



# A Language Server for your DSL for Fun and Profit

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# Introduction

Standalone Domain Specific Languages (DSLs) are prevalent and have many use-cases

- Designed to do one thing well
- Custom syntax
- Custom parser and validation

**Issue:** No out-of-the-box tooling support!

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
3  f(h, x) =
4      h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```



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```

---

# IDE Demo for L4 DSL

# Introduction

What does a modern IDE experience look like?

- Diagnostics
- Code Navigation
- **Syntax Highlighting**
- Code Refactorings

All provided by the Language Server Protocol

→ Let's build a Language Server!

```
constant :: Integer
constant = "text"
```

```
if let Some((range: TextRange, resolution: Option<Either<PathRe
sema.check_for_format_args_template(original_token.clone(
return S
range
info
));
if let Some(
return S
```

- Go to Definition F12
- Go to Declaration
- Go to Type Definition
- Go to Implementations Ctrl+F12
- Go to References Shift+F12

```
return S
rang
info
Some(res: Either<PathRe
None => vec![],
});
```

```
g(x) = 1 / x ;
z = 5 ;
f(h, x) =
h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
#plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

```
const decorationProvider = new diagnostics.A
Inline
Inline variable
decorateVisibleEditors(docume
for (const editor of vscode.window.visib
```



# What do we want from Syntax Highlighting

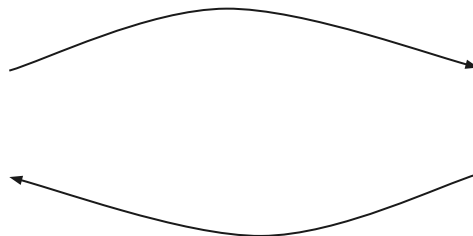
```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

- Keywords, symbols, literals, and comments
  - `#plot`
  - `=, for, <, ...`
  - `0, 1, 2, ...`
  - `{- Multiplier -}`
- Names
  - `z, x`
- Functions
  - `f, g, h`

# Syntax Highlighting

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

Parse into AST



Derive Syntax Highlighting

```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Name Expr

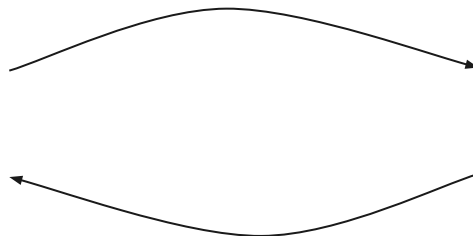
data Name
  = MkConstant Var
  | MkFunc Var [Var]

data Var = MkConstant Text
data Expr
  = Mult Expr Expr
  | ...
```

# Syntax Highlighting

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) = \n
4 h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5 \n
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

Parse into AST



Derive Syntax Highlighting

```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Name Expr

data Name
  = MkConstant Var
  | MkFunc Var [Var]

data Var = MkConstant Text
data Expr
  = Mult Expr Expr
  | ...
```

We are not storing enough information to provide syntax highlighting



# Syntax Highlighting

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) = \n
4 h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5 \n
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
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```

Parse into AST



```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Name Expr

data Name
  = MkConstant Var
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data Var = MkConstant Text
data Expr
  = Mult Expr Expr
  | ...
```

- Source locations for all tokens
- Store them uniformly in the AST

# Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

Parse into AST



```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr

data Name
  = MkConstant Anno Var
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]

data Var = MkConstant Anno Text
data Expr
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr
  | ...
```

- Store Source Locations of parsed tokens in **Anno**
- Each AST node has its own **Anno**



## Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

```
data Definition =  
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr  
  
data Name  
  = MkConstant Anno Var  
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]  
  
data Var = MkConstant Anno Text  
data Expr  
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr  
  | ...
```

## Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

Name Node

Expr Node



Definition Node consists of two  
AST nodes and two tokens

```
data Definition =  
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr  
  
data Name  
  = MkConstant Anno Var  
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]  
  
data Var = MkConstant Anno Text  
data Expr  
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr  
  | ...
```

# Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

Name Node

Expr Node

Anno: [●, "=", ●, ";"]

```
data Definition =  
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr  
  
data Name  
  = MkConstant Anno Var  
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]  
  
data Var = MkConstant Anno Text  
data Expr  
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr  
  | ...
```

# Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

```
[●, "=", ●, ";"]
```

```
f(h, x)
```

```
h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -}
```

```
[●, "(", ●, ",", ●, ",", ●, ")"]
```

```
[●, "*", ●]
```

```
f
```

```
h
```

```
x
```

```
h(x^2)
```

```
z {- Multiplier -}
```

```
["f"]
```

```
["h"]
```

```
["x"]
```

```
[...]
```

```
["z", "{- Multiplier -}"]
```

```
data Definition =  
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr
```

```
data Name  
  = MkConstant Anno Var  
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]
```

```
data Var = MkConstant Anno Text  
data Expr  
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr  
  | ...
```

# Anno: Tracking Source Locations

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
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Parse into AST



```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr

data Name
  = MkConstant Anno Var
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]

data Var = MkConstant Anno Text
data Expr
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr
  | ...
```

## Anno:

- ✓ Single source of truth for token locations
- ✓ Sufficient for implementing most IDE features
- Trade Off: Flexibility vs type safety



## Anno: Syntax Highlighting

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```



Derive Syntax Highlighting

```
data Definition =
  MkDefinition Anno Name Expr

data Name
  = MkConstant Anno Var
  | MkFunc Anno Var [Var]

data Var = MkConstant Anno Text
data Expr
  = Mult Anno Expr Expr
  | ...
```



# Anno: Syntax Highlighting

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

[●, "=", ●, ";"]

f(h, x)

[●, "(", ●, ",", ●, ")"]

f

h

x

["f"]

["h"]

["x"]

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;  
2 z = 5 ;  
3 f(h, x) =  
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};  
5  
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;  
7  
8
```

# Anno: Syntax Highlighting

```
f(h, x) = h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -} ;
```

[●, "=", ●, ";"]

f(h, x)

[●, "(", ●, ",", ●, ")"]

f

h

x

["f"]

["h"]

["x"]

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

```
...
{ line: 3, startChar: 1, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 2, length: 1, tokenType: "symbol", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 3, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 3, length: 1, tokenType: "symbol", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 6, length: 1, tokenType: "variable", ... },
...
```



# Syntax Highlighting

Looks great!

But what happens if we **modify** the program?

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
3  f(h, x) =
4    h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
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8
```



# Syntax Highlighting

Looks great!

But what happens if we **modify** the program?

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 incomplete =
4
5 f(h, x) =
6     h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
7
8 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```



# Syntax Highlighting

Suddenly, the syntax highlighting is gone.

**Parser errors** interrupt syntax highlighting.

That's unwanted and unnecessary,  
can't we just reuse old results?

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
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3  incomplete =
4
5  f(h, x) =
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8  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

# Syntax Highlighting

Most of the document didn't change,  
and could be highlighted just **like before**.

To get this, we need:

- Last value of the parsed AST
- Position Mapping
  - A function which tells us how the file has changed since the last time we parsed the program

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
3  incomplete =
4
5  f(h, x) =
6    h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
7
8  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

# Building an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) on top of a Build System

The tale of a Haskell IDE

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## Abstract

When developing a Haskell IDE we hit upon an idea – why not base an IDE on an build system? In this paper we'll explain how to go from that idea to a usable IDE, including the difficulties imposed by reusing a build system, and those imposed by technical details specific to Haskell. Our design has been successful, and hopefully provides a blue-print for others writing IDEs.

**CCS Concepts:** • Software and its engineering → Integrated and visual development environments.

## ACM Reference Format:

Neil Mitchell, Moritz Kiefer, Pepe Iborra, Luke Lau, Zubin Duggal, Hannes Siebenhandl, Javier Neira Sanchez, Matthew Pickering, and Alan Zimmerman. 2020. Building an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) on top of a Build System: The tale of a Haskell IDE. In *Proceedings of Implementation and Application of Functional Languages (IFL'20)*. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 12 pages.

applicable and natural for an IDE. The result is available as a project named *Haskell Language Server*<sup>1</sup> (HLS)<sup>2</sup>.

In this paper we outline the core of our IDE §2, how it is fleshed out into an IDE component §3, and then how we build a complete IDE §4. We look at where the build system both helps and hurts §5. We then look at the ongoing and future work §6 before comparing to related work §7 and concluding §8.

## 2 Design

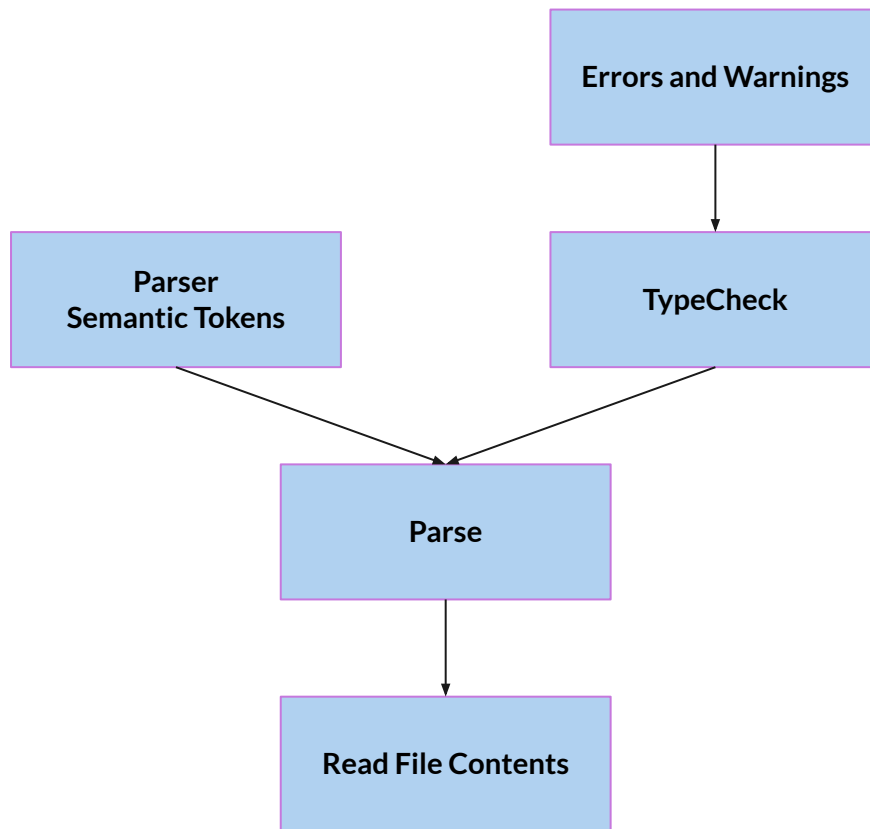
In this section we show how to implement an IDE on top of a build system. First we look at what an IDE provides, then what a build system provides, followed by how to combine the two.

### 2.1 Features on an IDE

To design an IDE, it is worth first reflecting on what features an IDE provides. In our view, the primary features of an IDE can be grouped into three capabilities, in order of how

# Build Graph

- Build graph natural fit for IDEs
  - Efficient caching of computations
  - Track dependencies between rules
- Rules
  - Can fail
  - Have output
- Maintain position mapping for each rule
  - Compared to last-good result





# Syntax Highlighting using a Build Graph

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 f(h, x) =
4   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
5
6 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
7
8
```

update positions

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 incomplete =
4
5 f(h, x) =
6   h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
7
8 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

```
...
{ line: 3, startChar: 1, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 3, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 3, startChar: 6, length: 1, tokenType: "variable", ... },
...
```

```
...
{ line: 5, startChar: 1, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 5, startChar: 3, length: 1, tokenType: "function", ... },
{ line: 5, startChar: 6, length: 1, tokenType: "variable", ... },
...
```



## Syntax Highlighting using a Build Graph

But still not enough!

✗ No highlighting for **new code fragments**.

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
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5  f(h, x) =
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8  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

# Syntax Highlighting using a Build Graph

But still not enough!

✗ No highlighting for **new code fragments**.

→ Multi-phase syntax highlighting

```
1 g(x) = 1 / x ;
2 z = 5 ;
3 incomplete =
4
5 f(h, x) =
6     h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
7
8 #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```

# Syntax Highlighting using a Build Graph

We can generate semantic tokens for various phases in our compiler:

- Lexer
- Parser
- Type checking/analysis

```
g(x) = 1 / x ;  
z = 5 ;  
incomplete =
```

+

```
g(x) = 1 / x ;  
z = 5 ;  
incomplete =
```

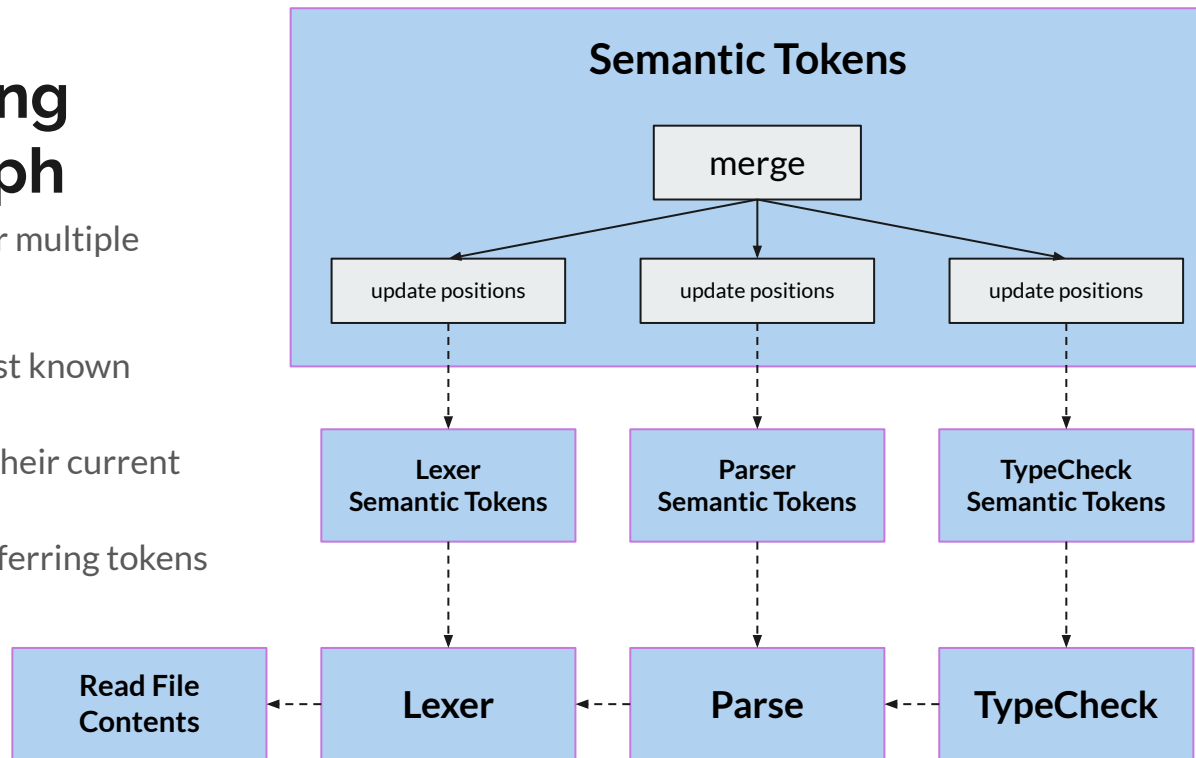
↓

```
g(x) = 1 / x ;  
z = 5 ;  
incomplete =
```

# Syntax Highlighting using a Build Graph

Combining the semantic tokens for multiple phases

1. Each phase computes the last known semantic tokens
2. Map all semantic tokens to their current location in the document
3. Merge semantic tokens, preferring tokens from later stages





# Summary

LSP is a good fit for providing a modern IDE

A language server requires additional features from abstract syntax trees

- Source ranges
- Comments
- Source tokens

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
3  incomplete =
4
5  f(h, x) =
6      h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
7
8  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
```



# Summary

## Tools for implementing an IDE

- **Anno**
  - Stores parsed tokens that make up an AST node
  - References to child elements
  - Well-equipped to implement IDE features
- **Build Graphs**
  - Framework for caching computations
  - Position mapping
- **Open source prototype in Haskell**
  - <https://github.com/smuclaw/l4-ide/>
  - <https://github.com/fendor/bobkonf>

```
1  g(x) = 1 / x ;
2  z = 5 ;
3  incomplete =
4
5  f(h, x) =
6    h(x^2) * z {- Multiplier -};
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8  #plot for 0 < x . f(g, x) ;
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