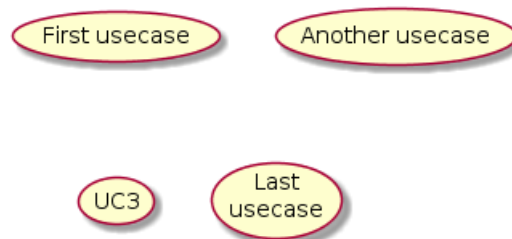
2 유즈케이스 다이어그램

2.1 유즈케이스

유즈케이스는 (두개의괄호는원으로보이기때문에) 괄호로싸서표현합니다.

아니면 `usecase` 키워드를이용하여정의할수있습니다. 그리고 `as` 키워드를이용하여별칭을정의할수있습니다. 별칭은관계를정의할때사용됩니다.

```
@startuml
(First usecase)
(Another usecase) as (UC2)
usecase UC3
usecase (Last\nusecase) as UC4
@enduml
```



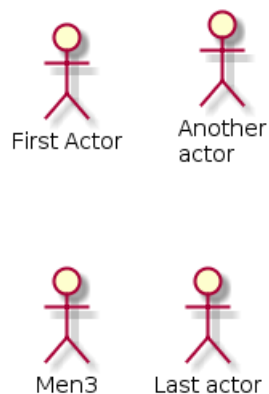
2.2 Actors

Actor are enclosed using between two points.

You can also use the `actor` keyword to define an actor. And you can define an alias, using the `as` keyword. This alias will be used latter, when defining relations.

We will see later that the actor definitions are optional.

```
@startuml
:First Actor:
:Another\nactor: as Men2
actor Men3
actor :Last actor: as Men4
@enduml
```



2.3 유즈케이스종류

If you want to have description on several lines, you can use quotes.

You can also use the following separators: `--` `..` `==` `__`. And you can put titles within the separators.

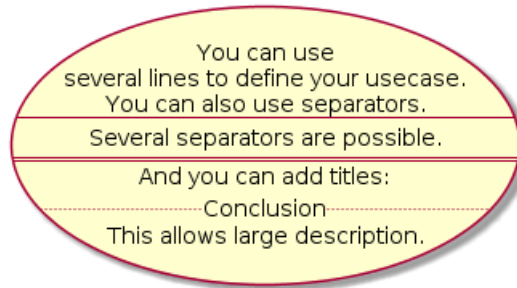
```

@startuml

usecase UC1 as "You can use
several lines to define your usecase.
You can also use separators.
--
Several separators are possible.
==
And you can add titles:
..Conclusion..
This allows large description."

@enduml

```



2.4 기본예제

To link actors and use cases, the arrow --> is used.

The more dashes "-" in the arrow, the longer the arrow. You can add a label on the arrow, by adding a ":" character in the arrow definition.

In this example, you see that *User* has not been defined before, and is used as an actor.

```

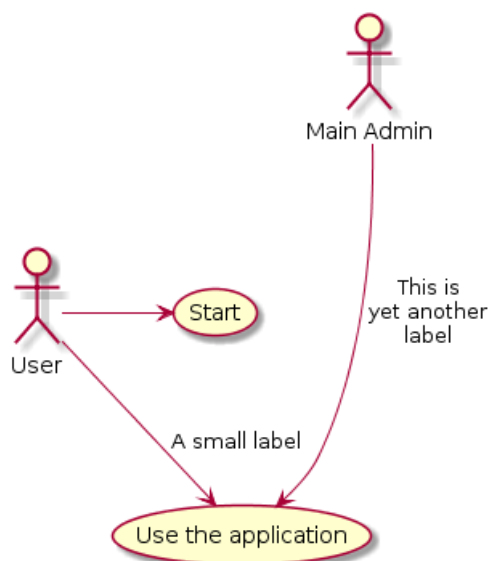
@startuml

User -> (Start)
User --> (Use the application) : A small label

:Main Admin: ---> (Use the application) : This is\nyet another\nlabel

@enduml

```



2.5 Extension

If one actor/use case extends another one, you can use the symbol <|-- (which stands for).



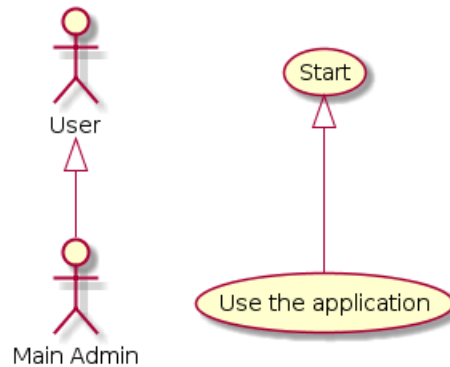

```

@startuml
:Main Admin: as Admin
(Use the application) as (Use)

User <|-- Admin
(Start) <|-- (Use)

@enduml

```



2.6 Using notes

You can use the **note left of** , **note right of** , **note top of** , **note bottom of** keywords to define notes related to a single object.

A note can be also define alone with the **note** keywords, then linked to other objects using the **..** symbol.

```

@startuml
:Main Admin: as Admin
(Use the application) as (Use)

User -> (Start)
User --> (Use)

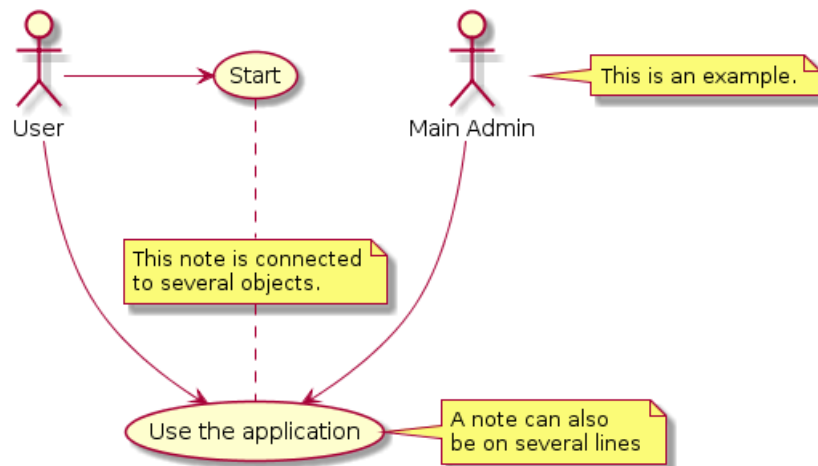
Admin ---> (Use)

note right of Admin : This is an example.

note right of (Use)
A note can also
be on several lines
end note

note "This note is connected\nto several objects." as N2
(Start) .. N2
N2 .. (Use)
@enduml

```



2.7 Stereotypes

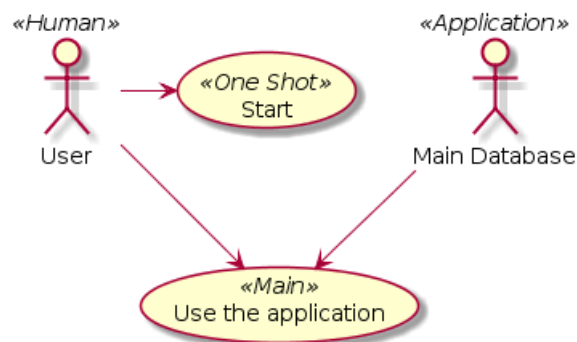
You can add stereotypes while defining actors and use cases using " << " and " >> ".

```
@startuml
User << Human >>
:Main Database: as MySql << Application >>
(Start) << One Shot >>
(Use the application) as (Use) << Main >>

User -> (Start)
User --> (Use)

MySql --> (Use)

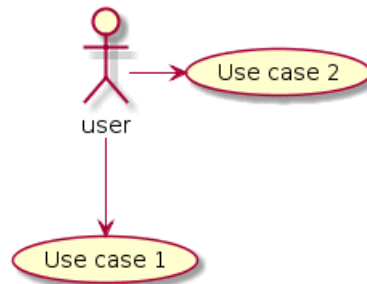
@enduml
```



2.8 화살표방향변경

기본적으로, 클래스간의링크는대쉬 2 개 -- 로 표시하고수직방향이다. 다음처럼대쉬 1 개 (혹은점) 을 넣어서수평방향링크를사용할수있다:

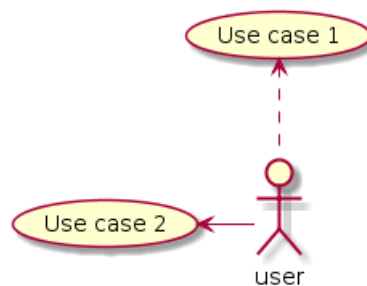
```
@startuml
:user: --> (Use case 1)
:user: -> (Use case 2)
@enduml
```



You can also change directions by reversing the link:

```

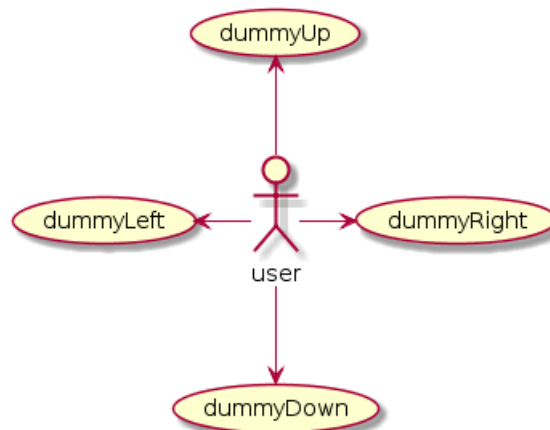
@startuml
(Use case 1) <.. :user:
(Use case 2) <- :user:
@enduml
  
```



It is also possible to change arrow direction by adding *left*, *right*, *up* or *down* keywords inside the arrow:

```

@startuml
:user: -left-> (dummyLeft)
:user: -right-> (dummyRight)
:user: -up-> (dummyUp)
:user: -down-> (dummyDown)
@enduml
  
```



You can shorten the arrow by using only the first character of the direction (for example, *-d-* instead of *-down-*) or the two first characters (*-do-*).

Please note that you should not abuse this functionality : *Graphviz* gives usually good results without tweaking.

2.9 Splitting diagrams

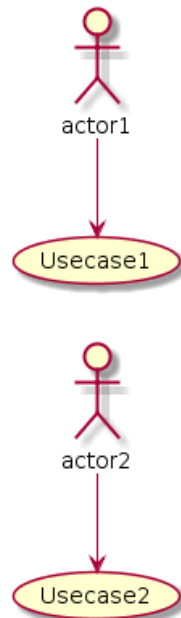
The `newpage` keywords to split your diagram into several pages or images.



```

@startuml
:actor1: --> (Usecase1)
newpage
:actor2: --> (Usecase2)
@enduml

```



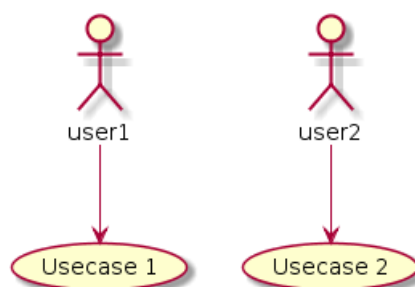
2.10 Left to right direction

The general default behavior when building diagram is **top to bottom**.

```

@startuml
'default
top to bottom direction
user1 --> (Usecase 1)
user2 --> (Usecase 2)
@enduml

```

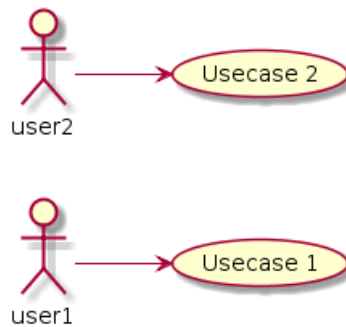


You may change to **left to right** using the left to right direction command. The result is often better with this direction.

```

@startuml
left to right direction
user1 --> (Usecase 1)
user2 --> (Usecase 2)
@enduml

```



2.11 Skinparam

You can use the `skinparam` command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command :

- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

You can define specific color and fonts for stereotyped actors and usecases.

```

@startuml
skinparam handwritten true

skinparam usecase {
  BackgroundColor DarkSeaGreen
  BorderColor DarkSlateGray
}

BackgroundColor<< Main >> YellowGreen
BorderColor<< Main >> YellowGreen

ArrowColor Olive
ActorBorderColor black
ActorFontName Courier

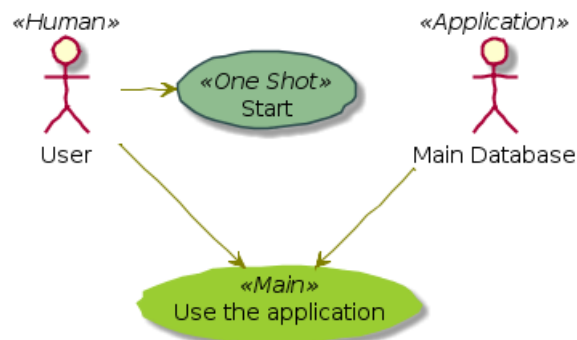
ActorBackgroundColor<< Human >> Gold
}

User << Human >>
:Main Database: as MySql << Application >>
(Start) << One Shot >>
(Use the application) as (Use) << Main >>

User -> (Start)
User --> (Use)

MySql --> (Use)

@enduml
  
```

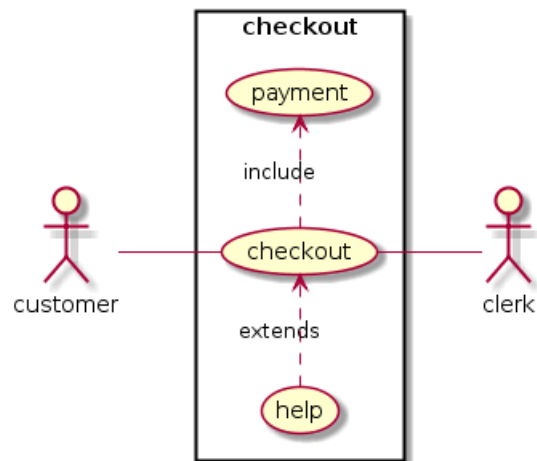


2.12 Complete example

```

@startuml
left to right direction
skinparam packageStyle rectangle
actor customer
actor clerk
rectangle checkout {
customer -- (checkout)
(checkout) .> (payment) : include
(help) .> (checkout) : extends
(checkout) -- clerk
}
@enduml




```



3 클래스다이어그램

3.1 클래스관계

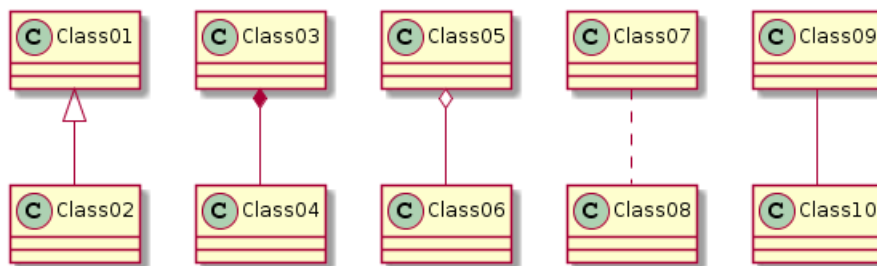
클래스관계는다음과같은부호를사용합니다.

확장	< --	
조합	*--	
집합	o--	

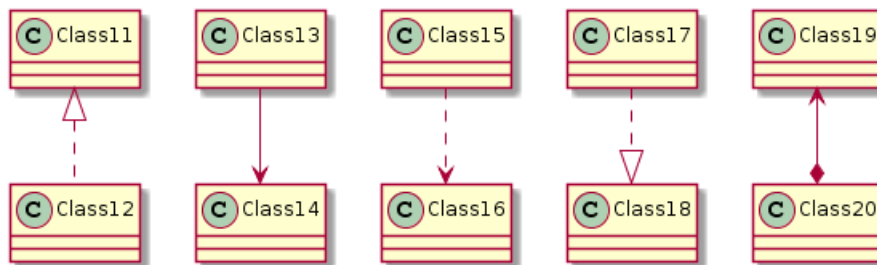
-- 는 .. 점선으로대체가가능합니다.

이러한규칙들로다음과같은다이어그램을그리는것이가능합니다.

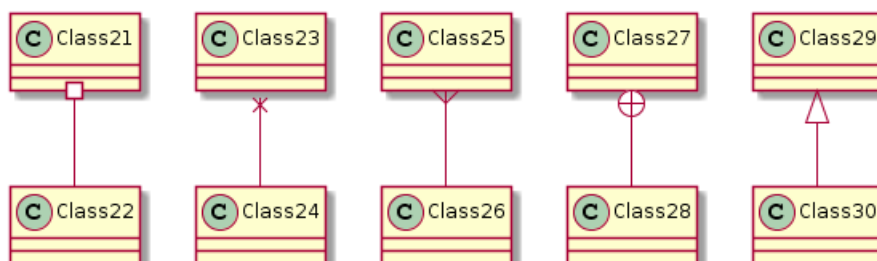
```
@startuml
Class01 <|-- Class02
Class03 *-- Class04
Class05 o-- Class06
Class07 .. Class08
Class09 -- Class10
@enduml
```



```
@startuml
Class11 <|.. Class12
Class13 --> Class14
Class15 ..> Class16
Class17 ..|> Class18
Class19 <--* Class20
@enduml
```



```
@startuml
Class21 #-- Class22
Class23 x-- Class24
Class25 }-- Class26
Class27 +-- Class28
Class29 ^-- Class30
@enduml
```

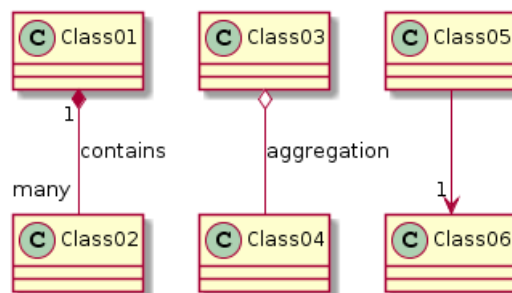


3.2 관계를 나타내기 위한 레이블

관계에서 레이블을 추가하기 위해서는 뒤에 ":"를 붙이고 레이블을 작성하면 됩니다.

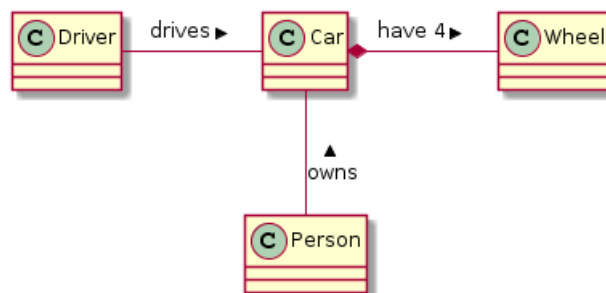
관계 차수를 나타내기 위해서는 ""를 이용하여 관계의 양쪽 끝에 작성하면 됩니다.

```
@startuml
Class01 "1" *-- "many" Class02 : contains
Class03 o-- Class04 : aggregation
Class05 --> "1" Class06
@enduml
```



< 또는 > 을 사용하여 객체가 다른 객체에 대한 흐름 관계를 더 자세히 설명할 수 있습니다.

```
@startuml
class Car
Driver - Car : drives >
Car *- Wheel : have 4 >
Car -- Person : < owns
@enduml
```



3.3 Adding methods

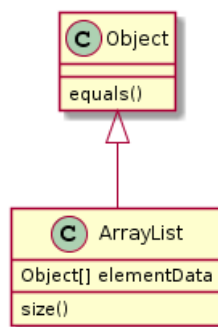
To declare fields and methods, you can use the symbol ":" followed by the field's or method's name.

The system checks for parenthesis to choose between methods and fields.

```
@startuml
Object <|-- ArrayList

Object : equals()
ArrayList : Object[] elementData
ArrayList : size()

@enduml
```



It is also possible to group between brackets {} all fields and methods.

Note that the syntax is highly flexible about type/name order.

```
@startuml
class Dummy {
String data
void methods()
}

class Flight {
flightNumber : Integer
departureTime : Date
}

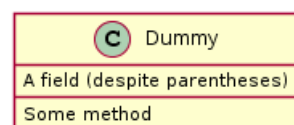
@enduml
```



You can use {field} and {method} modifiers to override default behaviour of the parser about fields and methods.

```
@startuml
class Dummy {
{field} A field (despite parentheses)
{method} Some method
}

@enduml
```

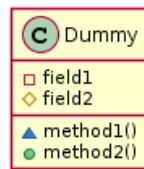


3.4 Defining visibility

When you define methods or fields, you can use characters to define the visibility of the corresponding item:

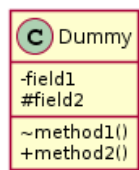
-	□	private
#	◇	protected
~	△	package private
+	○	public

```
@startuml
class Dummy {
-field1
#field2
~method1()
+method2()
}
@enduml
```



You can turn off this feature using the `skinparam classAttributeIconSize 0` command :

```
@startuml
skinparam classAttributeIconSize 0
class Dummy {
-field1
#field2
~method1()
+method2()
}
@enduml
```

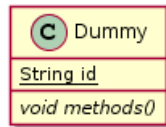


3.5 Abstract and Static

You can define static or abstract methods or fields using the `{static}` or `{abstract}` modifier.

These modifiers can be used at the start or at the end of the line. You can also use `{classifier}` instead of `{static}`.

```
@startuml
class Dummy {
{static} String id
{abstract} void methods()
}
@enduml
```



3.6 Advanced class body

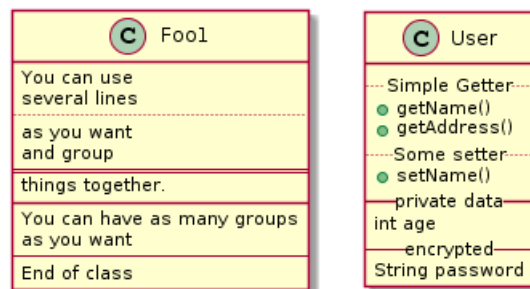
By default, methods and fields are automatically regrouped by PlantUML. You can use separators to define your own way of ordering fields and methods. The following separators are possible : -- ..
== --.

You can also use titles within the separators:

```
@startuml
class Foo1 {
You can use
several lines
..
as you want
and group
==
things together.
--
You can have as many groups
as you want
--
End of class
}

class User {
.. Simple Getter ..
+ getName()
+ getAddress()
.. Some setter ..
+ setName()
-- private data --
int age
-- encrypted --
String password
}

@enduml
```



3.7 Notes and stereotypes

Stereotypes are defined with the `class` keyword, "`<<`" and "`>>`".

You can also define notes using `note left of`, `note right of`, `note top of`, `note bottom of` keywords.

You can also define a note on the last defined class using `note left`, `note right`, `note top`, `note bottom`.

A note can be also define alone with the `note` keywords, then linked to other objects using the `..` symbol.

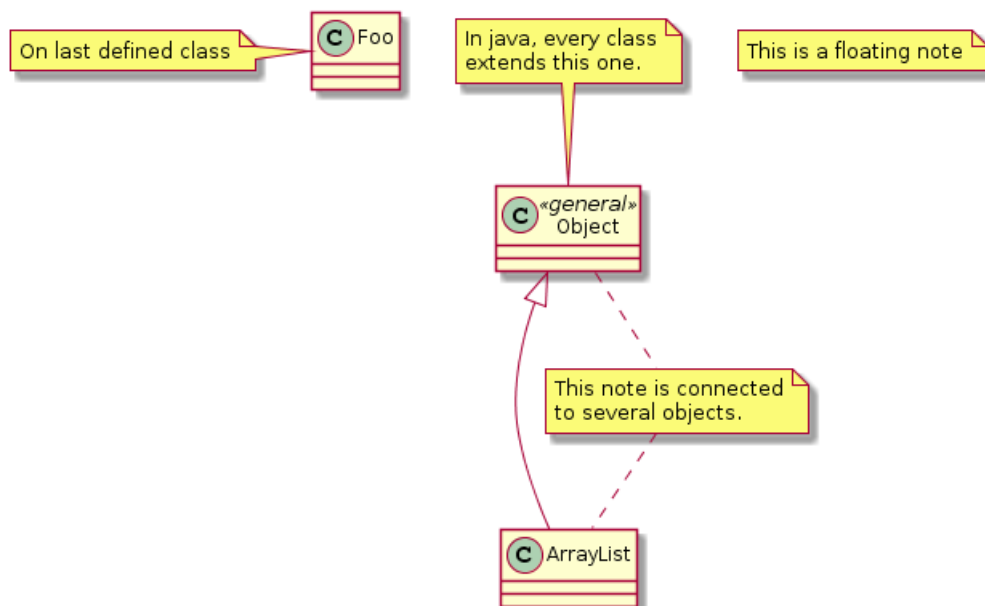
```
@startuml
class Object << general >>
Object <|--- ArrayList

note top of Object : In java, every class\nextends this one.

note "This is a floating note" as N1
note "This note is connected\nto several objects." as N2
Object .. N2
N2 .. ArrayList

class Foo
note left: On last defined class

@enduml
```



3.8 More on notes

It is also possible to use few html tags like :

- ``
- `<u>`
- `<i>`
- `<s>`, ``, `<strike>`
- `` or ``
- `<color:#AAAAAA>` or `<color:colorName>`
- `<size:nn>` to change font size
- `` or `<img:file>` : the file must be accessible by the filesystem

You can also have a note on several lines.

You can also define a note on the last defined class using `note left`, `note right`, `note top`, `note bottom`.

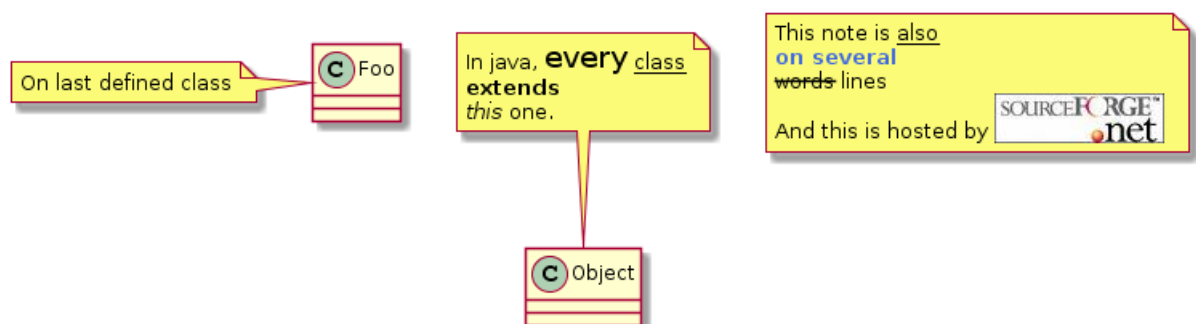
```
@startuml

class Foo
note left: On last defined class

note top of Object
In java, <size:18>every</size> <u>class</u>
<b>extends</b>
<i>this</i> one.
end note

note as N1
This note is <u>also</u>
<b><color:royalBlue>on several</color>
<s>words</s> lines
And this is hosted by <img:sourceforge.jpg>
end note

@enduml
```



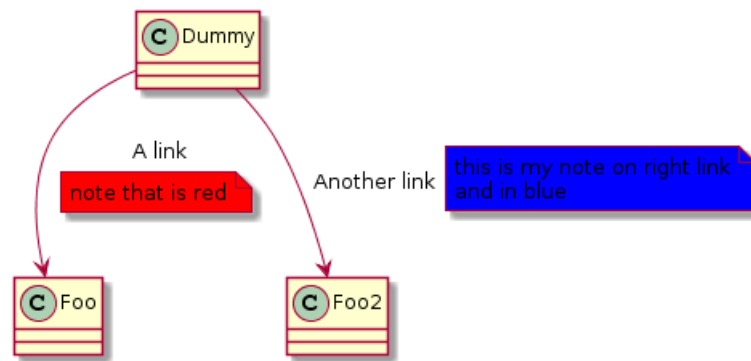
3.9 Note on links

It is possible to add a note on a link, just after the link definition, using `note on link`.

You can also use `note left on link`, `note right on link`, `note top on link`, `note bottom on link` if you want to change the relative position of the note with the label.

```
@startuml
class Dummy
Dummy --> Foo : A link
note on link #red: note that is red

Dummy --> Foo2 : Another link
note right on link #blue
this is my note on right link
and in blue
end note
@enduml
```



3.10 Abstract class and interface

You can declare a class as abstract using "abstract" or "abstract class" keywords.

The class will be printed in *italic*.

You can use the `interface`, `annotation` and `enum` keywords too.

```
@startuml

abstract class AbstractList
abstract AbstractCollection
interface List
interface Collection

List <|-- AbstractList
Collection <|-- AbstractCollection

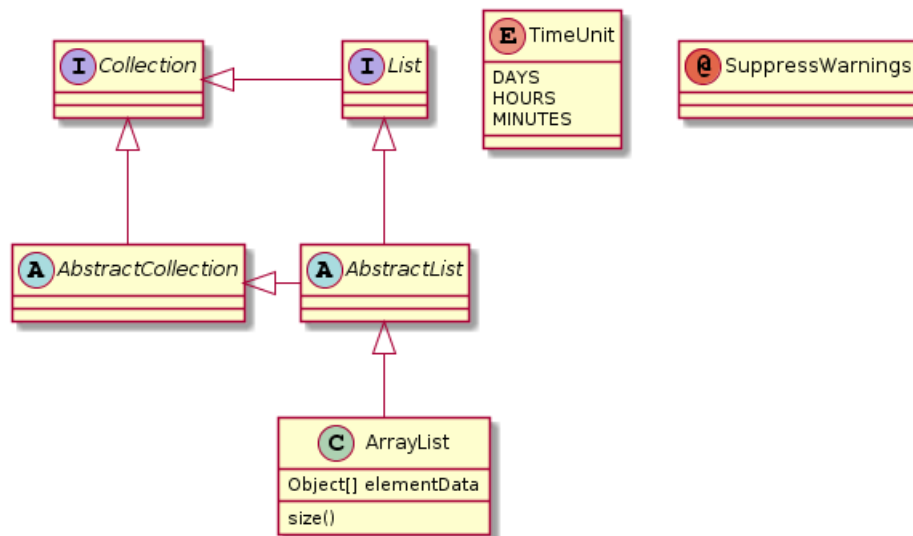
Collection <|-- List
AbstractCollection <|-- AbstractList
AbstractList <|-- ArrayList

class ArrayList {
Object[] elementData
size()
}

enum TimeUnit {
DAYS
HOURS
MINUTES
}

annotation SuppressWarnings

@enduml
```



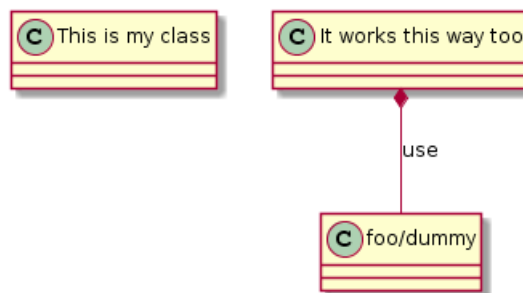
3.11 Using non-letters

If you want to use non-letters in the class (or enum...) display, you can either :

- Use the `as` keyword in the class definition
- Put quotes `"` around the class name

```
@startuml
class "This is my class" as class1
class class2 as "It works this way too"

class2 *-- "foo/dummy" : use
@enduml
```



3.12 Hide attributes, methods...

You can parameterize the display of classes using the **hide/show** command.

The basic command is: **hide empty members**. This command will hide attributes or methods if they are empty.

Instead of **empty members**, you can use:

- **empty fields** or **empty attributes** for empty fields,
- **empty methods** for empty methods,
- **fields** or **attributes** which will hide fields, even if they are described,
- **methods** which will hide methods, even if they are described,
- **members** which will hide fields and methods, even if they are described,
- **circle** for the circled character in front of class name,
- **stereotype** for the stereotype.

You can also provide, just after the **hide** or **show** keyword:

- **class** for all classes,
- **interface** for all interfaces,
- **enum** for all enums,
- **<<foo1>>** for classes which are stereotyped with *foo1*,
- an existing class name.

You can use several **show/hide** commands to define rules and exceptions.

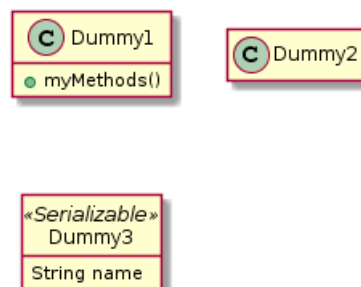
```
@startuml
class Dummy1 {
+myMethods()
}

class Dummy2 {
+hiddenMethod()
}

class Dummy3 <<Serializable>> {
String name
}

hide members
hide <<Serializable>> circle
show Dummy1 methods
show <<Serializable>> fields

@enduml
```



3.13 Hide classes

You can also use the `show/hide` commands to hide classes.

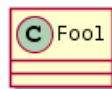
This may be useful if you define a large !included file, and if you want to hide come classes after file inclusion.

```
@startuml
class Foo1
class Foo2

Foo2 *-- Foo1

hide Foo2

@enduml
```

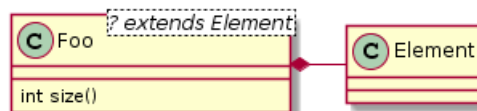


3.14 Use generics

You can also use bracket `<` and `>` to define generics usage in a class.

```
@startuml
class Foo<? extends Element> {
int size()
}
Foo *-- Element

@enduml
```



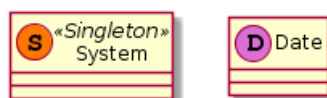
It is possible to disable this drawing using `skinparam genericDisplay old` command.

3.15 Specific Spot

Usually, a spotted character (C, I, E or A) is used for classes, interface, enum and abstract classes. But you can define your own spot for a class when you define the stereotype, adding a single character and a color, like in this example:

```
@startuml
class System << (S,#FF7700) Singleton >>
class Date << (D,orchid) >>

@enduml
```



3.16 Packages

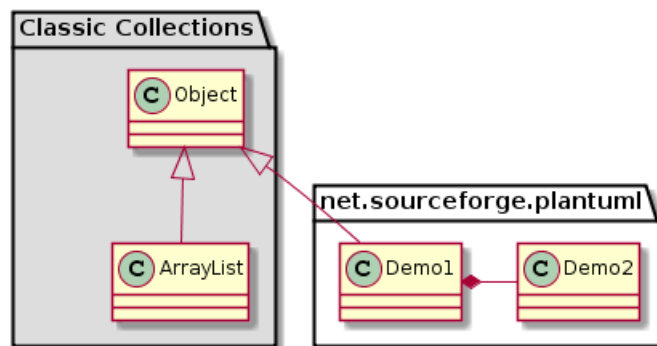
You can define a package using the **package** keyword, and optionally declare a background color for your package (Using a html color code or name).

Note that package definitions can be nested.

```
@startuml
package "Classic Collections" #DDDDDD {
Object <|-- ArrayList
}

package net.sourceforge.plantuml {
Object <|-- Demo1
Demo1 *- Demo2
}

@enduml
```



3.17 Packages style

There are different styles available for packages.

You can specify them either by setting a default style with the command : **skinparam packageStyle**, or by using a stereotype on the package:

```
@startuml
scale 750 width
package foo1 <<Node>> {
class Class1
}

package foo2 <<Rectangle>> {
class Class2
}

package foo3 <<Folder>> {
class Class3
}

package foo4 <<Frame>> {
class Class4
}

package foo5 <<Cloud>> {
class Class5
}

package foo6 <<Database>> {
class Class6
}

@enduml
```





You can also define links between packages, like in the following example:

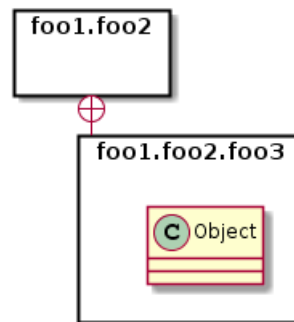
```
@startuml
skinparam packageStyle rectangle

package foo1.foo2 {
}

package foo1.foo2.foo3 {
class Object
}

foo1.foo2 +-- foo1.foo2.foo3

@enduml
```



3.18 Namespaces

In packages, the name of a class is the unique identifier of this class. It means that you cannot have two classes with the very same name in different packages.

In that case, you should use namespaces instead of packages.

You can refer to classes from other namespaces by fully qualify them. Classes from the default namespace are qualified with a starting dot.

Note that you don't have to explicitly create namespace : a fully qualified class is automatically put in the right namespace.

```
@startuml
class BaseClass

namespace net.dummy #DDDDDD {
.BaseClass <|-- Person
Meeting o-- Person

.BaseClass <|-- Meeting
}

namespace net.foo {
net.dummy.Person <|-- Person
.BaseClass <|-- Person
}
```

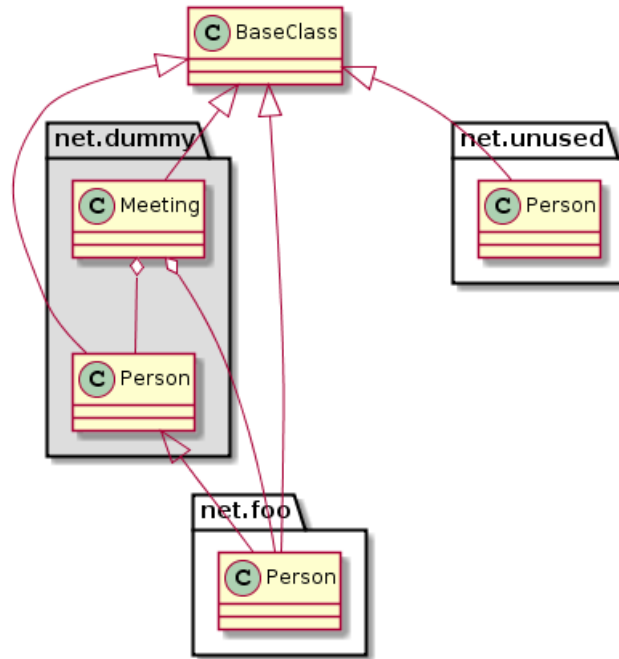
```

net.dummy.Meeting o-- Person
}

BaseClass <|-- net.unused.Person

@enduml

```



3.19 Automatic namespace creation

You can define another separator (other than the dot) using the command : `set namespaceSeparator ???`.

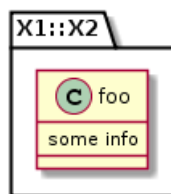
```

@startuml

set namespaceSeparator ::
class X1::X2::foo {
some info
}

@enduml

```



You can disable automatic package creation using the command `set namespaceSeparator none`.

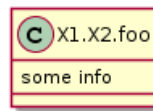
```

@startuml

set namespaceSeparator none
class X1.X2.foo {
some info
}

@enduml

```

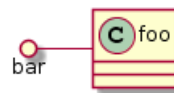


3.20 Lollipop interface

You can also define lollipops interface on classes, using the following syntax:

- `bar ()- foo`
- `bar ()-- foo`
- `foo -() bar`

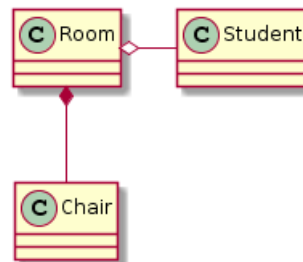
```
@startuml
class foo
bar ()- foo
@enduml
```



3.21 Changing arrows direction

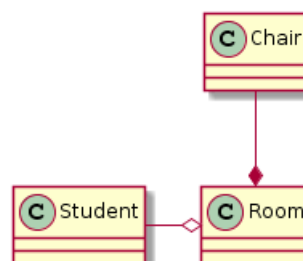
By default, links between classes have two dashes -- and are vertically oriented. It is possible to use horizontal link by putting a single dash (or dot) like this:

```
@startuml
Room o- Student
Room *-- Chair
@enduml
```



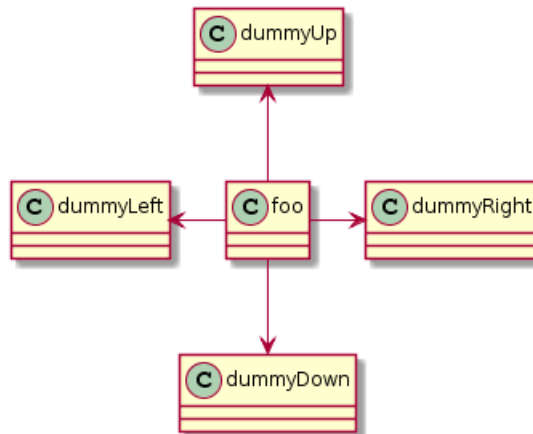
You can also change directions by reversing the link:

```
@startuml
Student -o Room
Chair --* Room
@enduml
```



It is also possible to change arrow direction by adding `left`, `right`, `up` or `down` keywords inside the arrow:

```
@startuml
foo -left-> dummyLeft
foo -right-> dummyRight
foo -up-> dummyUp
foo -down-> dummyDown
@enduml
```



You can shorten the arrow by using only the first character of the direction (for example, `-d-` instead of `-down-`) or the two first characters (`-do-`).

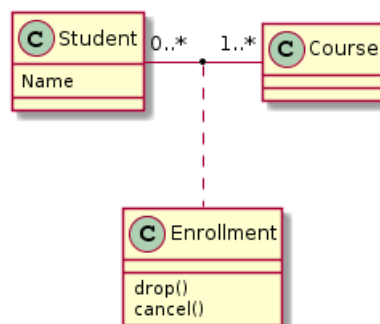
Please note that you should not abuse this functionality : *Graphviz* gives usually good results without tweaking.

3.22 Association classes

You can define *association class* after that a relation has been defined between two classes, like in this example:

```
@startuml
class Student {
Name
}
Student "0..*" -- "1..*" Course
(Student, Course) .. Enrollment

class Enrollment {
drop()
cancel()
}
@enduml
```



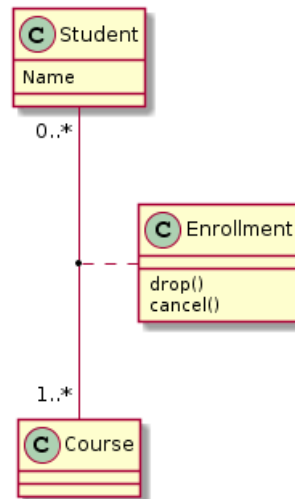
You can define it in another direction:




```

@startuml
class Student {
    Name
}
Student "0..*" -- "1..*" Course
(Student, Course) . Enrollment
class Enrollment {
    drop()
    cancel()
}
@enduml

```



3.23 Skinparam

You can use the `skinparam` command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command :

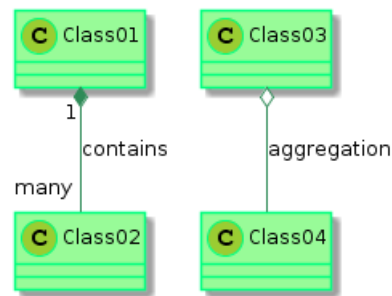
- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

```

@startuml
skinparam class {
    BackgroundColor PaleGreen
    ArrowColor SeaGreen
    BorderColor SpringGreen
}
skinparam stereotypeCBackgroundColor YellowGreen

Class01 "1" *-- "many" Class02 : contains
Class03 o-- Class04 : aggregation
@enduml

```



3.24 Skinned Stereotypes

You can define specific color and fonts for stereotyped classes.

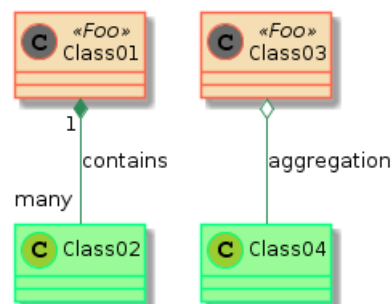
```

@startuml
skinparam class {
  BackgroundColor PaleGreen
  ArrowColor SeaGreen
  BorderColor SpringGreen
  BackgroundColor<<Foo>> Wheat
  BorderColor<<Foo>> Tomato
}
skinparam stereotypeCBackgroundColor YellowGreen
skinparam stereotypeCBackgroundColor<< Foo >> DimGray

Class01 <<Foo>>
Class03 <<Foo>>
Class01 "1" *-- "many" Class02 : contains

Class03 o-- Class04 : aggregation

@enduml
  
```



3.25 Color gradient

It's possible to declare individual color for classes or note using the notation.

You can use either standard color name or RGB code.

You can also use color gradient in background, with the following syntax: two colors names separated either by:

- |,
- /,
- \,
- or -

depending the direction of the gradient.

For example, you could have:

```

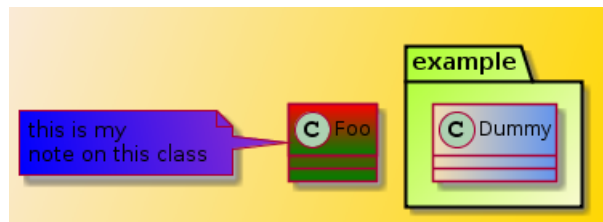
@startuml
skinparam backgroundColor AntiqueWhite/Gold
skinparam classBackgroundColor Wheat|CornflowerBlue

class Foo #red-green
note left of Foo #blue\9932CC
this is my
note on this class
end note

package example #GreenYellow/LightGoldenRodYellow {
class Dummy
}

@enduml

```



3.26 Help on layout

Sometimes, the default layout is not perfect...

You can use **together** keyword to group some classes together : the layout engine will try to group them (as if they were in the same package).

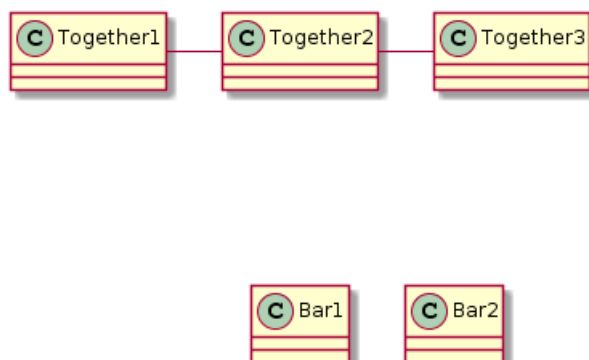
You can also use **hidden** links to force the layout.

```

@startuml
class Bar1
class Bar2
together {
class Together1
class Together2
class Together3
}
Together1 - Together2
Together2 - Together3
Together2 -[hidden]--> Bar1
Bar1 -[hidden]> Bar2

@enduml

```



3.27 대용량파일분할하기

Sometimes, you will get some very large image files.

You can use the "page (hpages)x(vpages)" command to split the generated image into several files :

hpages is a number that indicated the number of horizontal pages, and **vpages** is a number that indicated the number of vertical pages.

You can also use some specific skinparam settings to put borders on splitted pages (see example).

```
@startuml
' Split into 4 pages
page 2x2
skinparam pageMargin 10
skinparam pageExternalColor gray
skinparam pageBorderColor black

class BaseClass

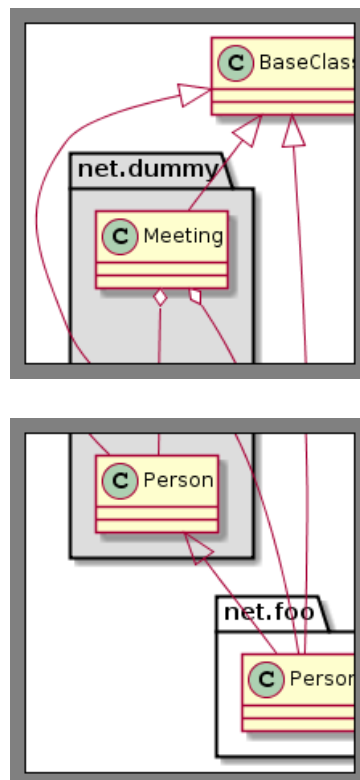
namespace net.dummy #DDDDDD {
.BaseClass <|-- Person
.Meeting o-- Person

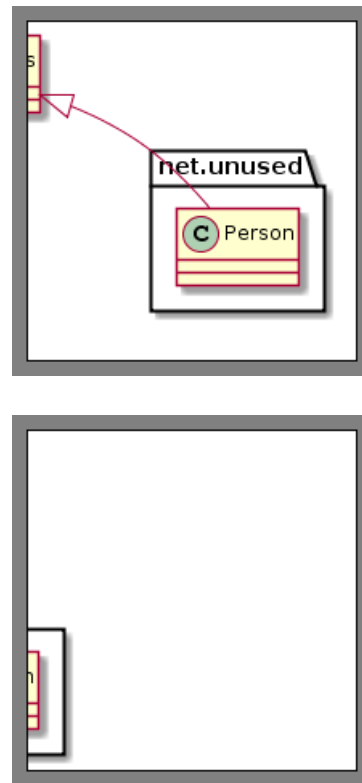
.BaseClass <|-- Meeting
}

namespace net.foo {
net.dummy.Person <|-- Person
.BaseClass <|-- Person

net.dummy.Meeting o-- Person
}

BaseClass <|-- net.unused.Person
@enduml
```





4 Activity Diagram

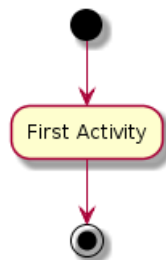
4.1 Simple Activity

You can use (*) for the starting point and ending point of the activity diagram.

In some occasion, you may want to use (*top) to force the starting point to be at the top of the diagram.

Use --> for arrows.

```
@startuml
(*) --> "First Activity"
"First Activity" --> (*)
@enduml
```

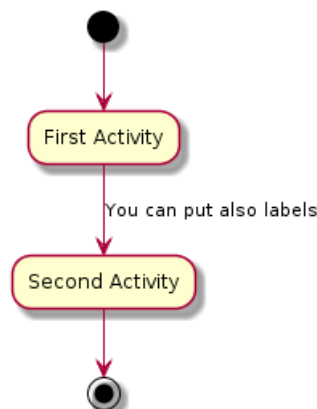


4.2 화살표라벨

기본적으로 화살표는 마지막으로 사용한 액티비티에서 시작한다.

화살표에 라벨을 붙이려면 화살표 정의 바로 다음에 대괄호를 사용한다.

```
@startuml
(*) --> "First Activity"
-->[You can put also labels] "Second Activity"
--> (*)
@enduml
```



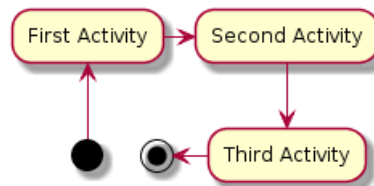
4.3 Changing arrow direction

You can use -> for horizontal arrows. It is possible to force arrow's direction using the following syntax:

- -down-> (default arrow)

- -right-> or ->
- -left->
- -up->

```
@startuml
(*) -up-> "First Activity"
-right-> "Second Activity"
--> "Third Activity"
-left-> (*)
@enduml
```

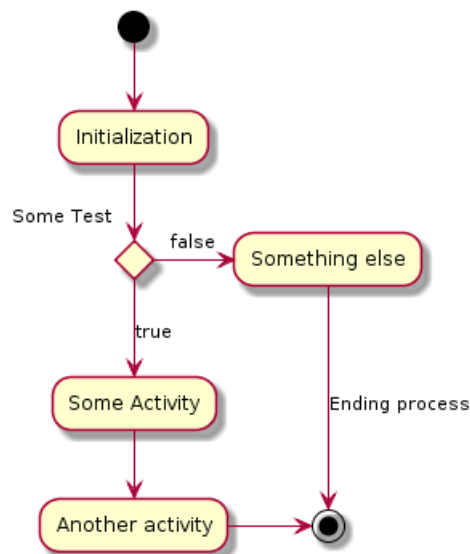


4.4 Branches

You can use `if/then/else` keywords to define branches.

```
@startuml
(*) --> "Initialization"

if "Some Test" then
-->[true] "Some Activity"
--> "Another activity"
-right-> (*)
else
->[false] "Something else"
-->[Ending process] (*)
endif
@enduml
```

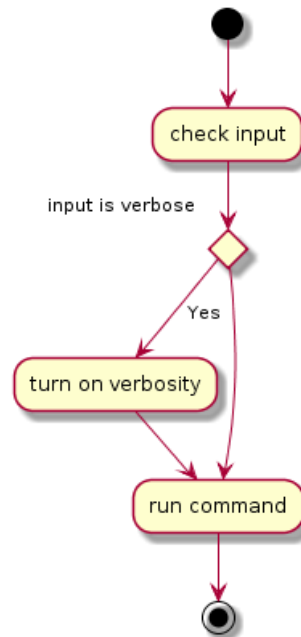


Unfortunately, you will have to sometimes repeat the same activity in the diagram text:

```

@startuml
(*) --> "check input"
If "input is verbose" then
--> [Yes] "turn on verbosity"
--> "run command"
else
--> "run command"
Endif
-->(*)
@enduml

```



4.5 브랜치에뎁볼임

기본적으로 브랜치는 마지막에 정의한 액티비티와 연결된다. 하지만 이를 오버라이드하여 다른 연결 관계를 if 키워드로 정의할 수 있다.

브랜치 내 브랜치 정도 가능하다.

```

@startuml
(*) --> if "Some Test" then

-->[true] "activity 1"

if "" then
-> "activity 3" as a3
else
if "Other test" then
-left-> "activity 5"
else
--> "activity 6"
endif
endif

else

->[false] "activity 2"

endif

a3 --> if "last test" then
--> "activity 7"
else
-> "activity 8"
endif

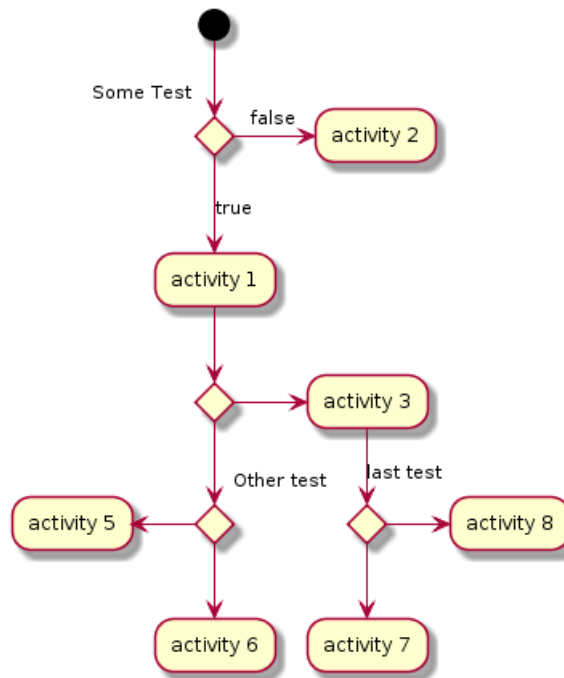
```




```

endif
@enduml

```



4.6 Synchronization

You can use `=== code ===` to display synchronization bars.

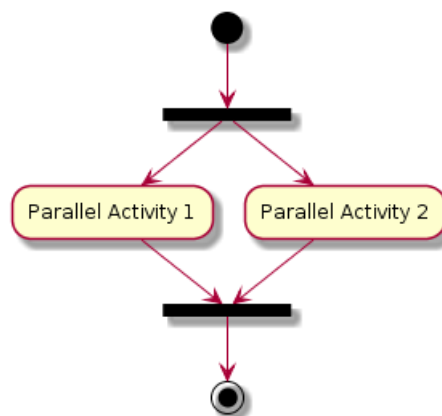
```

@startuml
(*) --> ===B1===
--> "Parallel Activity 1"
--> ===B2===

===B1=== --> "Parallel Activity 2"
--> ===B2===

--> (*)
@enduml

```



4.7 Long activity description

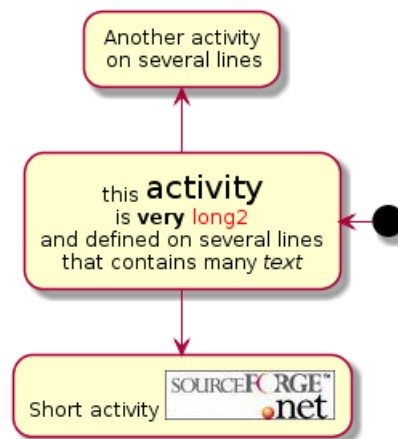
When you declare activities, you can span on several lines the description text. You can also add `\n` in the description.

You can also give a short code to the activity with the `as` keyword. This code can be used latter in the diagram description.

```
@startuml
(*) -left-> "this <size:20>activity</size>
is <b>very</b> <color:red>long2</color>
and defined on several lines
that contains many <i>text</i>" as A1

-up-> "Another activity\n on several lines"

A1 --> "Short activity <img:sourceforge.jpg>"
@enduml
```



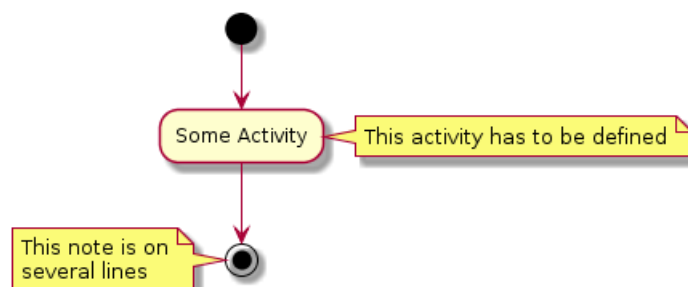
4.8 Notes

You can add notes on a activity using the commands `note left`, `note right`, `note top` or `note bottom`, just after the description of the activity you want to note.

If you want to put a note on the starting point, define the note at the very beginning of the diagram description.

You can also have a note on several lines, using the `endnote` keywords.

```
@startuml
(*) --> "Some Activity"
note right: This activity has to be defined
"Some Activity" --> (*)
note left
This note is on
several lines
end note
@enduml
```



4.9 Partition

You can define a partition using the **partition** keyword, and optionally declare a background color for your partition (Using a html color code or name)

When you declare activities, they are automatically put in the last used partition.

You can close the partition definition using a closing bracket **}**.

```
@startuml

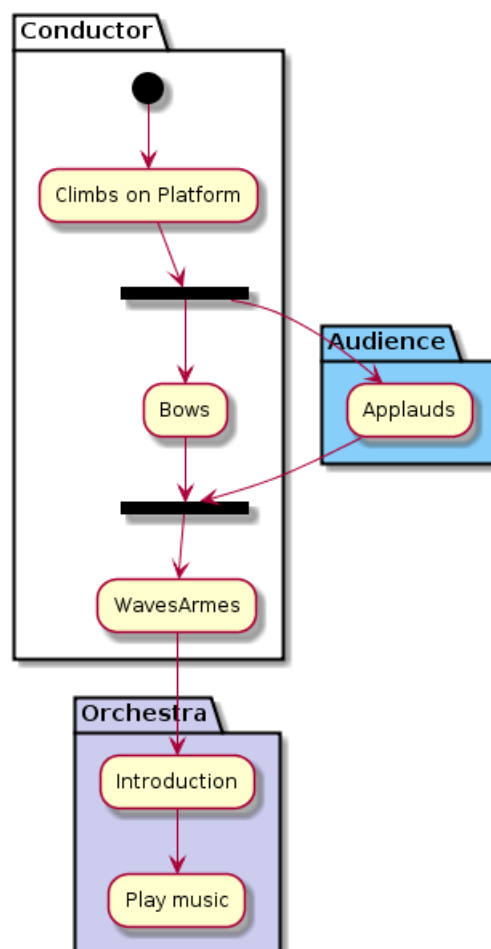
partition Conductor {
(*) --> "Climbs on Platform"
--> === S1 ===
--> Bows
}

partition Audience #LightSkyBlue {
=== S1 === --> Applauds
}

partition Conductor {
Bows --> === S2 ===
--> WavesArmes
Applauds --> === S2 ===
}

partition Orchestra #CCCCEE {
WavesArmes --> Introduction
--> "Play music"
}

@enduml
```



4.10 Skinparam

You can use the **skinparam** command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command :

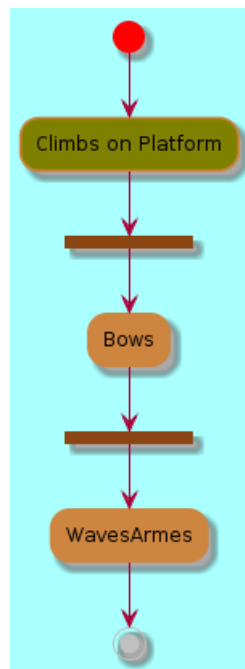
- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

You can define specific color and fonts for stereotyped activities.

```
@startuml
skinparam backgroundColor #AFFFFF
skinparam activity {
  StartColor red
  BarColor SaddleBrown
  EndColor Silver
  BackgroundColor Peru
  BackgroundColor<< Begin >> Olive
  BorderColor Peru
  FontName Impact
}

(*) --> "Climbs on Platform" << Begin >>
--> === S1 ===
--> Bows
--> === S2 ===
--> WavesArmes
--> (*)

@enduml
```



4.11 Octagon

You can change the shape of activities to octagon using the **skinparam activityShape octagon** command.

```
@startuml
'Default is skinparam activityShape roundBox
skinparam activityShape octagon
```

```
(*) --> "First Activity"
"First Activity" --> (*)

@enduml
```



4.12 Complete example

```
@startuml
title Servlet Container

(*) --> "ClickServlet.handleRequest()"
--> "new Page"

if "Page.onSecurityCheck" then
->[true] "Page.onInit()"

if "isForward?" then
->[no] "Process controls"

if "continue processing?" then
-->[yes] ===RENDERING===
else
->[no] ===REDIRECT_CHECK===
endif

else
-->[yes] ===RENDERING===
endif

if "is Post?" then
-->[yes] "Page.onPost()"
--> "Page.onRender()" as render
--> ===REDIRECT_CHECK===
else
-->[no] "Page.onGet()"
--> render
endif

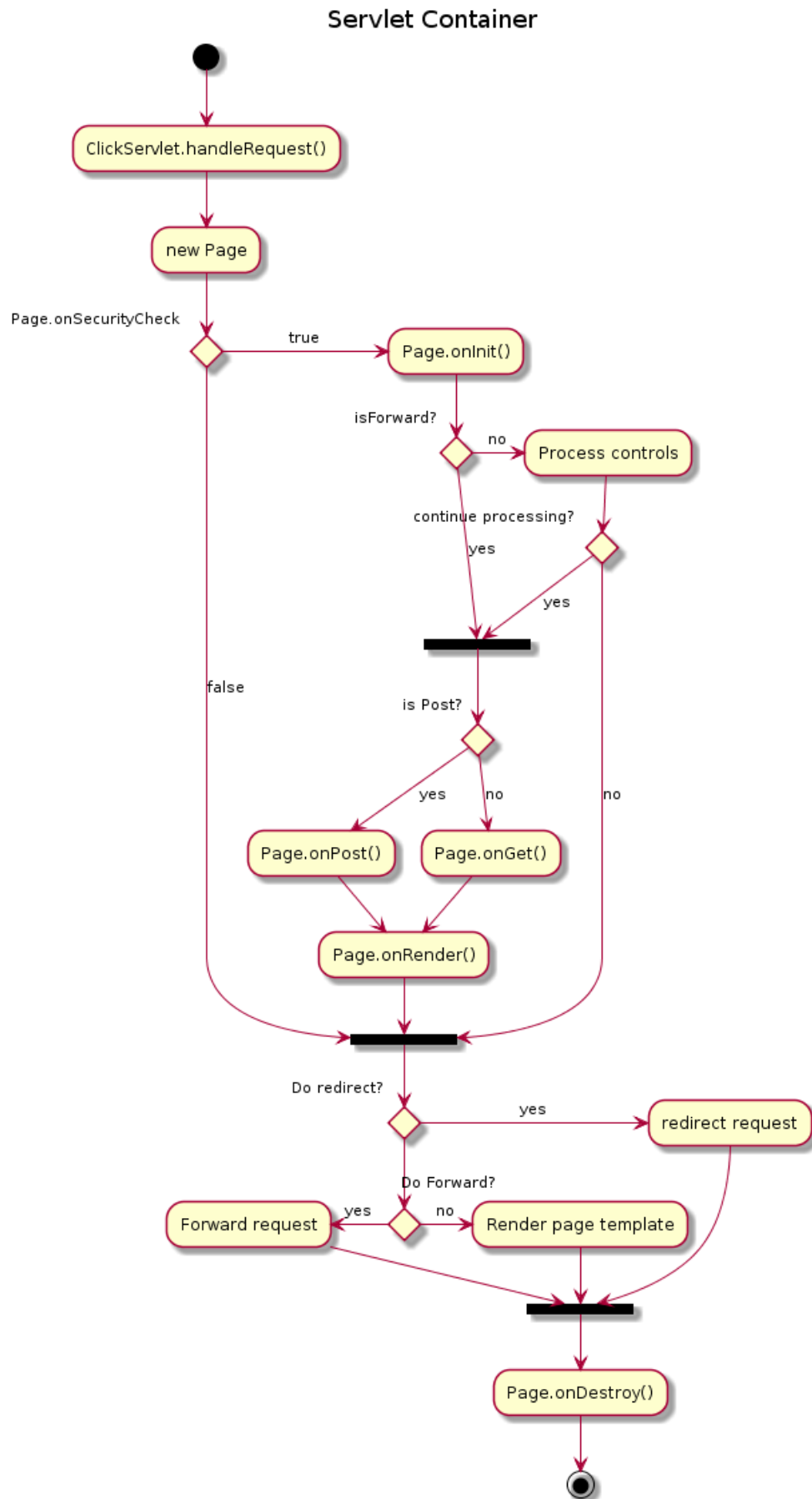
else
-->[false] ===REDIRECT_CHECK===
endif

if "Do redirect?" then
->[yes] "redirect request"
--> ==BEFORE_DESTROY==
else
if "Do Forward?" then
-left->[yes] "Forward request"
--> ==BEFORE_DESTROY==
else
-right->[no] "Render page template"
--> ==BEFORE_DESTROY==
endif
endif

--> "Page.onDestroy()"
-->(*)
```

@enduml





5 Activity Diagram (beta)

Current syntax for activity diagram has several limitations and drawbacks (for example, it's difficult to maintain).

So a completely new syntax and implementation is proposed as **beta version** to users (starting with V7947), so that we could define a better format and syntax.

Another advantage of this new implementation is that it's done without the need of having Graphviz installed (as for sequence diagrams).

The new syntax will replace the old one. However, for compatibility reason, the old syntax will still be recognized, to ensure *ascending compatibility*.

Users are simply encouraged to migrate to the new syntax.

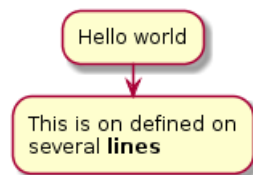
5.1 Simple Activity

Activities label starts with `:` and ends with `;`.

Text formatting can be done using creole wiki syntax.

They are implicitly linked in their definition order.

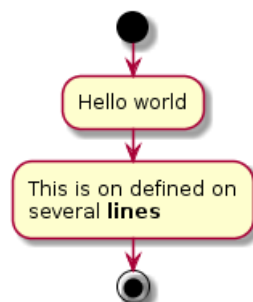
```
@startuml
:Hello world;
:This is on defined on
several lines;
@enduml
```



5.2 Start/Stop

You can use **start** and **stop** keywords to denote the beginning and the end of a diagram.

```
@startuml
start
:Hello world;
:This is on defined on
several lines;
stop
@enduml
```

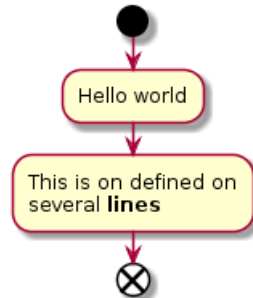


You can also use the **end** keyword.


```

@startuml
start
:Hello world;
:This is on defined on
several lines;
end
@enduml

```



5.3 조건문

You can use `if`, `then` and `else` keywords to put tests in your diagram. Labels can be provided using parentheses.

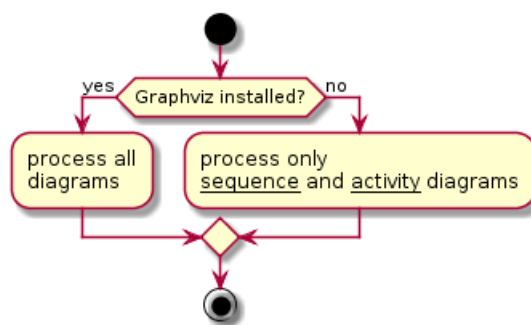
```

@startuml
start

if (Graphviz installed?) then (yes)
:process all\ndiagrams;
else (no)
:process only
__sequence__ and __activity__ diagrams;
endif

stop
@enduml

```



You can use the `elseif` keyword to have several tests :

```

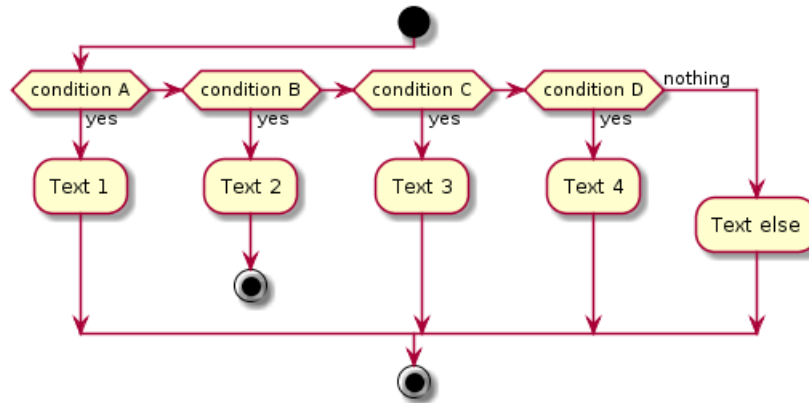
@startuml
start
if (condition A) then (yes)
:Text 1;
elseif (condition B) then (yes)
:Text 2;
stop
elseif (condition C) then (yes)
:Text 3;
elseif (condition D) then (yes)
:Text 4;

```

```

else (nothing)
:Text else;
endif
stop
@enduml

```



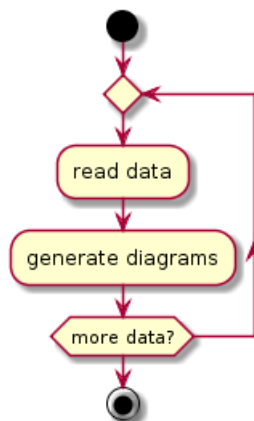
5.4 Repeat loop

You can use `repeat` and `repeatwhile` keywords to have repeat loops.

```

@startuml
start
repeat
:read data;
:generate diagrams;
repeat while (more data?)
stop
@enduml

```



5.5 While loop

You can use `while` and `end while` keywords to have repeat loops.

```

@startuml
start
while (data available?)

```

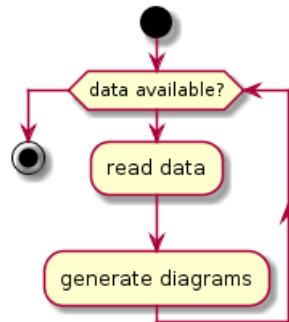
```

:read data;
:generate diagrams;
endwhile

stop

@enduml

```

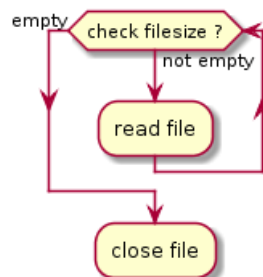


It is possible to provide a label after the `endwhile` keyword, or using the `is` keyword.

```

@startuml
while (check filesize ?) is (not empty)
:read file;
endwhile (empty)
:close file;
@enduml

```



5.6 Parallel processing

You can use `fork`, `fork again` and `end fork` keywords to denote parallel processing.

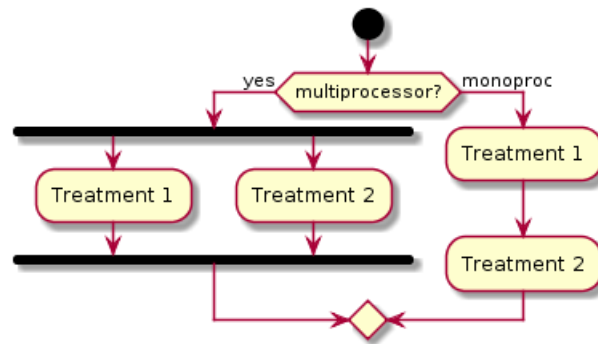
```

@startuml
start

if (multiprocessor?) then (yes)
fork
:Treatment 1;
fork again
:Treatment 2;
end fork
else (monoproc)
:Treatment 1;
:Treatment 2;
endif

@enduml

```



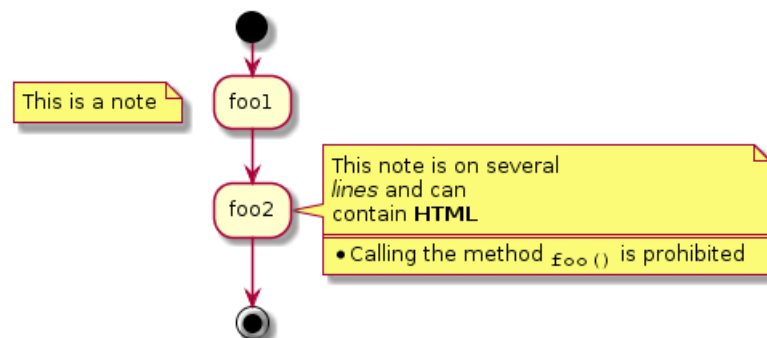
5.7 Notes

Text formatting can be done using creole wiki syntax.

A note can be floating, using `floating` keyword.

```

@startuml
start
:foo1;
floating note left: This is a note
:foo2;
note right
This note is on several
//lines// and can
contain <b>HTML</b>
====
* Calling the method "foo()" is prohibited
end note
stop
@enduml
  
```

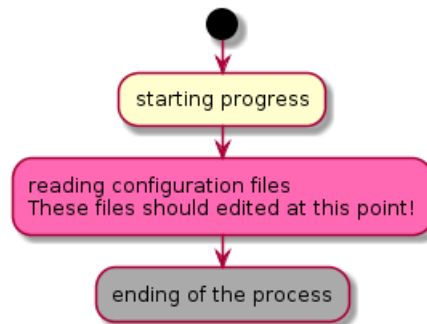


5.8 Colors

You can use specify a color for some activities.

```

@startuml
start
:starting progress;
#HotPink:reading configuration files
These files should edited at this point!;
#AAAAAA:ending of the process;
@enduml
  
```



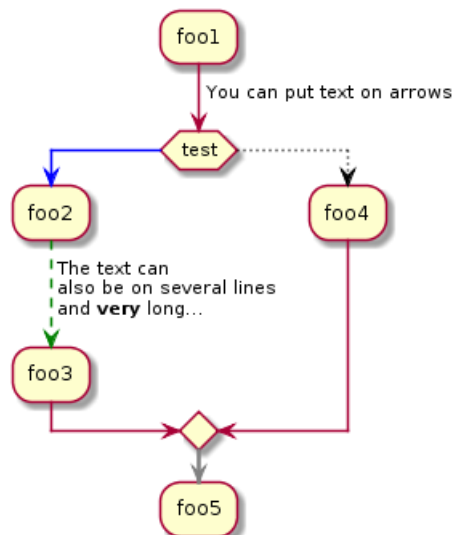
5.9 Arrows

Using the `->` notation, you can add texts to arrow, and change their color.

It's also possible to have dotted, dashed, bold or hidden arrows.

```

@startuml
:foo1;
-> You can put text on arrows;
if (test) then
-[#blue]->
:foo2;
-[#green,dashed]-> The text can
also be on several lines
and very long...;
:foo3;
else
-[#black,dotted]->
:foo4;
endif
-[#gray,bold]->
:foo5;
@enduml
  
```



5.10 Grouping

You can group activity together by defining partition:

```

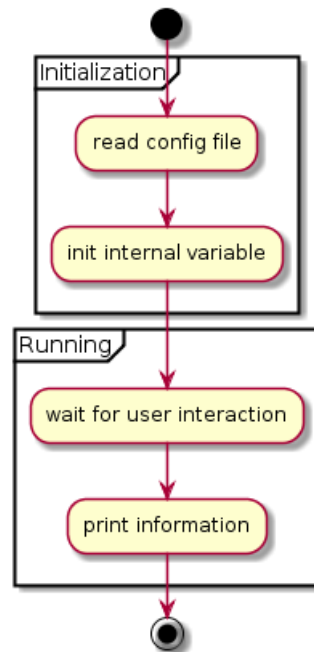
@startuml
start
partition Initialization {
:read config file;
}
  
```

```

: init internal variable;
}
partition Running {
: wait for user interaction;
: print information;
}

stop
@enduml

```



5.11 Swimlanes

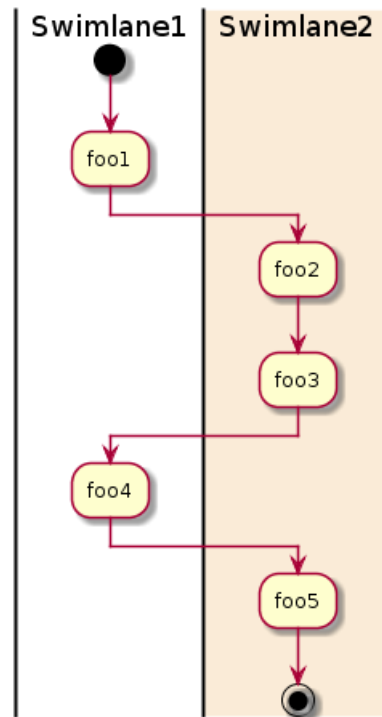
Using pipe |, you can define swimlanes.

It's also possible to change swimlanes color.

```

@startuml
|Swimlane1|
start
:foo1;
|#AntiqueWhite|Swimlane2|
:foo2;
:foo3;
|Swimlane1|
:foo4;
|Swimlane2|
:foo5;
stop
@enduml

```

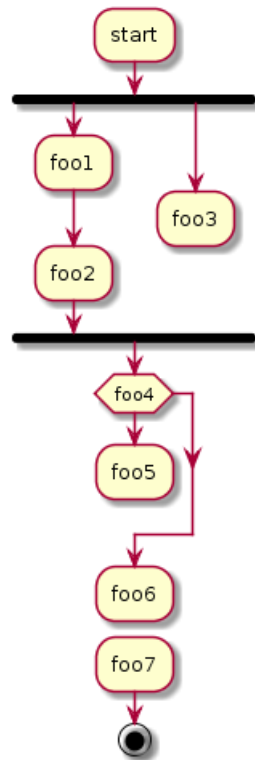


5.12 Detach

It's possible to remove an arrow using the `detach` keyword.

```

@startuml
: start;
fork
: foo1;
: foo2;
fork again
: foo3;
detach
endfork
if (foo4) then
: foo5;
detach
endif
: foo6;
detach
: foo7;
stop
@enduml
  
```



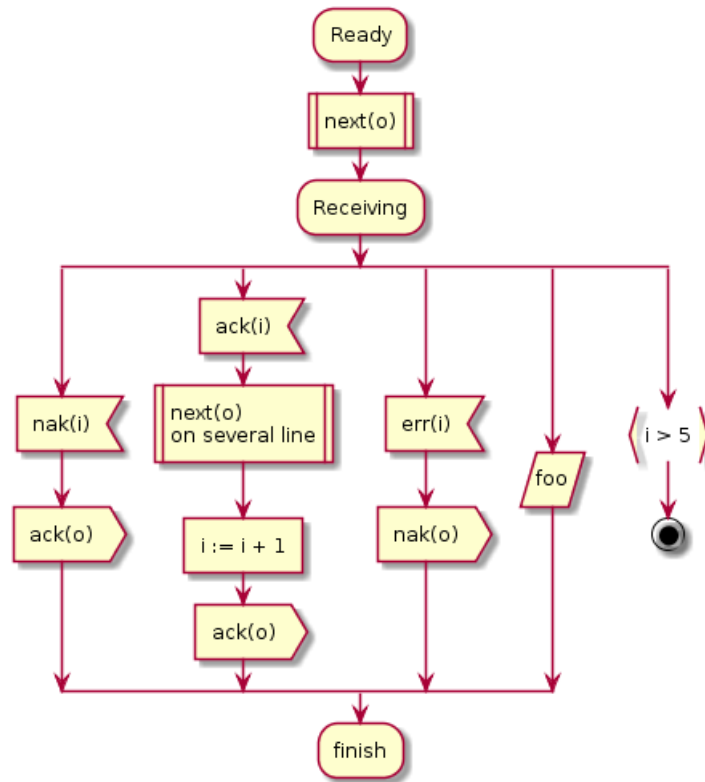
5.13 SDL

By changing the final ; separator, you can set different rendering for the activity:

- |
- <
- >
- /
-]
- }

```

@startuml
:Ready;
:next(o)|
:Receiving;
split
:nak(i)<
:ack(o)>
split again
:ack(i)<
:next(o)
on several line|
:i := i + 1]
:ack(o)>
split again
:err(i)<
:nak(o)>
split again
:foo/
split again
:i > 5}
stop
end split
:finish;
@enduml
  
```

5.14 Complete example

```

@startuml

start
:ClickServlet.handleRequest();
:new page;
if (Page.onSecurityCheck) then (true)
:Page.onInit();
if (isForward?) then (no)
:Process controls;
if (continue processing?) then (no)
stop
endif
endif

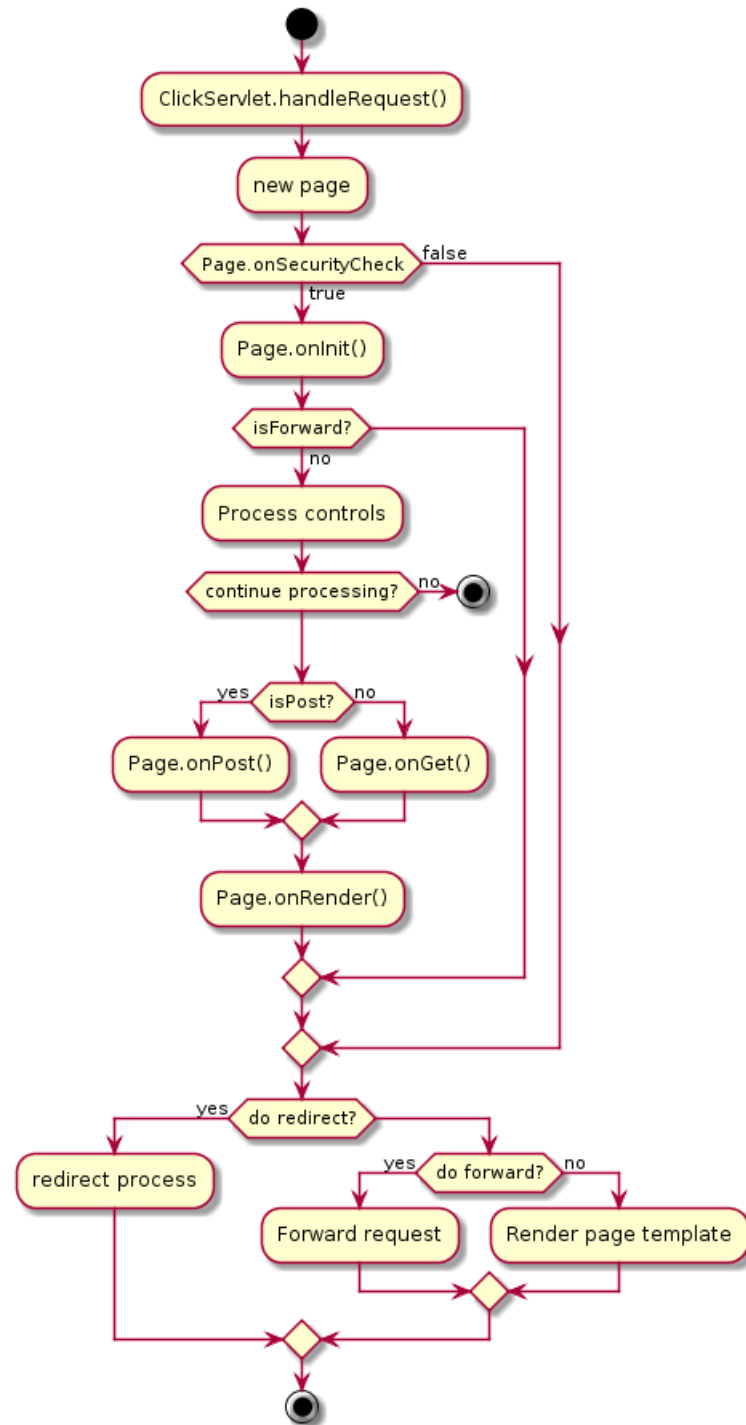
if (isPost?) then (yes)
:Page.onPost();
else (no)
:Page.onGet();
endif
:Page.onRender();
endif
else (false)
endif

if (do redirect?) then (yes)
:redirect process;
else
if (do forward?) then (yes)
:Forward request;
else (no)
:Render page template;
endif
endif

stop

@enduml

```



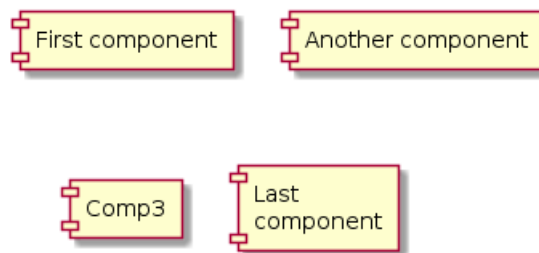
6 컴퍼넌트 다이어그램

6.1 컴퍼넌트

컴퍼넌트는 반드시 대괄호 [] 로 둘러싸여야 한다.

컴퍼넌트를 정의할 때 `component` 키워드도 사용할 수 있다. `as` 키워드를 이용해서 별명을 정의할 수도 있다. 관계를 정의할 때 별명은 후에 사용될 것이다.

```
@startuml
[First component]
[Another component] as Comp2
component Comp3
component [Last\ncomponent] as Comp4
@enduml
```



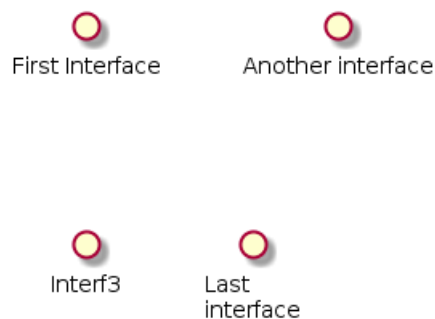
6.2 Interfaces

Interface can be defined using the `()` symbol (because this looks like a circle).

You can also use the `interface` keyword to define an interface. And you can define an alias, using the `as` keyword. This alias will be used later, when defining relations.

We will see later that interface definition is optional.

```
@startuml
() "First Interface"
() "Another interface" as Interf2
interface Interf3
interface "Last\ninterface" as Interf4
@enduml
```



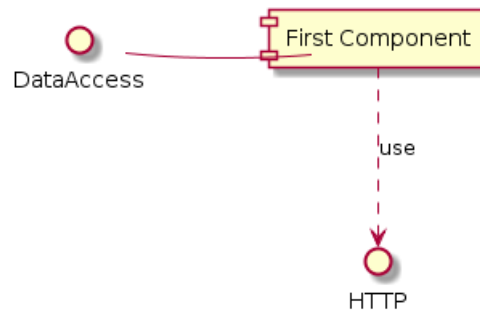
6.3 Basic example

Links between elements are made using combinations of dotted line (`..`), straight line (`--`), and arrows (`-->`) symbols.

```

@startuml
DataAccess - [First Component]
[First Component] ..> HTTP : use
@enduml

```



6.4 Using notes

You can use the `note left of`, `note right of`, `note top of`, `note bottom of` keywords to define notes related to a single object.

A note can be also define alone with the `note` keywords, then linked to other objects using the `..` symbol.

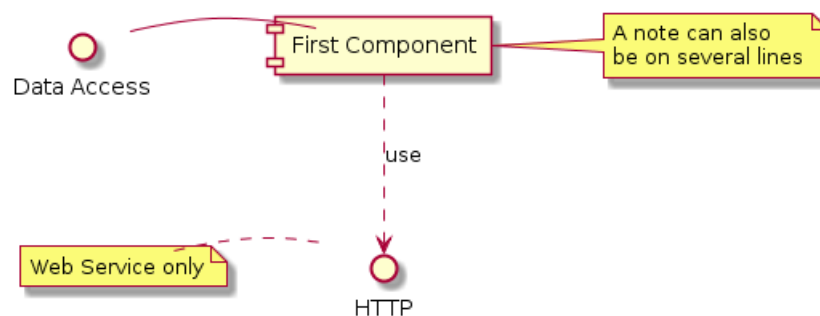
```

@startuml
interface "Data Access" as DA
DA - [First Component]
[First Component] ..> HTTP : use

note left of HTTP : Web Service only

note right of [First Component]
A note can also
be on several lines
end note
@enduml

```



6.5 Grouping Components

You can use several keywords to group components and interfaces together:

- `package`
- `node`

- folder
- frame
- cloud
- database

```
@startuml

package "Some Group" {
    HTTP - [First Component]
    [Another Component]
}

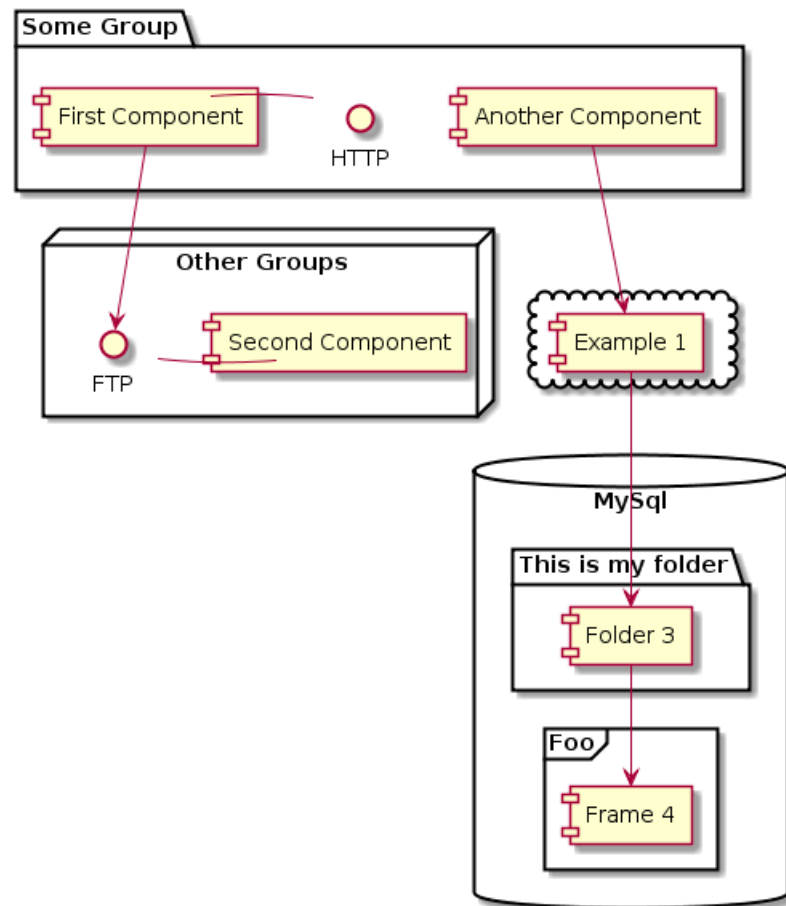
node "Other Groups" {
    FTP - [Second Component]
    [First Component] --> FTP
}

cloud {
    [Example 1]
}

database "MySQL" {
    folder "This is my folder" {
        [Folder 3]
    }
    frame "Foo" {
        [Frame 4]
    }
}

[Another Component] --> [Example 1]
[Example 1] --> [Folder 3]
[Folder 3] --> [Frame 4]

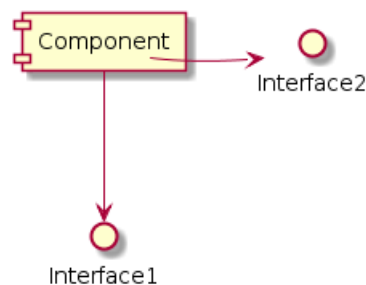
@enduml
```



6.6 Changing arrows direction

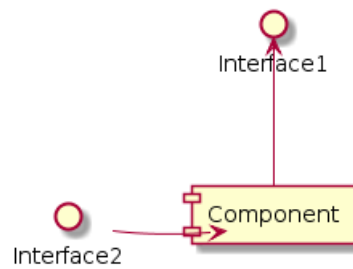
By default, links between classes have two dashes -- and are vertically oriented. It is possible to use horizontal link by putting a single dash (or dot) like this:

```
@startuml
[Component] --> Interface1
[Component] -> Interface2
@enduml
```



You can also change directions by reversing the link:

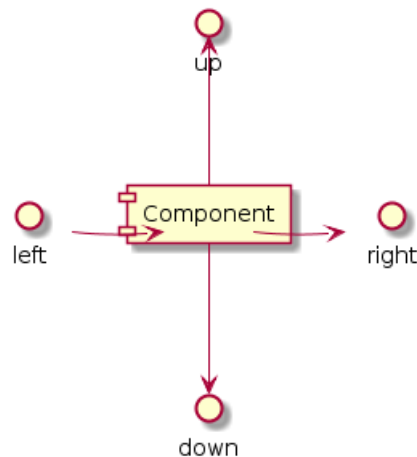
```
@startuml
Interface1 <-- [Component]
Interface2 <- [Component]
@enduml
```



It is also possible to change arrow direction by adding **left**, **right**, **up** or **down** keywords inside the arrow:

```

@startuml
[Component] -left-> left
[Component] -right-> right
[Component] -up-> up
[Component] -down-> down
@enduml
  
```



방향을 의미하는 단어의 첫 번째 글자만 사용해서 화살표를 짧게 할 수 있다. (예를 들면, **-down-** 대신 **-d-**) 또는 두 글자를 사용해도 된다. (**-do-**).

이 기능을 남용하지 말아야 한다. : *Graph Viz* 그래야 별다른 조정 없이도 좋은 결과를 보여준다.

6.7 Use UML2 notation

The `skinparam componentStyle uml2` command is used to switch to UML2 notation.

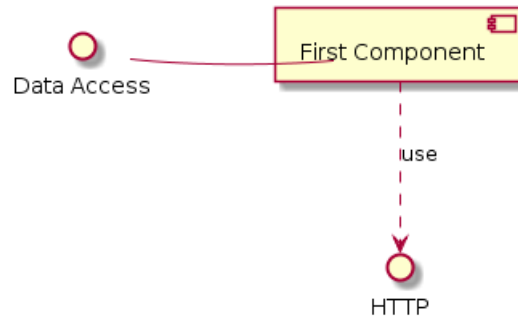
```

@startuml
skinparam componentStyle uml2

interface "Data Access" as DA

DA - [First Component]
[First Component] ..> HTTP : use

@enduml
  
```



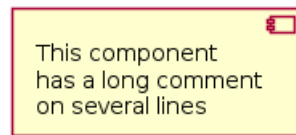
6.8 Long description

It is possible to put description on several lines using square brackets.

```

@startuml
component comp1 [
This component
has a long comment
on several lines
]
@enduml

```



6.9 Individual colors

You can specify a color after component definition.

```

@startuml
component [Web Server] #Yellow
@enduml

```



6.10 Using Sprite in Stereotype

You can use sprites within stereotype components.

```

@startuml
sprite $businessProcess [16x16/16] {
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFF0FFFF
FFFFFFFFF0FFFF
FF0000000000FF
FF0000000000FF
FF0000000000FF
FFFFFFFFF0FFFF
FFFFFFFFF0FFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
}
@enduml

```

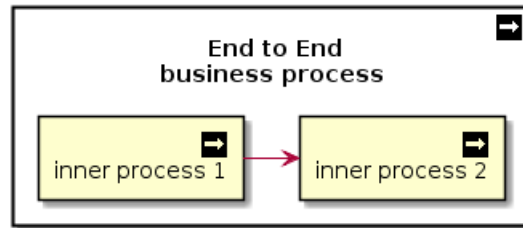


```

FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
}

rectangle " End to End\nbusiness process" <<$businessProcess>> {
rectangle "inner process 1" <<$businessProcess>> as src
rectangle "inner process 2" <<$businessProcess>> as tgt
src -> tgt
}
@enduml

```



6.11 Skinparam

You can use the `skinparam` command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command :

- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

You can define specific color and fonts for stereotyped components and interfaces.

```

@startuml

skinparam interface {
backgroundColor RosyBrown
borderColor orange
}

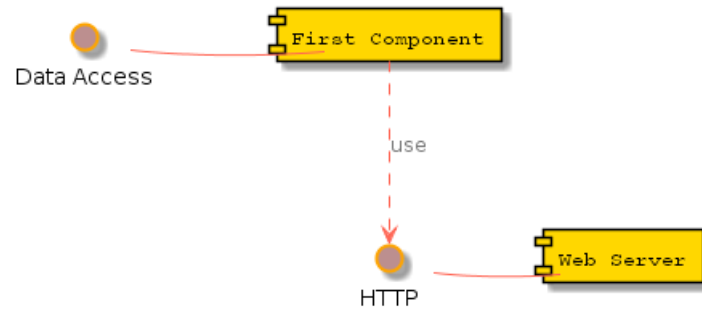
skinparam component {
FontSize 13
BackgroundColor<<Apache>> Red
BorderColor<<Apache>> #FF6655
FontName Courier
BorderColor black
BackgroundColor gold
ArrowFontName Impact
ArrowColor #FF6655
ArrowFontColor #777777
}

() "Data Access" as DA

DA - [First Component]
[First Component] ..> () HTTP : use
HTTP - [Web Server] << Apache >>

@enduml

```



```

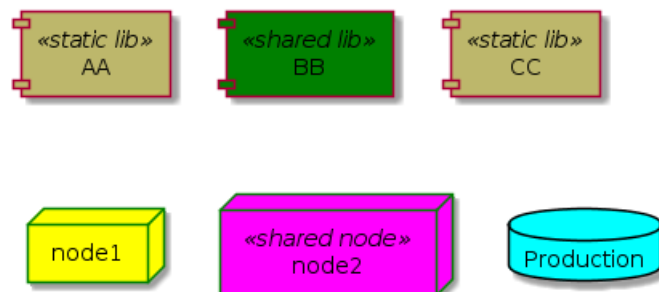
@startuml
[AA] <<static lib>>
[BB] <<shared lib>>
[CC] <<static lib>>

node node1
node node2 <<shared node>>
database Production

skinparam component {
  backgroundColor<<static lib>> DarkKhaki
  backgroundColor<<shared lib>> Green
}

skinparam node {
  borderColor Green
  backgroundColor Yellow
  backgroundColor<<shared node>> Magenta
}
skinparam databaseBackgroundColor Aqua

@enduml
  
```



7 상태다이어그램

7.1 간단한상태

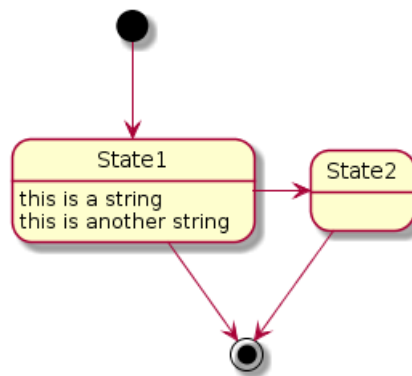
You can use [*] for the starting point and ending point of the state diagram.

--> 를사용해서화살표를그린다.

```
@startuml
[*] --> State1
State1 --> [*]
State1 : this is a string
State1 : this is another string

State1 -> State2
State2 --> [*]

@enduml
```



7.2 상태수정

물론상태는수정될수있다. state 키워드와브라켓을정의해야한다.

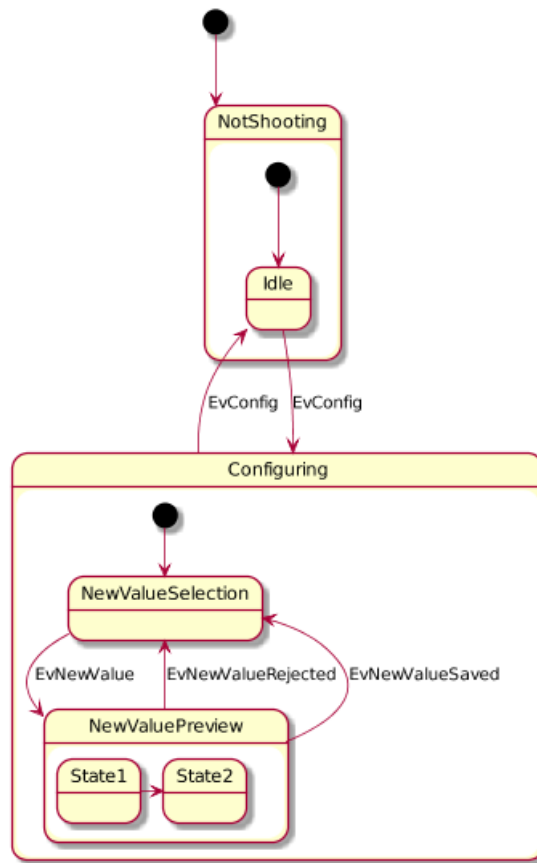
```
@startuml
scale 350 width
[*] --> NotShooting

state NotShooting {
    [*] --> Idle
    Idle --> Configuring : EvConfig
    Configuring --> Idle : EvConfig
}

state Configuring {
    [*] --> NewValueSelection
    NewValueSelection --> NewValuePreview : EvNewValue
    NewValuePreview --> NewValueSelection : EvNewValueRejected
    NewValuePreview --> NewValueSelection : EvNewValueSaved
}

state NewValuePreview {
    State1 -> State2
}

@enduml
```



7.3 긴이름

state 키워드를 사용하면 상태들을 길게 기술할 수 있다.

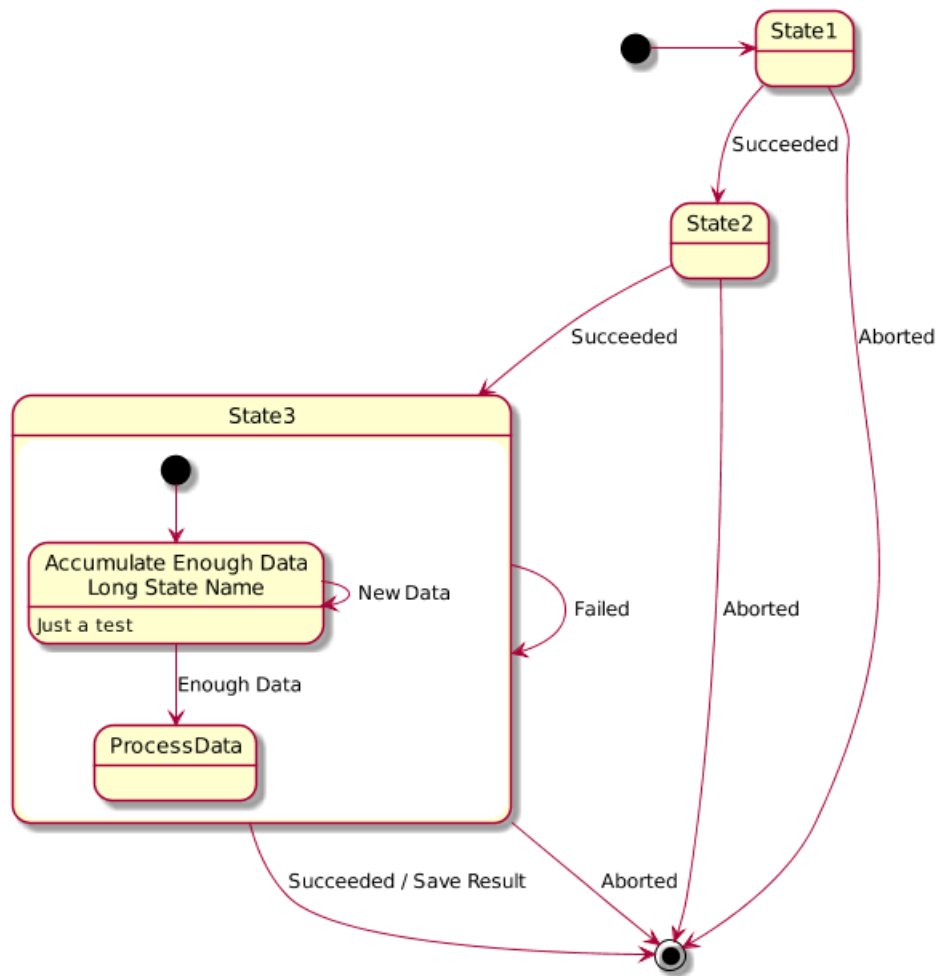
```

@startuml
scale 600 width

[*] -> State1
State1 --> State2 : Succeeded
State1 --> [*] : Aborted
State2 --> State3 : Succeeded
State2 --> [*] : Aborted
state State3 {
state "Accumulate Enough Data\nLong State Name" as long1
long1 : Just a test
[*] --> long1
long1 --> long1 : New Data
long1 --> ProcessData : Enough Data
}
State3 --> State3 : Failed
State3 --> [*] : Succeeded / Save Result
State3 --> [*] : Aborted

@enduml

```



7.4 Concurrent state

You can define concurrent state into a composite state using either -- or || symbol as separator.

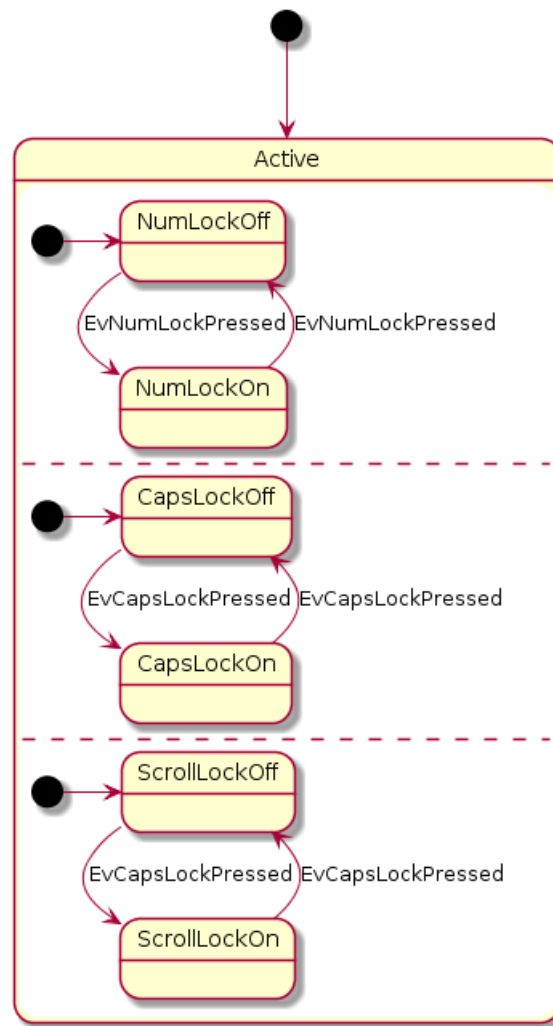
```

@startuml
[*] --> Active

state Active {
    [*] --> NumLockOff
    NumLockOff --> NumLockOn : EvNumLockPressed
    NumLockOn --> NumLockOff : EvNumLockPressed
    --
    [*] --> CapsLockOff
    CapsLockOff --> CapsLockOn : EvCapsLockPressed
    CapsLockOn --> CapsLockOff : EvCapsLockPressed
    --
    [*] --> ScrollLockOff
    ScrollLockOff --> ScrollLockOn : EvCapsLockPressed
    ScrollLockOn --> ScrollLockOff : EvCapsLockPressed
}

@enduml

```



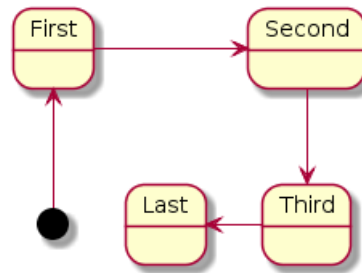
7.5 Arrow direction

You can use `->` for horizontal arrows. It is possible to force arrow's direction using the following syntax:

- `-down->` (default arrow)
- `-right->` or `->`
- `-left->`
- `-up->`

```

@startuml
[*] -up-> First
First -right-> Second
Second --> Third
Third -left-> Last
@enduml
  
```



You can shorten the arrow by using only the first character of the direction (for example, `-d-` instead of `-down-`) or the two first characters (`-do-`).

Please note that you should not abuse this functionality : *Graphviz* gives usually good results without tweaking.

7.6 Note

You can also define notes using `note left of`, `note right of`, `note top of`, `note bottom of` keywords.

You can also define notes on several lines.

```

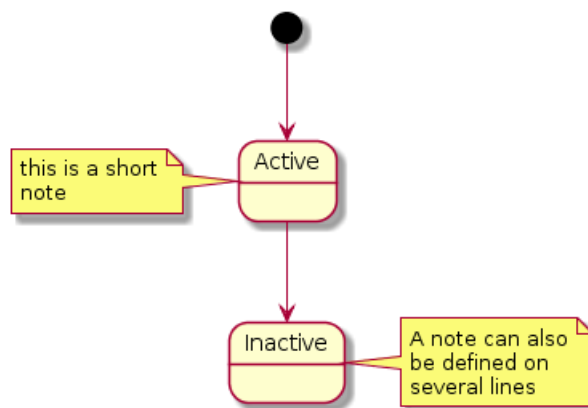
@startuml

[*] --> Active
Active --> Inactive

note left of Active : this is a short\nnote

note right of Inactive
A note can also
be defined on
several lines
end note

@enduml
  
```



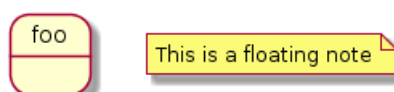
You can also have floating notes.

```

@startuml

state foo
note "This is a floating note" as N1

@enduml
  
```



7.7 More in notes

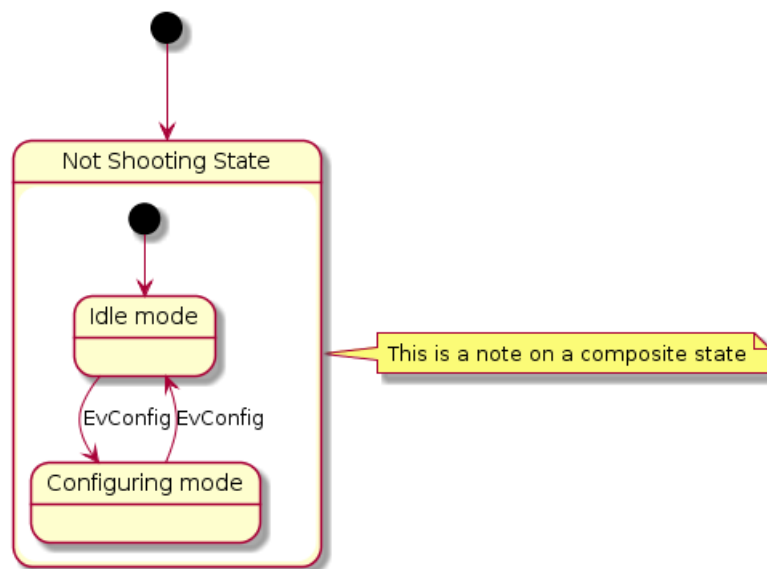
You can put notes on composite states.

```
@startuml
[*] --> NotShooting

state "Not Shooting State" as NotShooting {
state "Idle mode" as Idle
state "Configuring mode" as Configuring
[*] --> Idle
Idle --> Configuring : EvConfig
Configuring --> Idle : EvConfig
}

note right of NotShooting : This is a note on a composite state

@enduml
```



7.8 Skinparam

You can use the `skinparam` command to change colors and fonts for the drawing.

You can use this command :

- In the diagram definition, like any other commands,
- In an included file,
- In a configuration file, provided in the command line or the ANT task.

You can define specific color and fonts for stereotyped states.

```
@startuml
skinparam backgroundColor LightYellow
skinparam state {
StartColor MediumBlue
EndColor Red
BackgroundColor Peru
BackgroundColor<<Warning>> Olive
BorderColor Gray
FontName Impact
}

[*] --> NotShooting

state "Not Shooting State" as NotShooting {
```

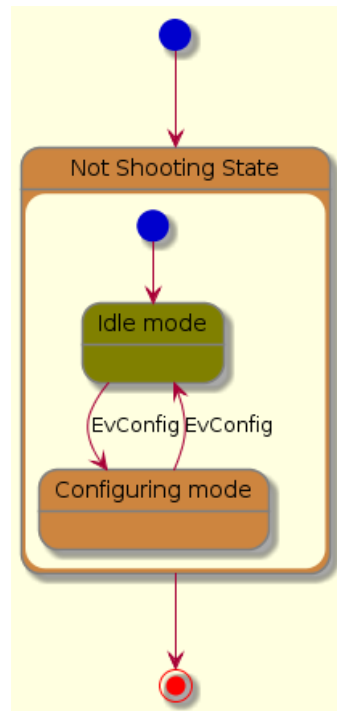



```

state "Idle mode" as Idle <<Warning>>
state "Configuring mode" as Configuring
[*] --> Idle
Idle --> Configuring : EvConfig
Configuring --> Idle : EvConfig
}

NotShooting --> [*]
@enduml

```

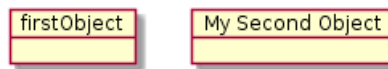


8 Object Diagram

8.1 Definition of objects

You define instance of objects using the `object` keywords.

```
@startuml
object firstObject
object "My Second Object" as o2
@enduml
```



8.2 Relations between objects

Relations between objects are defined using the following symbols :

Extension	< --	
Composition	*--	
Aggregation	o--	

It is possible to replace `--` by `..` to have a dotted line.

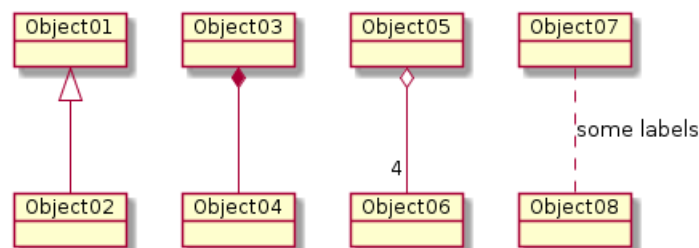
Knowing those rules, it is possible to draw the following drawings.

It is possible to add a label on the relation, using `" : "`, followed by the text of the label.

For cardinality, you can use double-quotes `"` on each side of the relation.

```
@startuml
object Object01
object Object02
object Object03
object Object04
object Object05
object Object06
object Object07
object Object08

Object01 <|-- Object02
Object03 *-- Object04
Object05 o-- "4" Object06
Object07 .. Object08 : some labels
@enduml
```



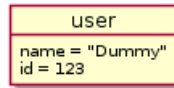
8.3 Adding fields

To declare fields, you can use the symbol `:"` followed by the field's name.

```
@startuml
object user

user : name = "Dummy"
user : id = 123

@enduml
```

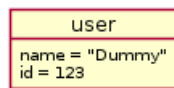


It is also possible to ground between brackets {} all fields.

```
@startuml
```

```
object user {  
  name = "Dummy"  
  id = 123  
}
```

```
@enduml
```



8.4 Common features with class diagrams

- Visibility
- Defines notes
- Use packages
- Skin the output

9 Common commands

9.1 코멘트

' 로 시작하는 모든 것은 코멘트이다.

/' 로 시작하여 '/로 끝나는 것을 이용하여 여러 줄의 코멘트를 작성할 수 있다.

9.2 Footer and header

You can use the commands **header** or **footer** to add a footer or a header on any generated diagram.

You can optionally specify if you want a **center**, **left** or **right** footer/header, by adding a keyword.

As for title, it is possible to define a header or a footer on several lines.

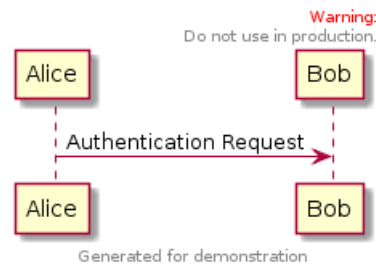
It is also possible to put some HTML into the header or footer.

```
@startuml
Alice -> Bob: Authentication Request

header
<font color=red>Warning:</font>
Do not use in production.
endheader

center footer Generated for demonstration

@enduml
```



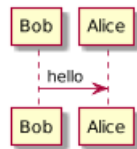
9.3 Zoom

You can use the **scale** command to zoom the generated image.

You can use either a number or a fraction to define the scale factor. You can also specify either width or height (in pixel). And you can also give both width and height : the image is scaled to fit inside the specified dimension.

- scale 1.5
- scale 2/3
- scale 200 width
- scale 200 height
- scale 200*100
- scale max 300*200
- scale max 1024 width
- scale max 800 height

```
@startuml
scale 180*90
Bob->Alice : hello
@enduml
```



9.4 제목

`title` 키워드는 제목을 넣을 때 사용한다. You can add newline using `\n` in the title description.

Some skinparam settings are available to put borders on the title.

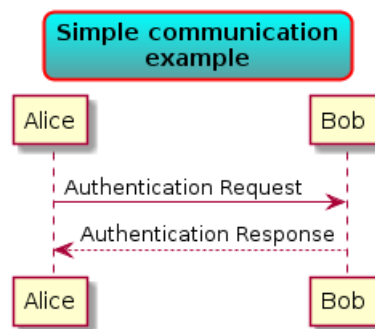
```

@startuml
skinparam titleBorderRoundCorner 15
skinparam titleBorderThickness 2
skinparam titleBorderColor red
skinparam titleBackgroundColor Aqua-CadetBlue

title Simple communication\nexample

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

@enduml
  
```



You can use creole formatting in the title.

You can also define title on several lines using `title` and `end title` keywords.

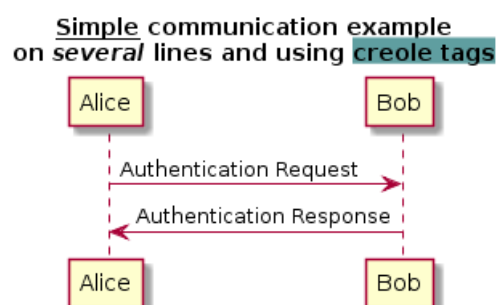
```

@startuml

title
<u>Simple</u> communication example
on <i>several</i> lines and using <back:cadetblue>creole tags</back>
end title

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

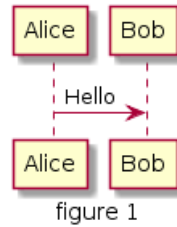
@enduml
  
```



9.5 Caption

There is also a `caption` keyword to put a caption under the diagram.

```
@startuml
caption figure 1
Alice -> Bob: Hello
@enduml
```

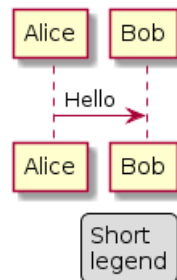


9.6 다이어그램범례

`legend` 와 `end legend` 는 범례를 표시할 때 사용하는 키워드입니다.

범례를 표시할 위치를 지정할 때는 `left`, `right`, `center` 를 지정할 수 있습니다.

```
@startuml
Alice -> Bob : Hello
legend right
Short
legend
endlegend
@enduml
```



10 Salt

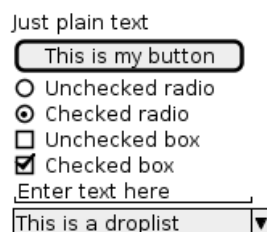
Salt is a subproject included in PlantUML that may help you to design graphical interface. You can use either `@startsalt` keyword, or `@startuml` followed by a line with `salt` keyword.

10.1 Basic widgets

A window must start and end with brackets. You can then define:

- Button using `[` and `]`.
- Radio button using `(` and `)`.
- Checkbox using `[` and `]`.
- User text area using `"`.

```
@startuml
salt
{
Just plain text
[This is my button]
() Unchecked radio
(X) Checked radio
[] Unchecked box
[X] Checked box
"Enter text here  "
^This is a droplist^
}
@enduml
```



The goal of this tool is to discuss about simple and sample windows.

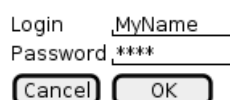
10.2 Using grid

A table is automatically created when you use an opening bracket `{`.

And you have to use `|` to separate columns.

For example:

```
@startsalt
{
Login      | "MyName  "
Password  | "****   "
[Cancel]  | [ OK   ]
}
@endsalt
```



Just after the opening bracket, you can use a character to define if you want to draw lines or columns of the grid :

To display all vertical and horizontal lines

! To display all vertical lines

- To display all horizontal lines

+ To display external lines

```
@startsalt
{+
Login      | "MyName   "
Password   | "****     "
[Cancel]   | [ OK      ]
}
@endsalt
```

Login	MyName
Password	****
Cancel	OK

10.3 Using separator

You can use several horizontal lines as separator.

```
@startsalt
{
Text1
..
"Some field"
==
Note on usage
~~
Another text
--
[Ok]
}
@endsalt
```

Text1
<u>Some field</u>
<u>Note on usage</u>
Another text
Ok

10.4 Tree widget

To have a Tree, you have to start with {T and to use + to denote hierarchy.

```
@startsalt
{
{T
+ World
++ America
+++ Canada
+++ USA
++++ New York
++++ Boston
+++ Mexico
++ Europe
+++ Italy
+++ Germany
++++ Berlin
```




```

++ Africa
}
}
@endsalt

```



10.5 Enclosing brackets

You can define subelements by opening a new opening bracket.

```

@startsalt
{
  Name      | "
  Modifiers: | { (X) public | () default | () private | () protected
            | [] abstract | [] final | [] static }
  Superclass: | { "java.lang.Object " | [Browse...] }
}
@endsalt

```

Name: _____

Modifiers: ☒ public ☐ default ☐ private ☐ protected
☐ abstract ☐ final ☐ static

Superclass: java.lang.Object Browse...

10.6 Adding tabs

You can add tabs using {/ notation. Note that you can use HTML code to have bold text.

```

@startsalt
{+
{/ <b>General | Fullscreen | Behavior | Saving }
{
{ Open image in: | ^Smart Mode^ }
[X] Smooth images when zoomed
[X] Confirm image deletion
[ ] Show hidden images
}
[Close]
}
@endsalt

```

General
Fullscreen
Behavior
Saving

Open image in: Smart Mode ▼

☒ Smooth images when zoomed

☒ Confirm image deletion

☐ Show hidden images

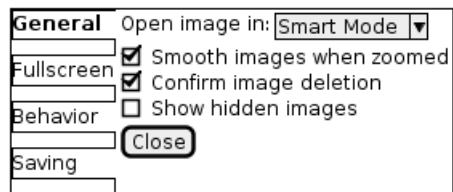
Close

Tab could also be vertically oriented:

```

@startsalt
{+
{/ <b>General
Fullscreen
Behavior
Saving } |
{
{ Open image in: | ^Smart Mode^ }
[X] Smooth images when zoomed
[X] Confirm image deletion
[ ] Show hidden images
[Close]
}
}
@endsalt

```



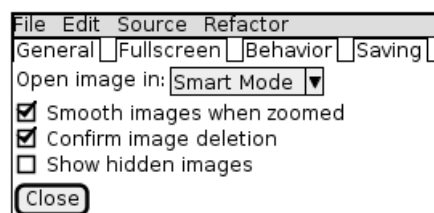
10.7 Using menu

You can add a menu by using {* notation.

```

@startsalt
{+
{* File | Edit | Source | Refactor }
{/ General | Fullscreen | Behavior | Saving }
{
{ Open image in: | ^Smart Mode^ }
[X] Smooth images when zoomed
[X] Confirm image deletion
[ ] Show hidden images
}
[Close]
}
@endsalt

```

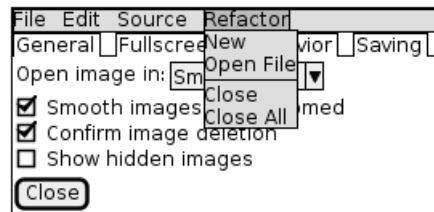


It is also possible to open a menu:

```

@startsalt
{+
{* File | Edit | Source | Refactor
Refactor | New | Open File | - | Close | Close All }
{/ General | Fullscreen | Behavior | Saving }
{
{ Open image in: | ^Smart Mode^ }
[X] Smooth images when zoomed
[X] Confirm image deletion
[ ] Show hidden images
}
[Close]
}
@endsalt

```



10.8 Advanced table

You can use two special notations for table :

- * to indicate that a cell with span with left
- . to denotate an empty cell

```
@startsalt
{#
. | Column 2 | Column 3
Row header 1 | value 1 | value 2
Row header 2 | A long cell | *
}
@endsalt
```

	Column 2	Column 3
Row header 1	value 1	value 2
Row header 2	A long cell	

11 Creole

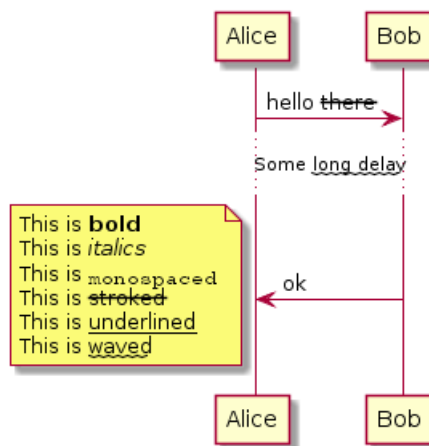
A light Creole engine have been integrated into PlantUML to have a standardized way of defining text style.

All diagrams are now supporting this syntax.

Note that ascending compatibility with HTML syntax is preserved.

11.1 Emphasized text

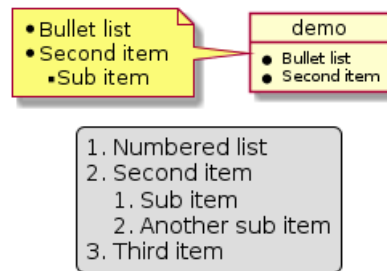
```
@startuml
Alice -> Bob : hello --there--
... Some ~~long delay~~ ...
Bob -> Alice : ok
note left
This is bold
This is italics
This is "monospaced"
This is --stroked--
This is __underlined__
This is ~~waved~~
end note
@enduml
```



11.2 List

```
@startuml
object demo {
* Bullet list
* Second item
}
note left
* Bullet list
* Second item
** Sub item
end note

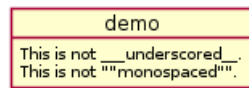
legend
# Numbered list
# Second item
## Sub item
## Another sub item
# Third item
end legend
@enduml
```



11.3 Escape character

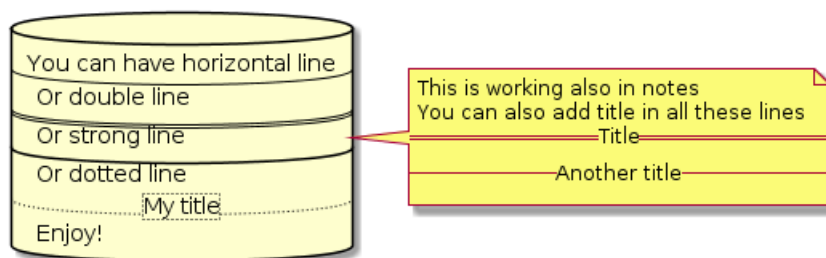
You can use the tilde ~ to escape special creole characters.

```
@startuml
object demo {
This is not ~___underscored___.
This is not ~'"'monospaced"'".
}
@enduml
```



11.4 Horizontal lines

```
@startuml
database DB1 as "
You can have horizontal line
----
Or double line
====
Or strong line
----
Or dotted line
..My title..
Enjoy!
"
note right
This is working also in notes
You can also add title in all these lines
==Title==
--Another title--
end note
@enduml
```

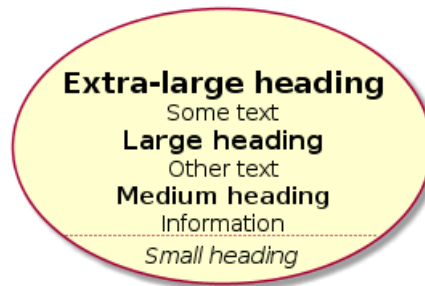


11.5 Headings

```

@startuml
usecase UC1 as "
= Extra-large heading
Some text
== Large heading
Other text
=== Medium heading
Information
....
==== Small heading"
@enduml

```



11.6 Legacy HTML

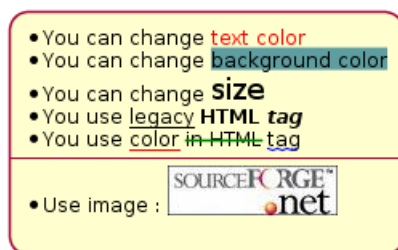
Some HTML tags are also working:

- `` for bold text
- `<u>` or `<u:#AAAAAA>` or `<u:colorName>` for underline
- `<i>` for italic
- `<s>` or `<s:#AAAAAA>` or `<s:colorName>` for strike text
- `<w>` or `<w:#AAAAAA>` or `<w:colorName>` for wave underline text
- `<color:#AAAAAA>` or `<color:colorName>`
- `<back:#AAAAAA>` or `<back:colorName>` for background color
- `<size:nn>` to change font size
- `<img:file>` : the file must be accessible by the filesystem
- `<img:http://url>` : the URL must be available from the Internet

```

@startuml
:* You can change <color:red>text color</color>
* You can change <back:cadetblue>background color</back>
* You can change <size:18>size</size>
* You use <u>legacy</u> <b>HTML <i>tag</i></b>
* You use <u:red>color</u> <s:green>in HTML</s> <w:#0000FF>tag</w>
----
* Use image : <img:sourceforge.jpg>
;
@enduml

```



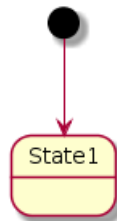
11.7 Table

It is possible to build table.

```
@startuml
skinparam titleFontSize 14
title
Example of simple table
|= |= table |= header |
| a | table | row |
| b | table | row |
end title
[*] --> State1
@enduml
```

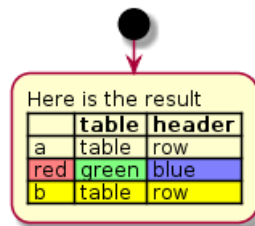
Example of simple table

	table	header
a	table	row
b	table	row



You can specify background colors for cells and lines.

```
@startuml
start
:Here is the result
|= |= table |= header |
| a | table | row |
|<#FF8080> red |<#80FF80> green |<#8080FF> blue |
<#yellow>| b | table | row |;
@enduml
```

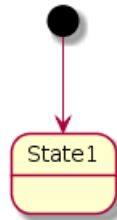
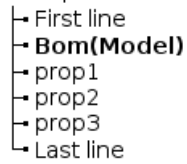


11.8 Tree

You can use |_ characters to build a tree.

```
@startuml
skinparam titleFontSize 14
title
Example of Tree
|_ First line
|_ **Bom(Model)**
|_ prop1
|_ prop2
|_ prop3
|_ Last line
end title
[*] --> State1
@enduml
```

Example of Tree



11.9 Special characters

It's possible to use any unicode characters with `&#` syntax or `<U+XXXX>`

```

@startuml
usecase foo as "this is &#8734; long"
usecase bar as "this is also <U+221E> long"
@enduml
  
```



11.10 OpenIconic

OpenIconic is an very nice open source icon set. Those icons have been integrated into the creole parser, so you can use them out-of-the-box.

You can use the following syntax: `<&ICON_NAME>`.

```

@startuml
title: <size:20><&heart>Use of OpenIconic<&heart></size>
class Wifi
note left
Click on <&wifi>
end note
@enduml
  
```

♥Use of OpenIconic♥



The complete list is available on OpenIconic Website, or you can use the following special diagram:

```

@startuml
listopeniconic
@enduml
  
```


List Open Iconic

Credit to

<https://useiconic.com/open>

List Open Iconic						
Credit to						
https://useiconic.com/open						

11.11 Defining and using sprites

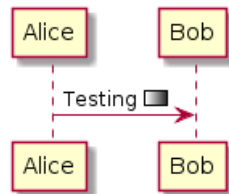
A *Sprite* is a small graphic element that can be used in diagrams.

In PlantUML, sprites are monochrome and can have either 4, 8 or 16 gray level.

To define a sprite, you have to use a hexadecimal digit between 0 and F per pixel.

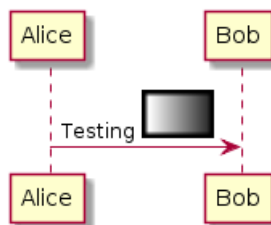
Then you can use the sprite using `<$XXX>` where XXX is the name of the sprite.

```
@startuml
sprite $foo1 {
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
}
Alice -> Bob : Testing <$foo1>
@enduml
```



You can scale the sprite.

```
@startuml
sprite $foo1 {
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
F0123456789ABCF
FFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF
}
Alice -> Bob : Testing <$foo1{scale=3}>
@enduml
```



11.12 Encoding Sprite

To encode sprite, you can use the command line like:

```
java -jar plantuml.jar -encodesprite 16z foo.png
```



where `foo.png` is the image file you want to use (it will be converted to gray automatically).

After `-encodesprite`, you have to specify a format: 4, 8, 16, 4z, 8z or 16z.

The number indicates the gray level and the optional `z` is used to enable compression in sprite definition.

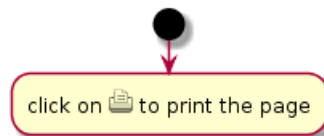
11.13 Importing Sprite

You can also launch the GUI to generate a sprite from an existing image.

Click in the menubar then on `File/Open Sprite Window`.

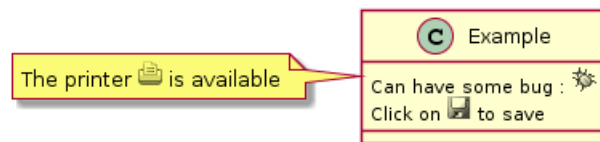
After copying an image into you clipboard, several possible definitions of the corresponding sprite will be displayed : you will just have to pickup the one you want.

11.14 Examples



```
@startuml
sprite $printer [15x15/8z] N0tH3WOW208HxFz_kMAhj7lHWpa1XC716szOPq4MVPEWfBHIuxP3L6kbTcizR8tAhzaqFvXwvFfPE
start
:click on <$printer> to print the page;
@enduml
```

Use of sprites (🖨️, 🐛...)



```
@startuml
sprite $bug [15x15/16z] PKzR2i0m2BFMi15p_FEjQEqB1z27aeqCqixa8S40T7C53cKpsHpaYPDJY_12MHM-BLRyywPhrrlw3qu
sprite $printer [15x15/8z] N0tH3WOW208HxFz_kMAhj7lHWpa1XC716szOPq4MVPEWfBHIuxP3L6kbTcizR8tAhzaqFvXwvFfPE
sprite $disk {
444445566677881
436000000009991
43600000000ACA1
53700000001A7A1
537000000012B8A1
53800000123B8A1
63800001233C9A1
634999AABBC99B1
744566778899AB1
7456AAAAA99AAB1
8566AFC228AABB1
8567AC8118BBBB1
867BD4433BBBBB1
39AAAAABBBBBB1
}

title Use of sprites (<$printer>, <$bug>...)

class Example {
Can have some bug : <$bug>
Click on <$disk> to save
}
```

```
note left : The printer <$printer> is available
@enduml
```



12 폰트와색상바꾸기

12.1 사용법

skinparam 명령을사용해서폰트와색상을바꿀수있다. 예:

```
skinparam backgroundColor yellow
```

이명령은다음과같이사용할수있다:

- 다른명령어들처럼다이어그램정의부분에서,
- 포함될파일내에서 (*Preprocessing* 참고),
- 명령줄이나 ANT 태스크에제공되는설정파일내에서,

12.2 중첩

반복을 피하기 위해, 중첩정의를할수있다. 다음정의를보면:

```
skinparam xxxxParam1 value1
skinparam xxxxParam2 value2
skinparam xxxxParam3 value3
skinparam xxxxParam4 value4
```

이것은다음과같다:

```
skinparam xxxx {
    Param1 value1
    Param2 value2
    Param3 value3
    Param4 value4
}
```

12.3 색상

기본적인색상이름이나 RGB 코드를사용할수있다.

파라메타이름	기본 값	색상	설명
backgroundColor	white		페이지의배경
activityArrowColor	#A80036		액티비티다이어그램에서화살표 색상
activityBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		액티비티의배경
activityBorderColor	#A80036		액티비티외곽선의색상
activityStartColor	black		액티비티다이어그램의시작원
activityEndColor	black		액티비티다이어그램의끝원
activityBarColor	black		Synchronization bar in activity diagrams
usecaseArrowColor	#A80036		Color of arrows in usecase diagrams
usecaseActorBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Head's color of actor in usecase diagrams
usecaseActorBorderColor	#A80036		Color of actor borders in usecase diagrams
usecaseBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of usecases
usecaseBorderColor	#A80036		Color of usecase borders in usecase diagrams
classArrowColor	#A80036		Color of arrows in class diagrams
classBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of classes/interface/enum in class diagrams
classBorderColor	#A80036		Borders of classes/interface/enum in class diagrams
packageBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of packages in class diagrams
packageBorderColor	#A80036		Borders of packages in class diagrams
stereotypeCBackgroundColor	#ADD1B2		Background of class spots in class diagrams
stereotypeABBackgroundColor	#A9DCDF		Background of abstract class spots in class diagrams
stereotypeIBBackgroundColor	#B4A7E5		Background of interface spots in class diagrams
stereotypeEBackgroundColor	#EB937F		Background of enum spots in class diagrams
componentArrowColor	#A80036		Color of arrows in component diagrams
componentBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of components
componentBorderColor	#A80036		Borders of components
componentInterfaceBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of interface in component diagrams
componentInterfaceBorderColor	#A80036		Border of interface in component diagrams
noteBackgroundColor	#FBFB77		Background of notes
noteBorderColor	#A80036		Border of notes
stateBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of states in state diagrams
stateBorderColor	#A80036		Border of states in state diagrams
stateArrowColor	#A80036		Colors of arrows in state diagrams
stateStartColor	black		Starting circle in state diagrams
stateEndColor	black		Ending circle in state diagrams
sequenceArrowColor	#A80036		Color of arrows in sequence diagrams
sequenceActorBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Head's color of actor in sequence diagrams
sequenceActorBorderColor	#A80036		Border of actor in sequence diagrams
sequenceGroupBackgroundColor	#EEEEEE		Header color of alt/opt/loop in sequence diagrams
sequenceLifeLineBackgroundColor	white		Background of life line in sequence diagrams
sequenceLifeLineBorderColor	#A80036		Border of life line in sequence diagrams
sequenceParticipantBackgroundColor	#FEFECE		Background of participant in sequence diagrams
sequenceParticipantBorderColor	#A80036		Border of participant in sequence diagrams

12.4 폰트색상, 이름, 크기

xxxFontColor, xxxFontSize, xxxFontName 속성을사용해서폰트를바꿀수있다.

예:

```
skinparam classFontColor red
skinparam classFontSize 10
skinparam classFontName Aapex
```

skinparam defaultFontName 속성을사용해기본폰트를바꿀수있다

예:

```
skinparam defaultFontName Aapex
```

Please note the fontname is highly system dependent, so do not over use it, if you look for portability.

Parameter Name	Default Value	Comment
activityFontColor activityFontSize activityFontStyle activityFontName	black 14 plain	Used for activity box
activityArrowFontColor activityArrowFontSize activityArrowFontStyle activityArrowFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on arrows in activity diagrams
circledCharacterFontColor circledCharacterFontSize circledCharacterFontStyle circledCharacterFontName circledCharacterRadius	black 17 bold Courier 11	Used for text in circle for class, enum and others
classArrowFontColor classArrowFontSize classArrowFontStyle classArrowFontName	black 10 plain	Used for text on arrows in class diagrams
classAttributeFontColor classAttributeFontSize classAttributeIconSize classAttributeFontStyle classAttributeFontName	black 10 10 plain	Class attributes and methods
classFontColor classFontSize classFontStyle classFontName	black 12 plain	Used for classes name
classStereotypeFontColor classStereotypeFontSize classStereotypeFontStyle classStereotypeFontName	black 12 italic	Used for stereotype in classes
componentFontColor componentFontSize componentFontStyle componentFontName	black 14 plain	Used for components name
componentStereotypeFontColor componentStereotypeFontSize componentStereotypeFontStyle componentStereotypeFontName	black 14 italic	Used for stereotype in components
componentArrowFontColor componentArrowFontSize componentArrowFontStyle componentArrowFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on arrows in component diagrams

noteFontColor noteFontSize noteFontStyle noteFontName	black 13 plain	Used for notes in all diagrams but sequence diagrams
packageFontColor packageFontSize packageFontStyle packageFontName	black 14 plain	Used for package and partition names
sequenceActorFontColor sequenceActorFontSize sequenceActorFontStyle sequenceActorFontName	black 13 plain	Used for actor in sequence diagrams
sequenceDividerFontColor sequenceDividerFontSize sequenceDividerFontStyle sequenceDividerFontName	black 13 bold	Used for text on dividers in sequence diagrams
sequenceArrowFontColor sequenceArrowFontSize sequenceArrowFontStyle sequenceArrowFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on arrows in sequence diagrams
sequenceGroupingFontColor sequenceGroupingFontSize sequenceGroupingFontStyle sequenceGroupingFontName	black 11 plain	Used for text for "else" in sequence diagrams
sequenceGroupingHeaderFontColor sequenceGroupingHeaderFontSize sequenceGroupingHeaderFontStyle sequenceGroupingHeaderFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text for "alt/opt/loop" headers in sequence diagrams
sequenceParticipantFontColor sequenceParticipantFontSize sequenceParticipantFontStyle sequenceParticipantFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on participant in sequence diagrams
sequenceTitleFontColor sequenceTitleFontSize sequenceTitleFontStyle sequenceTitleFontName	black 13 plain	Used for titles in sequence diagrams
titleFontColor titleFontSize titleFontStyle titleFontName	black 18 plain	Used for titles in all diagrams but sequence diagrams
stateFontColor stateFontSize stateFontStyle stateFontName	black 14 plain	Used for states in state diagrams
stateArrowFontColor stateArrowFontSize stateArrowFontStyle stateArrowFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on arrows in state diagrams
stateAttributeFontColor stateAttributeFontSize stateAttributeFontStyle stateAttributeFontName	black 12 plain	Used for states description in state diagrams
usecaseFontColor usecaseFontSize usecaseFontStyle usecaseFontName	black 14 plain	Used for usecase labels in usecase diagrams



usecaseStereotypeFontColor usecaseStereotypeFontSize usecaseStereotypeFontStyle usecaseStereotypeFontName	black 14 italic	Used for stereotype in usecase
usecaseActorFontColor usecaseActorFontSize usecaseActorFontStyle usecaseActorFontName	black 14 plain	Used for actor labels in usecase diagrams
usecaseActorStereotypeFontColor usecaseActorStereotypeFontSize usecaseActorStereotypeFontStyle usecaseActorStereotypeFontName	black 14 italic	Used for stereotype for actor
usecaseArrowFontColor usecaseArrowFontSize usecaseArrowFontStyle usecaseArrowFontName	black 13 plain	Used for text on arrows in usecase diagrams
footerFontColor footerFontSize footerFontStyle footerFontName	black 10 plain	Used for footer
headerFontColor headerFontSize headerFontStyle headerFontName	black 10 plain	Used for header

12.5 흑백출력

skinparam monochrome true 명령어를통해강제로흑백으로출력하게할수있다.

```
@startuml
skinparam monochrome true

actor User
participant "First Class" as A
participant "Second Class" as B
participant "Last Class" as C

User -> A: DoWork
activate A

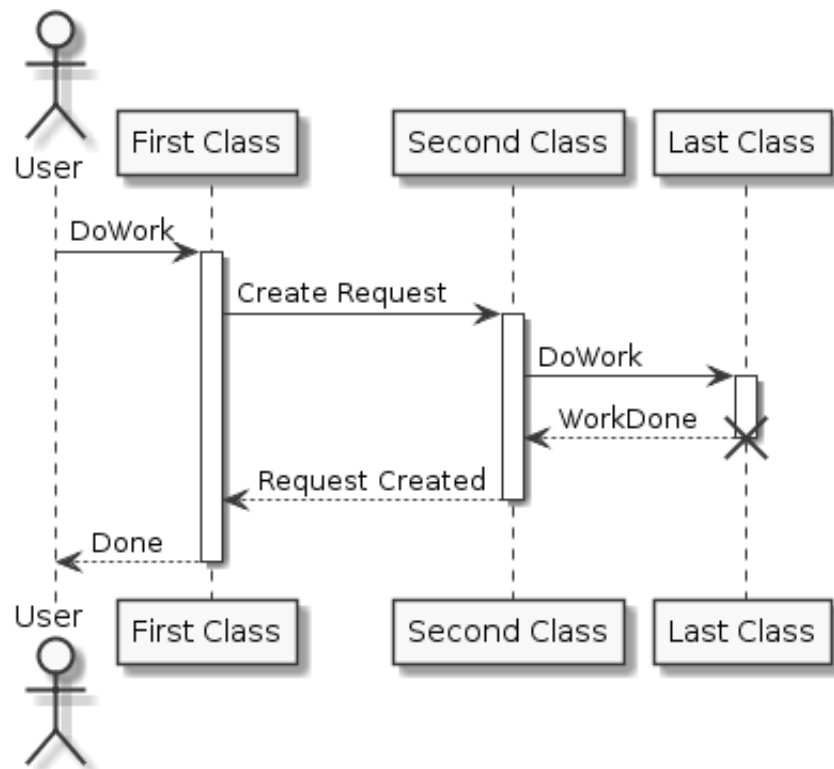
A -> B: Create Request
activate B

B -> C: DoWork
activate C
C --> B: WorkDone
destroy C

B --> A: Request Created
deactivate B

A --> User: Done
deactivate A

@enduml
```



13 Preprocessing

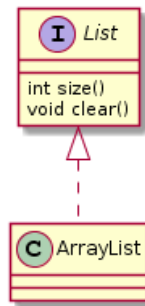
Some minor preprocessing capabilities are included in **PlantUML**, and available for *all* diagrams. Those functionalities are very similar to the C language preprocessor, except that the special character (#) has been changed to the exclamation mark (!).

13.1 Including files

Use the `!include` directive to include file in your diagram.

Imagine you have the very same class that appears in many diagrams. Instead of duplicating the description of this class, you can define a file that contains the description.

```
@startuml
!include List.iuml
List <|.. ArrayList
@enduml
```



File List.iuml: interface List List : int size() List : void clear()

The file `List.iuml` can be included in many diagrams, and any modification in this file will change all diagrams that include it.

A file can be only be included once. If you want to include several times the very same file, you have to use the directive `!include_many` instead of `!include`.

You can also put several `@startuml/@enduml` text block in an included file and then specify which block you want to include adding `!0` where 0 is the block number.

For example, if you use `!include foo.txt!1`, the second `@startuml/@enduml` block within `foo.txt` will be included.

You can also put an id to some `@startuml/@enduml` text block in an included file using `@startuml(id=MY_OWN_ID)` syntax and then include the block adding `!MY_OWN_ID` when including the file, so using something like `!include foo.txt!MY_OWN_ID`.

13.2 Including URL

Use the `!includeurl` directive to include file from Internet/Intranet in your diagram.

You can also use `!includeurl http://someurl.com/mypath!0` to specify which `@startuml/@enduml` block from `http://someurl.com/mypath` you want to include. The `!0` notation denotes the first diagram.

13.3 Constant definition

You can define constant using the `!define` directive. As in C language, a constant name can only use alphanumeric and underscore characters, and cannot start with a digit.

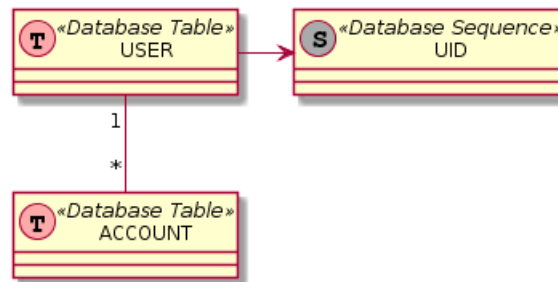
```

@startuml

!define SEQUENCE (S,#AAAAAA) Database Sequence
!define TABLE (T,#FFAAAA) Database Table

class USER << TABLE >>
class ACCOUNT << TABLE >>
class UID << SEQUENCE >>
USER "1" -- "*" ACCOUNT
USER -> UID
@enduml

```



Of course, you can use the `!include` directive to define all your constants in a single file that you include in your diagram.

Constant can be undefined with the `!undef XXX` directive.

You can also specify constants within the command line, with the `-D` flags.

```
java -jar plantuml.jar -DTITLE="My title" atest1.txt
```

Note that the `-D` flag must be put after the `"-jar plantuml.jar"` section.

13.4 Macro definition

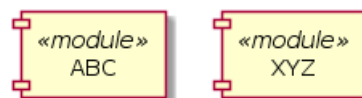
You can also define macro with arguments.

```

@startuml

!define module(x) component x <<module>>
module(ABC)
module(XYZ)
@enduml

```

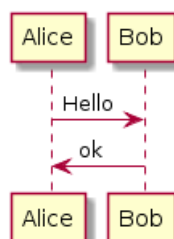


Macro can have several arguments.

```

@startuml
!define send(a,b,c) a->b : c
send(Alice, Bob, Hello)
send(Bob, Alice, ok)
@enduml

```



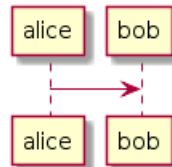
13.5 Adding date and time

You can also expand current date and time using the special variable `%date%`.

Date format can be specified using format specified in SimpleDataFormat documentation.

```
@startuml
!define ANOTHER_DATE %date[yyyy.MM.dd 'at' HH:mm]%
Title Generated %date% or ANOTHER_DATE
alice -> bob
@enduml
```

Generated Sun Sep 03 17:09:54 UTC 2017 or 2017.09.03 at 17:09



13.6 Other special variables

You can also use the following special variables:

`%dirpath%` Path of the current file

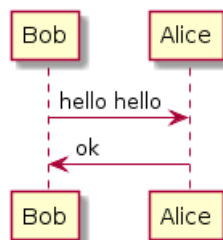
`%filename%` Name of the current file

13.7 Macro on several lines

You can also define macro on several lines using `!definelong` and `!enddefinelong`.

```
@startuml
!define DOUBLE(x) x x
!definelong AUTHEN(x,y)
x -> y : DOUBLE(hello)
y -> x : ok
!enddefinelong

AUTHEN(Bob,Alice)
@enduml
```

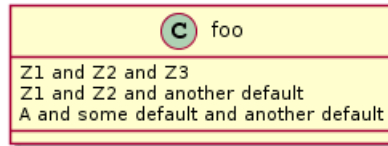


13.8 Default values for macro parameters

It is possible to assign default values to macro parameters.

```
@startuml
!define some_macro(x, y = "some default" , z = 'another default' ) x and y and z
class foo {
some_macro(Z1, Z2, Z3)
some_macro(Z1, Z2)
some_macro(A)
}
@enduml
```





13.9 Conditions

You can use `!ifdef XXX` and `!endif` directives to have conditionnal drawings.

The lines between those two directives will be included only if the constant after the `!ifdef` directive has been defined before.

You can also provide a `!else` part which will be included if the constant has **not** been defined.

```

@startuml
!include ArrayList.iuml
@enduml
  
```



File `ArrayList.iuml`:

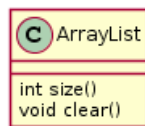
```

class ArrayList
!ifdef SHOW_METHODS
ArrayList : int size()
ArrayList : void clear()
!endif
  
```

You can then use the `!define` directive to activate the conditionnal part of the diagram.

```

@startuml
!define SHOW_METHODS
!include ArrayList.iuml
@enduml
  
```

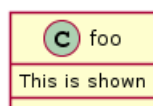


You can also use the `!ifndef` directive that includes lines if the provided constant has NOT been defined.

You can use boolean expression with parenthesis, operators `and` and `||` in the test.

```

@startuml
!define SHOW_FIELDS
!undef SHOW_METHODS
class foo {
!ifdef SHOW_FIELDS || SHOW_METHODS
This is shown
!endif
!ifdef SHOW_FIELDS && SHOW_METHODS
This is NOT shown
!endif
}
@enduml
  
```



13.10 Search path

You can specify the java property "plantuml.include.path" in the command line.

For example:

```
java -Dplantuml.include.path="c:/mydir" -jar plantuml.jar atest1.txt
```

Note the this -D option has to put before the -jar option. -D options after the -jar option will be used to define constants within plantuml preprocessor.

13.11 Advanced features

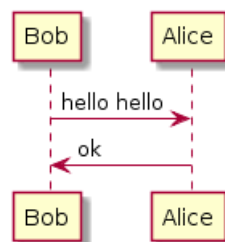
It is possible to append text to a macro argument using the ## syntax.

```
@startuml
!definelong COMP_TEXTGENCOMP(name)
[name] << Comp >>
interface Ifc << IfcType >> AS name##Ifc
name##Ifc - [name]
!enddefinelong
COMP_TEXTGENCOMP(dummy)
@enduml
```



A macro can be defined by another macro.

```
@startuml
!define DOUBLE(x) x x
!definelong AUTHEN(x,y)
x -> y : DOUBLE(hello)
y -> x : ok
!enddefinelong
AUTHEN(Bob,Alice)
@enduml
```



A macro can be polymorphic with argument count.

```
@startuml
!define module(x) component x <<module>>
!define module(x,y) component x as y <<module>>
module(foo)
module(bar, barcode)
@enduml
```



You can use system environment variable or constant definition when using include:

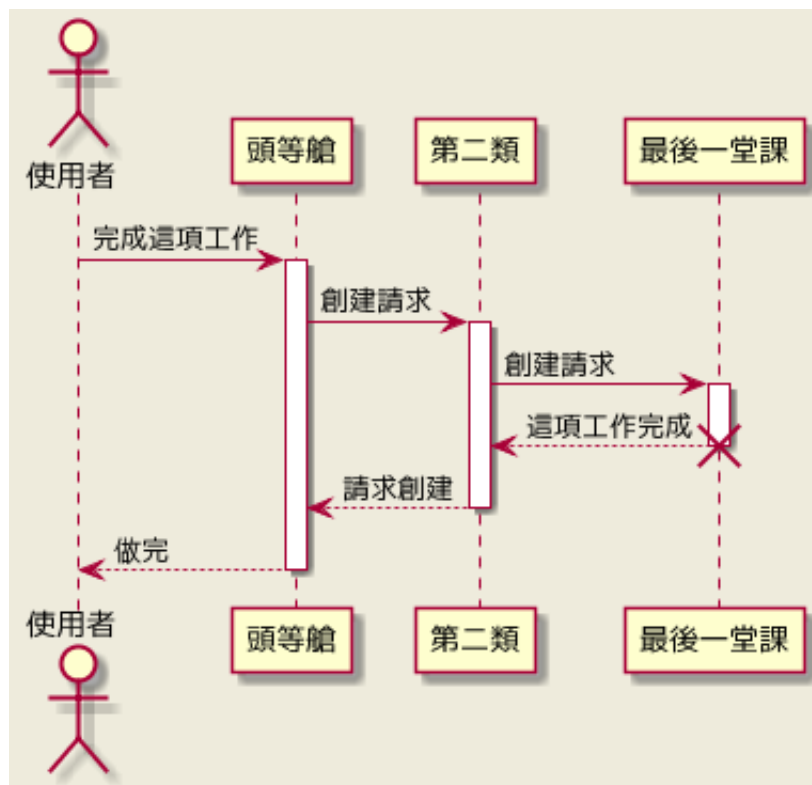
```
!include %windir%/test1.txt
!define PLANTUML_HOME /home/foo
!include PLANTUML_HOME/test1.txt
```



14 국제화

PlantUML 은 actor, usecase 등의 선언하기 위해 *letters* 를 사용한다. 하지만 *letters* 가 A 부터 Z 까지의 문자만 가능한 것은 아니다, *any kind of letter from any language* 가 가능하다.

```
@startuml
skinparam backgroundColor #EEEEBD
actor 使用者
participant "頭等艙" as A
participant "第二類" as B
participant "最後一堂課" as 別的東西
使用者 -> A: 完成這項工作
activate A
A -> B: 創建請求
activate B
B -> 別的東西: 創建請求
activate 別的東西
別的東西 --> B: 這項工作完成
destroy 別的東西
B --> A: 請求創建
deactivate B
A --> 使用者: 做完
deactivate A
@enduml
```



14.1 문자셋 (Charset)

UML 을 기술해놓은 파일을 읽을 때 사용하는 문자셋은 기본적으로 시스템의 것을 따른다.

보통은 괜찮게 보여지지만, 가끔씩 다른 문자셋을 사용하고 자 할 때가 있다. 예를 들어, 명령줄에서:

```
java -jar plantuml.jar -charset UTF-8 files.txt
```

또는 ANT 태스크에서:

```
<target name="main">  
<plantuml dir="./src" charset="UTF-8" />  
</target>
```

설치된 Java 에따라, 다음문자셋을사용할수있다: ISO-8859-1, UTF-8, UTF-16BE, UTF-16LE, UTF-16.

15 색상 이름

여기는 PlantUML 에 의해 인식되는 색상의 목록이 있습니다. 색상 이름은 대소문자를 구분합니다.

	AliceBlue		GhostWhite		NavajoWhite
	AntiqueWhite		GoldenRod		Navy
	Aquamarine		Gold		OldLace
	Aqua		Gray		OliveDrab
	Azure		GreenYellow		Olive
	Beige		Green		OrangeRed
	Bisque		HoneyDew		Orange
	Black		HotPink		Orchid
	BlanchedAlmond		IndianRed		PaleGoldenRod
	BlueViolet		Indigo		PaleGreen
	Blue		Ivory		PaleTurquoise
	Brown		Khaki		PaleVioletRed
	BurlyWood		LavenderBlush		PapayaWhip
	CadetBlue		Lavender		PeachPuff
	Chartreuse		LawnGreen		Peru
	Chocolate		LemonChiffon		Pink
	Coral		LightBlue		Plum
	CornflowerBlue		LightCoral		PowderBlue
	Cornsilk		LightCyan		Purple
	Crimson		LightGoldenRodYellow		Red
	Cyan		LightGreen		RosyBrown
	DarkBlue		LightGrey		RoyalBlue
	DarkCyan		LightPink		SaddleBrown
	DarkGoldenRod		LightSalmon		Salmon
	DarkGray		LightSeaGreen		SandyBrown
	DarkGreen		LightSkyBlue		SeaGreen
	DarkKhaki		LightSlateGray		SeaShell
	DarkMagenta		LightSteelBlue		Sienna
	DarkOliveGreen		LightYellow		Silver
	DarkOrchid		LimeGreen		SkyBlue
	DarkRed		Lime		SlateBlue
	DarkSalmon		Linen		SlateGray
	DarkSeaGreen		Magenta		Snow
	DarkSlateBlue		Maroon		SpringGreen
	DarkSlateGray		MediumAquaMarine		SteelBlue
	DarkTurquoise		MediumBlue		Tan
	DarkViolet		MediumOrchid		Teal
	Darkorange		MediumPurple		Thistle
	DeepPink		MediumSeaGreen		Tomato
	DeepSkyBlue		MediumSlateBlue		Turquoise
	DimGray		MediumSpringGreen		Violet
	DodgerBlue		MediumTurquoise		Wheat
	FireBrick		MediumVioletRed		WhiteSmoke
	FloralWhite		MidnightBlue		White
	ForestGreen		MintCream		YellowGreen
	Fuchsia		MistyRose		Yellow
	Gainsboro		Moccasin		

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