

# Comment Generator for Code — User Manual

## Introduction

The Comment Generator for Code is an educational tool designed for students studying Compiler Design.

This project demonstrates how raw source code is transformed into meaningful English comments using:

- Lexical Analysis (Flex)
- Syntax Analysis (Bison)
- Intermediate Representation (IR)
- Rule-based Natural Language Processing (Python)

The system supports a small set of language constructs such as assignments, printing, conditions, and loops.

The goal is to help learners understand compiler pipelines and apply NLP techniques to generate descriptive documentation automatically.

## 1. System Overview

The complete workflow of the Comment Generator consists of three phases:

### 1. Lexical Analysis

The Flex lexer scans the input program and converts text into tokens such as ID, NUMBER, PRINT, IF, WHILE, operators, and symbols.

### 2. Syntax Analysis

The Bison parser validates code structure and converts each statement into a simple Intermediate Representation (IR).

Example IR:

ASSIGN x 5

PRINT y

```
IF  y>5  BEGIN
```

### 3. NLP-Based Comment Generation

A Python script reads the IR and generates readable English comments using rule-based templates.

This modular approach makes the project easy to understand and extend.

## 2. Supported Syntax

The user can write programs using the following features:

- Assignments:

```
x = 5;
```

```
y = x + 3;
```

- Print Statements:

```
print(x);
```

```
print(x + 5);
```

- Conditional Statements:

```
if (x > 0) {
```

```
    print(x);
```

```
} else {
```

```
    print(0);
```

```
}
```

- While Loops:

```
while (x < 10) {
```

```
x = x + 1;  
}
```

The syntax is intentionally simple to support educational parsing and comment generation.

### 3. Writing a Program

Input programs must follow these rules:

- Each statement ends with a semicolon
- Curly braces define blocks `{}'
- Conditions are enclosed in parentheses
- Expressions may contain +, -, \*, /
- Variables must begin with a letter

Example input program:

```
x = 5;  
y = x + 3;  
print(y);
```

```
if (y > 6) {  
    print(y);  
} else {  
    x = x + 1;  
}
```

```
while (x < 10) {  
    x = x + 1;
```

}

## 4. Building and Running the System

Step 1: Generate Lexer and Parser

```
flex lexer.l
```

```
bison -d parser.y
```

```
gcc -o parser parser.tab.c lex.yy.c -lfl
```

Step 2: Generate IR from source code

```
./parser < sample.code > program.ir
```

Step 3: Convert IR to comments

```
python3 comment_gen.py program.ir > comments.txt
```

Sample IR output:

```
ASSIGN x 5
```

```
ASSIGN y (x+3)
```

```
PRINT y
```

```
IF y>6 BEGIN
```

Sample comment output:

```
// Assign value of 5 to variable 'x'.
```

```
// Assign value of x+3 to variable 'y'.
```

```
// Print the value of y.
```

```
// If y>6 then:
```

## 5. Troubleshooting

Common issues include:

- Parse Error

Causes: Missing semicolon, unbalanced parentheses or braces.

- Unknown Token

Ensure only supported operators and identifiers are used.

- Empty Output

The input file may contain no valid statements or parser failed early.

If errors persist, re-check the code format and ensure the lexer and parser have been compiled correctly.

## 6. Conclusion

The Comment Generator for Code project successfully combines compiler construction.

By generating meaningful comments automatically, it demonstrates how syntax trees and IR can be interpreted through rule-based natural language templates.

This tool is ideal for academic learning, showcasing:

- Compiler pipeline understanding
- Practical Flex/Bison usage
- Basic NLP text generation

The project is compact, modular, and easy to extend with additional language features.