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

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

$test(y, A, \alpha)$ takes a token (grammar terminal) $y$, a nonternial $A$ and a string, $\alpha$, of terminals an nonterminals. For a BNF grammar, it is always the case that $\alpha$ 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 $\alpha$ only if a string beginning with the current input symbol can be derived from $\alpha$, or if $\alpha$ derives $\epsilon$ and the current input symbol can follow $A$ in some sentential form.