

# PSL 1.1 in HOL

a deep embedding

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## PSL is an industry standard property language (IEEE P1850)

- ▶ mainly developed by Cindy Eisner and Dana Fisman
- ▶ LTL based, but incorporates features from ITL (regular expressions) and CTL
  - $\{r_1\} \mapsto \{r_2\}, \{r_1 \&\& r_2\}$  (ITL),  $X!f, [f_1 U f_2]$  (LTL),  $EXf, E[f_1 U f_2]$  (CTL)
- ▶ supports infinite paths (for model checking) and finite paths (for simulation run checking)
- ▶ has both clocked and unclocked semantics
  - $\pi \stackrel{c}{\models} f$  — formula  $f$  holds for (finite or infinite) path  $\pi$  when clocked on  $c$
- ▶ most constructs are defined from a small kernel
  - $b[= i] = \{\neg b[*]; b\}[*i]; \neg b[*], r_1 \text{ within } r_2 = \{[*]; r_1; [*]\} \&\& \{r_2\}$
  - $[f_1 W f_2] = [f_1 U f_2] \vee Gf_1, \text{next\_event}(b)(f) = [\neg b W b \wedge f]$

## Semantics in HOL's classical higher order logic is a straightforward deep embedding

PSL syntax $[f_1 U f_2]$	HOL representation $F\_UNTIL(f_1, f_2)$
PSL semantics $\pi \stackrel{c}{\models} [f_1 U f_2] \iff$ there exist $k <  v $ s. t. $\pi^k \models c, \pi^{k..} \stackrel{c}{\models} f_2$ and for every $j < k$ s. t. $\pi^j \models c, \pi^{j..} \stackrel{c}{\models} f_1$	HOL representation $F\_SEM \vee c (F\_UNTIL(f_1, f_2)) =$ $\exists k < LENGTH \ v.$ $B\_SEM (ELEM \ v \ k) \ c \ \wedge$ $F\_SEM (RESTN \ v \ k) \ c \ f_2 \ \wedge$ $\forall j \leq k. B\_SEM (ELEM (COMPLEMENT \ v) \ j) \ c \ \implies$ $F\_SEM (RESTN \ v \ j) \ c \ f_1$

## A verified translation of a subset of PSL to LTL and then to $\omega$ -automata was created

PSL $\pi \stackrel{c}{\models} [f_1 U f_2]$	LTL $\pi \models$ $((\neg c \vee (\neg c U (c \wedge a))) U$ $(c \wedge (\neg c U (c \wedge b))))$	$\omega$ -automaton $\pi \models \mathcal{A}_{\exists}(\{s_0, s_1, s_2\}, s_2,$ $(s_0 \leftrightarrow (c \wedge a) \vee (\neg c \wedge X s_0)) \wedge$ $(s_1 \leftrightarrow (c \wedge b) \vee (\neg c \wedge X s_1)) \wedge$ $(s_2 \leftrightarrow (c \wedge s_1) \vee ((\neg c \vee s_0) \wedge X s_2)),$ $FG(s_0 \rightarrow (c \wedge a)) \wedge FG(s_1 \rightarrow (c \wedge b)) \wedge$ $FG(s_2 \rightarrow (c \wedge s_1)))$
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## Applications

- ▶ translation of PSL to  $\omega$ -automata allows the translation of PSL model checking problems to Fair-CTL model checking problems
  - an interface to the model checker SMV allows PSL model checking
  - an interface to Amjad's HOLCheck tool allows verified PSL model checking
- ▶ tool created to check, if IBM's model checker RuleBase correctly handles PSL