

# Jämförelse syntax

Reading Left to Right	An A is always associated with one B	An A is always associated with one or many of B	An A is associated with zero or one of B	An A is associated with zero, one, or many of B
<b>Martin/Odell</b>				
<b>Shlaer/Mellor</b>				
<b>Coad/Yourdon</b>				
<b>Booch 2nd edition</b>				
<b>Rumbaugh et al.</b>				
<b>UML</b>				
<b>IRM</b>				