

C[ontinuations]:

continued

and

to be continued

At 関数型まつり 2025 June 14, 2025

Satoru Kawahara

*1

Twitter絵師ハカセの質問コーナー

Q. What is the most expressive concept of functional programming?



*1 <https://arkw.net/products/web/hakase/>

*1

Twitter絵師ハカセの質問コーナー

Q. What is the most expressive concept of functional programming?



A. Definitely, it's a

CONTINUATION!



[要出典]

*1 <https://arkw.net/products/web/hakase/>

● Today's Topic

Learn about

Learn about

Continuations:

The Concept, History, and Practice

Continuations:

continued and to be continued

■ 1. Introduction

- Today's Topic
- Continuations?

■ 2. The Evolution of Continuations

- Dump and J operator, SECD machine
- call/cc: goto Practical
- Delimited Continuations
- Continuation-Passing Style

- Compiling with Continuations
- Correspondence between procedural

■ 3. Continuations with Effects

- Why continuations for effects?
- Monads
- Algebraic Effect Handlers

■ 4. Conclusion

■ Who talks



eiicon, co.,ltd.



[Twitter](#) [GitHub](#) Nymphium



OCaml



Interested in:

- Programming language theory and implementations
- Control flow and its operators



こんにちは、
びしょ～じょです。

■ Who talks



eiicon, co.,ltd.



Nymphium



OCaml



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Motto:

繼 続 は 力 な り



こんにちは、
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Continuation is power

● Continuations?

Do you *remember* continuations?

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 Hmm..... I forget. Help me remember!

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-  Hmm..... I forget. Help me remember!
-  Yeah, I think they're callback functions.

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- 🙋‍♂️ Hmm..... I forget. Help me remember!
- 🙋‍♂️ Yeah, I think they're callback functions.
- 🤔 I'm one with continuations.

Yes, they are just
callback functions!



● Continuations?

E.g.  Read a file, then pass the result to a callback

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readFile(file).flatMap { data => ..... }
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} yield res
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for {  
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with **for**

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$\text{def } x \triangleright k \equiv k(x)$

Pseudo Continuation-Passing Style Conversion



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Just a callback? **No —**

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Pseudo Continuation-Passing Style Conversion

!?

`def x ▷ k ≡ k(x)`

● Continuations?

Just a callback? **No —**

Continuations are



The Rest of The Computation!!

```
val v1 = f()  
val v2 = g(v1)  
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Pseudo Continuation-Passing Style Conversion

$$\text{def } x \triangleright k \equiv k(x)$$


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● Dump and J operator, SECD machine

The first abstract machine for evaluating **functional** programs[4]:

Stack : Stores intermediate results

Environment : Stores variables

Control : Stores the next instruction

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Environment : Stores variables

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Dump : Stores **the suspended computation**

And J operator **captures the Dump**[10]



This marks the origin
of **continuations!**[17][7]

•call/cc: goto Practical

Operators in Scheme[16], notably `call/cc`[15]^{*2}:

Captures the current continuation as a first-class value

```
(let {[x (call/cc (λ (K)
                      (+ 2 (K 4)))))]}
      (+ x 3))
; ⇒ (let {[x 4]} (+ x 3))
; ⇒ returns 7
```

^{*2} Short of "call-with-current-continuation"

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**ANYTHING related to
*control transfer***

^{*2} Short of "call-with-current-continuation"

● Delimited Continuations

Problem: `call/cc` is a powerful control structure, but captures the entire rest of the computation (like `goto!`)

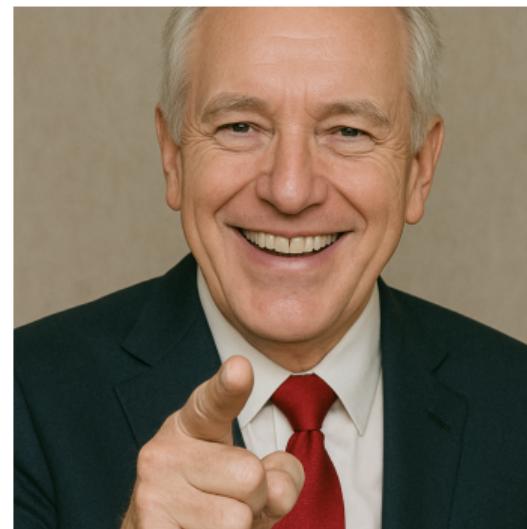
● Delimited Continuations

Problem: `call/cc` is a powerful control structure, but captures the entire rest of the computation (like `goto!`)

Solution:

Use
Delimited Continuations![9]

- ✓ capturing ^{delimited} *scoped* continuations
- ✓ more structured and composable



● Delimited Continuations

```
(+ 3 (reset (+ 4 (shift κ (κ (κ 5))))))  
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Several variants of operators:



- control/prompt[9] control₀/prompt₀[13]
- shift/reset[6] shift₀/reset₀[13]
- fcontrol/run[14]
- *multiprompt* extensions[8]
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Delimited continuations enable us to implement

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✓ ALL monads!!

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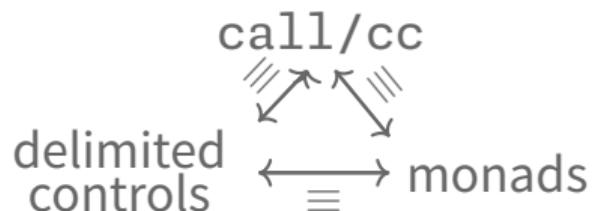
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Delimited continuations enable us to implement

✓ call/cc!

✓ ALL monads!!

..... and vice-versa! [8]



● Continuation-Passing Style

A program representation where control flow is made *explicit* by chaining computations as **continuations**[12]:

```
(define (add1 x)
  (+ x 1))
(define (mul2 x)
  (* x 2))

(mul2 (add1 3))
```

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CPS
Conversion!

```
(define (add1 x K)
  (K (+ x 1)))
(define (mul2 x K)
  (K (* x 2)))

(add1 3 (λ (smu)
  (mul2 smu (λ (mul)
    mul))))
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(define (mul2 x K)
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(add1 3① (λ (smu)
  (mul2 sum② (λ (mul)
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```

CPS fixes the order of evaluation and control flow

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(define (add1 x k)
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(add1 3 (λ (smu)
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CPS fixes the order of evaluation and control flow,
so that it's a good choice for
an intermediate representation
for language implementations!

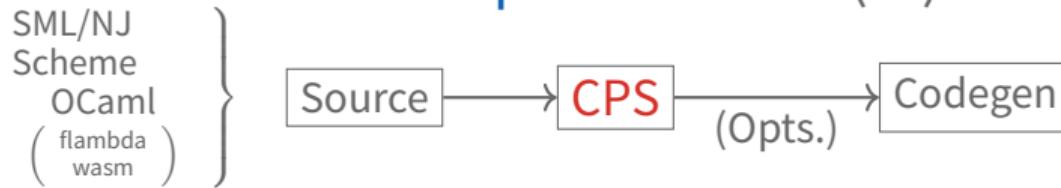
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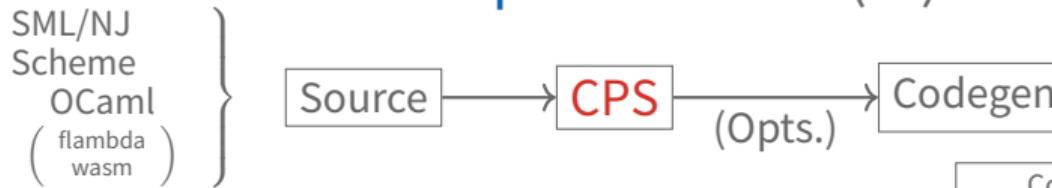


Good for **functional languages**

CPS operates functions as first-class values!

● Compiling with Continuations

CPS as an intermediate representation (IR) for language impls[1]:



✓ Good for **functional languages**
CPS operates functions as first-class values!

✓ Good for **optimizations**
Several optimizations can be done by β/η ,
and each values are single-assignment!

Constant Folding & Inlining $\Rightarrow \beta$ reduction
Defunctionalization $\Rightarrow \eta$ reduction
Common Subexpression Elimination $\Rightarrow EZ:$

let z = a * b + a * b
in e
same!
(*') a b (fun v1 ->
(*') a b (fun v2 ->
(+') v1 v2 (fun z ->
[e])

CPS Conversion ([])

● Correspondence between procedural

How do *control transfers* correspond in
functional and **procedural**?

- ▶ Functional side:

- ▶ Procedural side:

*³ Static Single-Assignment form

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- ▶ Procedural side:
 - ⬇ jmp: Low-level control transfer

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 - 👉 for / while / if: Structured, clear control[5]

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 - ⚙️ **CPS as an IR**
 - ▶ Procedural side:
 - ⬇ jmp: Low-level control transfer
 - ⬇ goto: Arbitrary jumps in high-level repr.
 - 👉 for / while / if: Structured, clear control[5]
 - ⚙️ **SSA^{*3} as an IR**
- And also,
CPS \Leftrightarrow SSA! [2]

^{*3} Static Single-Assignment form

Continuations:

continued and to be continued

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● Why continuations for effects?

Effects, side effects or computational effects:

- ▶ Exception
- ▶ Async I/O
- ▶ Coroutines
- ▶ etc.

Handling effects is about what happens—

● Why continuations for effects?

Effects, side effects or computational effects:

- ▶ Exception *halt?*
- ▶ Async I/O *when to resume?*
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Handling effects is about what happens—
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Handling effects is about what happens—
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So, it's time for
Continuations!



● Monads

An approach to modeling calculi with *effects*[11]:

```
class Monad m where
    return :: a -> m a
    (=>)   :: m a -> (a -> m b) -> m b
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instance Monad Maybe where
    return = Just
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throw away continuation
to stop computation!

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● Algebraic Effect Handlers

A new way to model effectful computations, with high *modularity* and *composability*[3]:

```
type _ eff += Print : string -> unit eff

match perform @@ Print "hello" with
| effect (Print msg), k ->
  print_endline msg; continue k ()
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● Algebraic Effect Handlers

A new way to model effectful computations, with high *modularity* and *composability*[3]:

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type _ eff += Print : string -> unit eff  
  
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Handlers make it easier to
compose and **modularise**
than
monad transformers!



*a
Monad
Transformers



Algebraic Effect
Handlers

*a <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxpDa-c-4Mc>

■ Conclusion

Summary

- ▶ Explain from the history to recent trends of **continuations**
- ▶ Continuations are powerful, joyful, and useful!
- ▶ Research about continuations is **still hot topic**, and **continued!**

Couldn't talk today 😭

- ▶ Type Systems
 - Answer-Type Modification
 - Linear Types for efficient runtime repr
 - Type-preserving conversion
- ▶ Formal Semantics for Natural Languages
- ▶ Recursion
- ▶ and *anything* about computation with continuations.

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