

Initially conceived and implemented as a tool meant to support developers in checking UML models against Well Formedness Rules, OCLE was extended in order to support OCL also at the model level. The tool enables Java code generation for both the UML model and OCL specifications and injects the code corresponding to OCL specifications within the model code. For that reason, users can check whether the results obtained by static evaluations are the same as the ones obtained by dynamic evaluation (the execution of the Java application got by complementing the generated Java code with modifiers and a main function).

OCLE offers a friendly user interface, enabling a natural navigation amongst the different views of the same model element or of related model elements.

Therefore, identifying the rationale of assertion failures is easy in OCLE.

The metamodel used for storing and manipulating user models is UML 1.5 and the OCL version is mainly OCL 2.0, with minor differences.

[URL of the tool](#)