



# The PSL Reference Guide

## Repetition – Consecutive [ \* ]

The consecutive repetition operator [ \* ] is used where a sequence repeats on consecutive cycles.

### Syntax

```
SERE [ *N ]
```

```
SERE [ *lowbound RANGE_SYM highbound ]
```

N is a statically computable positive integer. Range definitions must be declared in the ascending direction. The SERE operand is optional - without it the operator just counts evaluation cycles.

**Note:** 0 <= lowbound <= highbound <= inf.

Verilog	VHDL	Meaning
[ *n ]	[ *n ]	Repeats for n cycles
[ *n:m ]	[ *n to m ]	Repeats between n and m cycles
[ * ]	[ * ]	0 to inf cycles
[ + ]	[ + ]	1 to inf cycles

### Rules and Examples

```
{S; T[*3]; V}
```

This sequence begins with S, followed by 3 consecutive occurrences of T, followed by V. The following pattern matches this sequence:-

```
{S; T; T; T; V}
```

```
{J; D[*2 to 4]; K}
```

VHDL flavor. A sequence beginning with J, followed by 2, 3 or 4 consecutive occurrences of D, finishing with K. The following patterns match this sequence:-

```
{J; D; D; K}
```

```
{J; D; D; D; K}
```

```
{J; D; D; D; D; K}
```

## Repetition - Consecutive [\*]

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$$\{J[*]; T\}$$

This sequence begins with 0 or more occurrences of  $J$  (i.e  $J$  does not need to occur at all), followed by  $T$ . As there can be an infinite number of repetition of  $J$ ,  $T$  does not have to occur if  $J$  remains true. The following patterns match this sequence:-

$$\begin{aligned} &\{J; T\} \\ &\{J; J; J; J; T\} \\ &\{T\} \end{aligned}$$

Without a SERE operand, the operator counts evaluation cycles without checking any conditions:-

$$\{S; [*3]; V\}$$

This sequence beginning with  $S$ , followed four cycles later by  $V$ . The following pattern matches this sequence, where  $-$  signifies no conditions are checked:-

$$\{S; -; -; -; V\}$$
$$\{K; [*0:2]; L\}$$

Verilog flavor. This sequence beginning with  $K$ , followed by between zero and two cycles later  $L$ . The following patterns match this sequence, where  $-$  signifies no conditions are checked:-

$$\begin{aligned} &\{K; L\} \\ &\{K; -; L\} \\ &\{K; -; -; L\} \end{aligned}$$

Note that counting cycles with a high bound of  $inf$  (infinite) will never fail. These forms should be avoided if possible:-

$$\{S; [*]; V\}$$

This sequence begins with  $S$ , but then there can be any number of cycles before  $V$ .  $V$  does not have to occur.

### See Also

non-consecutive and go-to repetition,  $inf$