Method

This chapter contains a detailed guide through the various steps and components of the Nickel Language Server (NLS). Being written in the same language (Rust(rust?)) as the Nickel interpreter allows NLS to integrate existing components for language analysis. Complementary, NLS is tightly coupled to Nickel's Syntax definition. Hence, in sec. ?? this chapter will first detail parts of the AST that are of particular interest for the LSP and require special handling. Based on that sec. ?? will introduce the main datastructure underlying all higher level LSP interactions and how the AST is transformed into this form. Finally, in sec. ?? the implementation of current LSP features is discussed on the basis of the previously reviewed components.

Nickel AST

Nickel's Syntax tree is a single sum type, i.e. an enumeration of node types. Each enumeration variant may refer to child nodes, representing a branch or hold terminal values in which case it is considered a leaf of the tree. Additionally, nodes are parsed and represented, wrapped in another structure that encodes the span of the node and all its potential children.

Basic Elements

The data types of the Nickel language are closely related to JSON. On the leaf level, Nickel defines Boolean, Number, String and Null. In addition to that the language implements native support for Enum values. Each of these are terminal leafs in the syntax tree.

Completing JSON compatibility, List and Record constructs are present as well. Records on a syntax level are HashMaps, uniquely associating an identifier with a sub-node.

These data types constitute a static subset of Nickel which allows writing JSON compatible expressions as shown in lst. 0.1.

Listing 0.1 Example of a static Nickel expression

```
{
  list = [ 1, "string", null],
  "enum value" = `Value
}
```

2 METHOD

Building on that Nickel also supports variables and functions which make up the majority of the AST stem.

Meta Information

One key feature of Nickel is its gradual typing system [ref again?], which implies that values can be explicitly typed. Complementing type information it is possible to annotate values with contracts and additional meta-data such as documentation, default values and merge priority a special syntax as displayed in lst. 0.2.

Listing 0.2 Example of a static Nickel expression

Internally, the addition of annotations wraps the annotated term in a MetaValue structure, that is creates an artificial tree node that describes its subtree. Concretely, the expression shown in lst. 0.3 translates to the AST in fig. 1. The green MetaValue box is a virtual node generated during parsing and not present in the untyped equivalent.

```
Listing 0.3 Example of a typed expression let x: Num = 5 in x
```

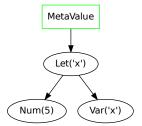


Figure 1: AST of typed expression

LINEARIZATION 3

Nested Record Access

Nickel supports the referencing of variables which are represented as Var nodes that are resolved during runtime. With records bound to a variable, a method to access elements inside that record is required. The access of record members is represented using a special set of AST nodes depending on whether the member name requires an evaluation in which case resolution is deferred to the evaluation pass. While the latter prevents static analysis of any deeper element by the LSP, StaticAccess can be used to resolve any intermediate reference.

Notably Nickel represents static access chains in inverse order as unary operations which in turn puts the terminal Var node as a leaf in the tree. Graphically, fig. 2 shows the representation of the static access performed in lst. 0.4 with the rest of the tree omitted.

```
Listing 0.4 Nickel static access

let x = {
    y = {
       z = 1;
    }
} in x.y.z
```

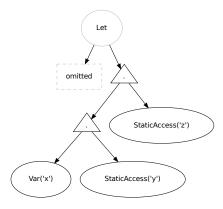


Figure 2: AST of typed expression

Record Shorthand

Nickel supports a shorthand syntax to efficiently define nested records similarly to how nested record fields are accessed. As a comparison the example in lst. 0.5 uses the shorthand syntax which resolves to the semantically equivalent record defined in lst. 0.6

Yet, on a syntax level different Nickel generates a different representation.

Linearization

4 METHOD

```
Listing 0.5 Nickel record using shorthand
{
   deeply.nested.record.field = true;
}
```

```
Listing 0.6 Nickel record defined explicitly
{
  deeply = {
    nested = {
      record = {
        field = true
      }
    }
}
```

States

Distinguished Elements

Transfer from AST

Retyping

Post-Processing

Resolving Elements

LSP Server

Diagnostics and Caching

Capabilities

Hover

Completion

Jump to Definition

Show references