$S \rightarrow aA\{\mathrm{C.i} = \mathrm{f(A.s)}\}C$

$S \rightarrow bAB\{\mathrm{C.i} = \mathrm{f(A.s)}\}C$

$C \rightarrow c\{C.s = g(C.i)\}$

Then, we add new markers M_1, M_2 with:

$S \rightarrow aA\mathrm{M_1}C$

$S \rightarrow bAB\mathrm{M_2}C$

$\mathrm{M_1} \rightarrow \epsilon \qquad \{M_1.s := f(val[top])\}$

$\mathrm{M_2} \rightarrow \epsilon \qquad \{M_2.s := f(val[top-1])\}$

$C \rightarrow c \qquad \{C.s := g(val[top-1])\}$

The inherited attribute of C is the synthesized attribute of either M_1 or M_2:

The value of $C.i$ is *always* in *val*[*top -1*] when $C \rightarrow c$ is applied.