

b) (20 points) Consider the following grammar for finite sequences of integers. Note the curly brackets are terminals in this language.

IntSeq ::= { Ints }

Ints ::= IntConstant | IntConstant , Ints

In this grammar, **IntConstant** has the same meaning as in your Prolog project. Using the same format we used for rules the Prolog project, write the parsing rule(s) for **Ints** and **IntSeq** that will produce an abstract syntax tree for an **IntSeq**.

$intseq([C|L], R, T) :- ints(L, [E|R], T).$

$ints([L|[C', '|L]], R, seq(L, T)) :-$
 $integer(C'), ints(L, R, T).$

$ints([L|[C'3'|L]], [3'|L], seq(L)) :- integer(L).$