The function $test(y, A, \alpha)$

 $test(y, A, \alpha) \{ if (y \in FIRST(\alpha)) \text{ or } (\epsilon \in FIRST(\alpha) \text{ and } y \in FOLLOW(A)) \{ return true \} else \{ return false \} \}$

 $test(y, A, \alpha)$ takes a token (grammar terminal) y, a nonternial A and a string, α , of terminals an nonterminals. For a BNF grammar, it is always the case that α is an alternate in the grammar rule for A and y will be $I[c_I]$, the current input symbol.

At a point in a GLL traversal of the grammar where the next symbol is A, a traversal fork moves to the start of the alternate α only if a string beginning with the current input symbol can be derived from α , or if α derives ϵ and the current input symbol can follow A in some sentential form.

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