

Term Syntax

values v	$::=$	x	variable
		$()$	unit constant
		$\text{true} \mid \text{false}$	boolean constants
		$\text{fun } x \mapsto c$	function
		$\text{handler } (\text{ret } x \mapsto c_r; h)$	handler

computations c	$::=$	$\text{if } v \text{ then } c_1 \text{ else } c_2$	conditional
		$v_1 \ v_2$	application
		$\text{ret } v$	returned value
		$op(v; y.c)$	operation call
		$\text{do } x \leftarrow c_1 \text{ in } c_2$	sequencing
		$\text{with } v \text{ handle } c$	handling

operation clauses $h \quad ::= \quad \emptyset \mid h \cup \{op(x; k) \mapsto c_{op}\}$

Type Syntax

(value) type A, B	$::=$	unit	unit type
	$ $	bool	boolean type
	$ $	$A \rightarrow \underline{C}$	function type
	$ $	$\underline{C} \Rightarrow \underline{D}$	handler type

computation type $\underline{C}, \underline{D} ::= A! \Sigma / \mathcal{E}$

signature $\Sigma ::= \emptyset \mid \Sigma \cup \{op: A \rightarrow B\}$

Type Syntax (additions)

value context $\Gamma ::= \varepsilon \mid \Gamma, x:A$

template context $Z ::= \varepsilon \mid Z, z:A \rightarrow *$

template $T ::=$
 $z \ v$
 $\mid \text{ if } v \text{ then } T_1 \text{ else } T_2$
 $\mid \text{ op}(v; y.T)$

(effect) theory $\mathcal{E} ::= \emptyset \mid \mathcal{E} \cup \{\Gamma; Z \vdash T_1 \sim T_2\}$

The *any type* $*$ used in template types can be instantiated to any computation type so that we can reuse templates.

Full equation

$$\Gamma; Z = (x:\text{string}, y:\text{string}); (z:\text{unit} \rightarrow *)$$

$$\Gamma; Z \vdash \text{print}(x; _.\text{print}(y; _.\text{z} ())) \sim \text{print}(x^{\wedge}y; _.\text{z} ())$$