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Continuations











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Continuation-passing style

```
x = 30
```

```
if TuringMachine():
```

```
    del x
```

```
else:
```

```
    x = 10
```

```
print(x) # error?
```

Why continuations?

- Back-tracking search
- Model exceptions
- Cooperative threads
- Preemptive threads
- Generators
- Coroutine systems
- Time-travel

What are continuations?

Continuations

A continuation is like a saved game.

Continuations

They're like time travel.

Continuations

They're like `go-when` instead of `goto`.

Continuations

The current continuation is “the rest of the computation.”

Continuations

The program stack encodes the current continuation.

Continuations

The state of a thread is a continuation.

Continuations

A continuation is a procedure that never returns to its caller.

Continuations

Exceptions are a special case of continuations.

Continuations

A continuation is a first-class encoding of control.

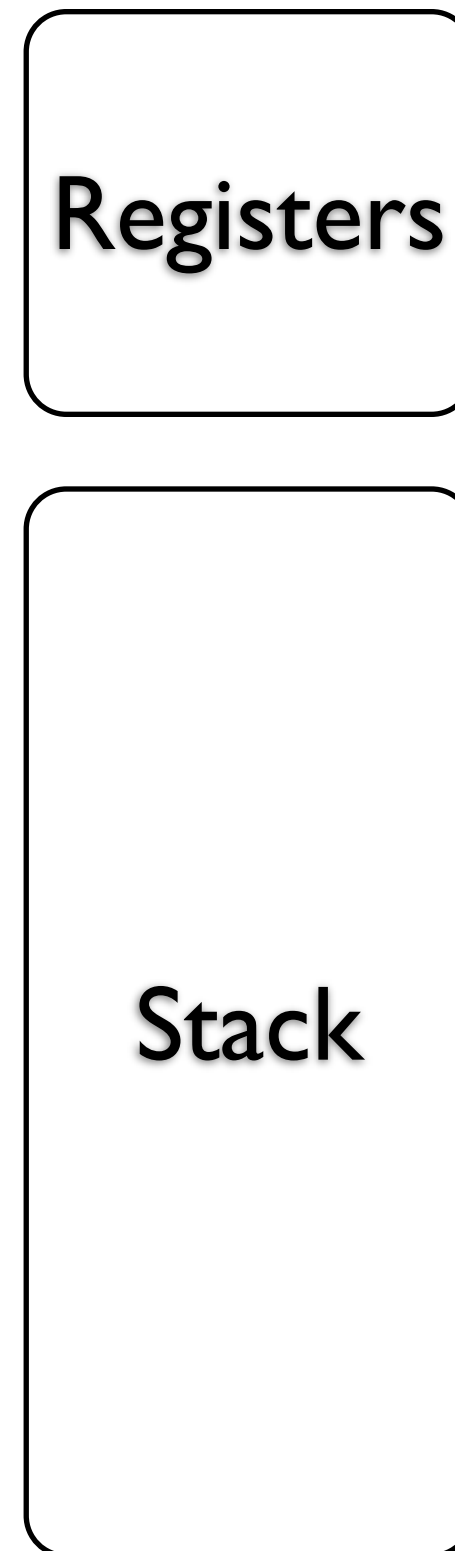
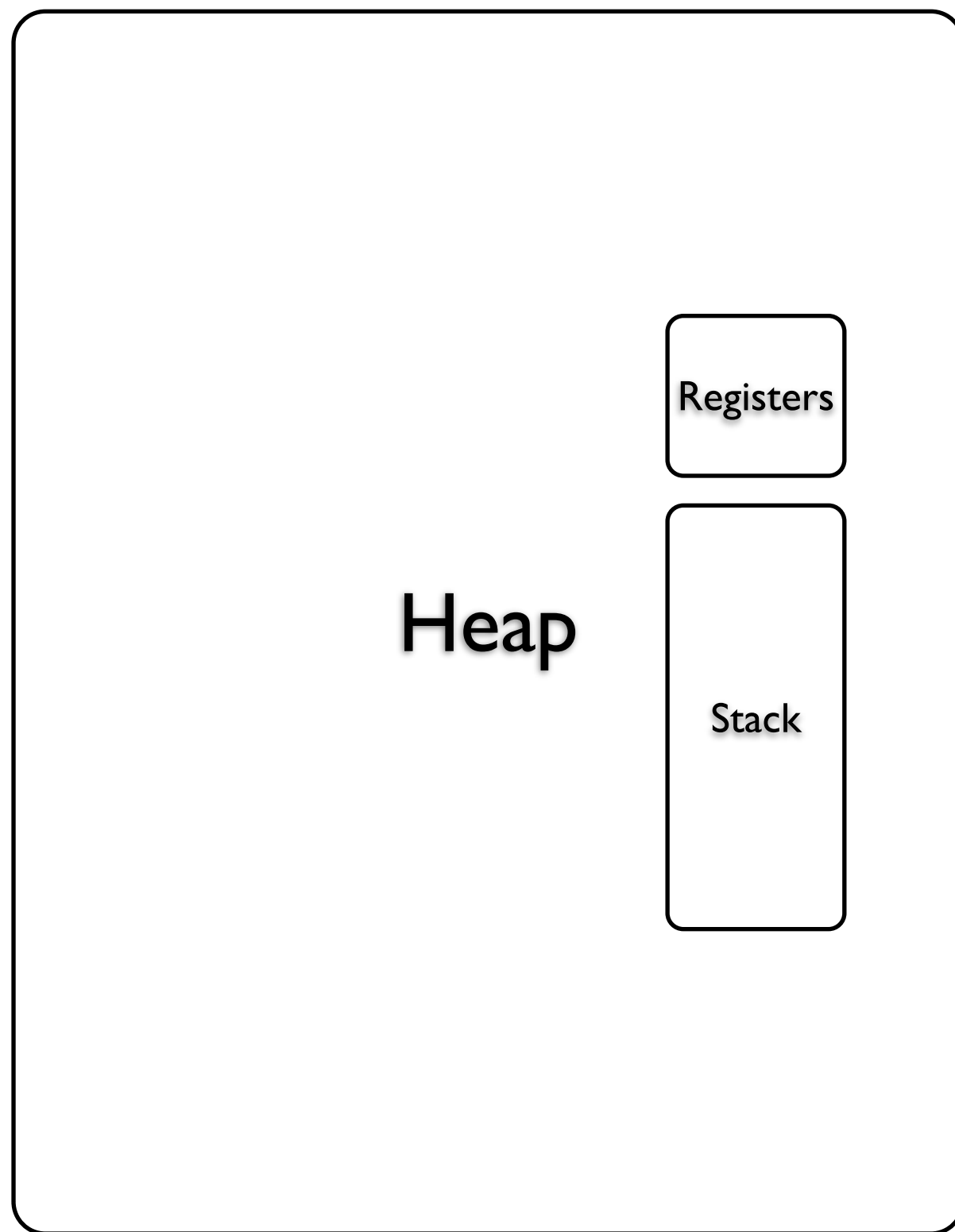
Heap



The diagram illustrates the layout of memory components. On the left is a large, vertically oriented rounded rectangle labeled 'Heap'. On the right, there are two smaller, vertically stacked rounded rectangles. The top one is labeled 'Registers' and the bottom one is labeled 'Stack'. All three components are outlined in black and have a white background.

Registers

Stack



A diagram illustrating memory layout. On the left is a large rounded rectangle labeled 'Heap'. On the right are two smaller rounded rectangles stacked vertically, labeled 'Registers' (top) and 'Stack' (bottom).

Heap

Registers

Stack

Now, some magic

go-when and right-now

; An infinite loop:

```
(let ((the-beginning (right-now)))  
  (display "Hello, world!")  
  (newline)  
  (go-when the-beginning))
```

The amb “function”

SAT-solving

; The following evaluates to (#f #f #t)

```
(sat-solve (and (implies a (not b))  
                (not a)  
                c)  
            (list a b c)))
```

Cooperative threads

```
(spawn (make-thread-thunk 'a))
```

```
(spawn (make-thread-thunk 'b))
```

```
(spawn (make-thread-thunk 'c))
```

```
(start-threads)
```

```
(define counter 10)
```

```
(define (make-thread-thunk name)
```

```
  (letrec ((loop (lambda ()
```

```
    (if (< counter 0)
```

```
        (quit))
```

```
    (display "in thread ")
```

```
    (display name)
```

```
    (display "; counter = ")
```

```
    (display counter)
```

```
    (newline)
```

```
    (set! counter (- counter 1))
```

```
    (yield)
```

```
    (loop))))
```

```
  loop))
```


Generators

```
(for v in (tree-iterator '(3 . ((4 . 5) . 6 )))  
  (display v)  
  (newline))
```

Generators

```
(define (tree-iterator tree)
  (lambda (yield)
```

```
    (define (walk tree)
      (if (not (pair? tree))
          (yield tree)
          (begin
             (walk (car tree))
             (walk (cdr tree))))))
```

```
(walk tree))
```

call-with-current-continuation

call/cc

(call/cc (lambda (cc) ...))

current-continuation

```
(define (current-continuation)
  (call/cc (lambda (cc) (cc cc))))
```

Design pattern

```
(let ((cc (current-continuation)))  
  (cond  
    ((procedure? cc) ...)  
    ((future-val? cc) ...)  
    (else (error "contract broken!"))))
```

Escape pattern

```
(lambda (...)  
  (call/cc (lambda (return)  
    ...))))
```

Escape pattern

```
(call/cc (lambda (break)
  (for ...)))
```


call-with-escape-continuation

call/ec

Details

Continuation-Passing Style

CPS

What is CPS?

A style of programming

An intermediate form

Why CPS?

Web programming

Simplifies interpreters

Eliminates call/cc

Two rules

Functions never return

Arguments are atomic

$(f \ (g \ x))$

~~(f (g ()))~~

(lambda (x) x)

(lambda (x))





Pass callbacks

Pass continuations

$(\lambda \ (x) \ x)$

$(\lambda (x \ cc) (cc \ x))$

$(\lambda (x \text{ return})$
 $(\text{return } x))$

Example

```
(define (f n)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* n (f (- n 1)))))
```

Example

```
(define (f n return)
  (if (= n 0)
      1
      (* n (f (- n 1) return))))
```

Example

```
(define (f n return)
  (if (= n 0)
      (return 1)
      (* n (f (- n 1)))))
```

Example

```
(define (f n return)
  (if (= n 0)
      (return 1)
      (f (- n 1) (lambda (m)
                    (return (* n m)))))))
```

Example

```
(define (f n return)
  (= $ n 0 (lambda (zero?)
    (if zero?
      (return 1)
      (- $ n 1 (lambda (sub)
        (f sub (lambda (mul)
          (* $ n mul return))))))))))
```

Example

```
(define (f a n return)
  (= $ n 0 (lambda (zero?)
    (if zero?
      (return a)
      (* $ a n (lambda (an)
        (- $ n 1 (lambda (n1)
          (f an n1 return))))))))))
```

Example

```
(define (fib n return)
  (<=$ n 0 (lambda (zero?)
    (if zero?
      (return n)
      (-$ n 1 (lambda (n1)
        (-$ n 2 (lambda (n2)
          (fib n1 (lambda (f1)
            (fib n2 (lambda (f2)
              (+$ f1 f2 return)))))))))))
```


Naive transform

$$\begin{array}{l} expr ::= (\lambda \ (var) \ expr) \\ \quad | \ var \\ \quad | \ (expr \ expr) \end{array}$$

$$aexp ::= (\lambda (var_1 \dots var_n) cexp) \\
\quad \quad | \quad var$$

$$cexp ::= (aexp_0 \dots aexp_n)$$

```
(define (T expr cont)
```

(define (T expr cont))

A term that invokes `cont` on the result of `expr`.

```
(define (T expr cont) `(,cont ,expr))
```

```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
```

```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont , expr )]
```



```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))])
```

```
(define (M expr)
```

```
(define (M expr)
```

An equivalent expression that obeys rules of CPS.

```
(define (M expr)
  (match expr
```

```
(define (M expr)
  (match expr
    [`(λ (,var) ,expr)
```

```
(define (M expr)
  (match expr
    [`(λ (,var) ,expr)
     ; =>
     (define $k (gensym '$k))
```

```
(define (M expr)
  (match expr
    [`(λ (,var) ,expr)
     ; =>
     (define $k (gensym '$k))
     `(λ (,var , $k) ,(T expr $k))])
```

```
(define (M expr)
  (match expr
    [`(λ (,var) ,expr)
     ; =>
     (define $k (gensym '$k))
     `(λ (,var , $k) ,(T expr $k))])

  [(? symbol?) #;=> expr]))
```



```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))])
```

```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  
    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]
```

```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  
    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]  
    [`(,f ,e)
```

```
(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  
    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]  
    [`(,f ,e)         
      ; =>  
      (define $f (gensym '$f))  
      (define $e (gensym '$e))
```

```

(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [`(,f ,e)  

      ; =>  

      (define $f (gensym '$f))  

      (define $e (gensym '$e))  

      (T f `(λ (,$f)

```

```

(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [`(,f ,e)  

      ; =>  

      (define $f (gensym '$f))  

      (define $e (gensym '$e))  

      (T f `(λ (,$f)  

              ,(T e `(λ (,$e)

```

```

(define (T expr cont)
  (match expr
    [`(λ . ,_)      `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [(? symbol?)    `(,cont ,(M expr))]  

    [`(,f ,e)  

      ; =>  

      (define $f (gensym '$f))  

      (define $e (gensym '$e))  

      (T f `(λ (,$f)  

              ,(T e `(λ (,$e)  

                      (,$f , $e ,cont))))))])))

```

$(M \text{ ' } (\lambda (x) \ x))$

$(\lambda (x \text{ \$k9}) (\text{\$k9 } x))$

$(T \text{ ' } (g \text{ } a) \text{ ' } halt)$

```
((λ ($f9596)
  ((λ ($e9597)
    ($f9596 $e9597 halt))) a)) g)
```

(g a halt)

call/cc?

$(\lambda (f\ cc)$

$(f (\lambda (x\ cc*)$

$(cc\ x)))$

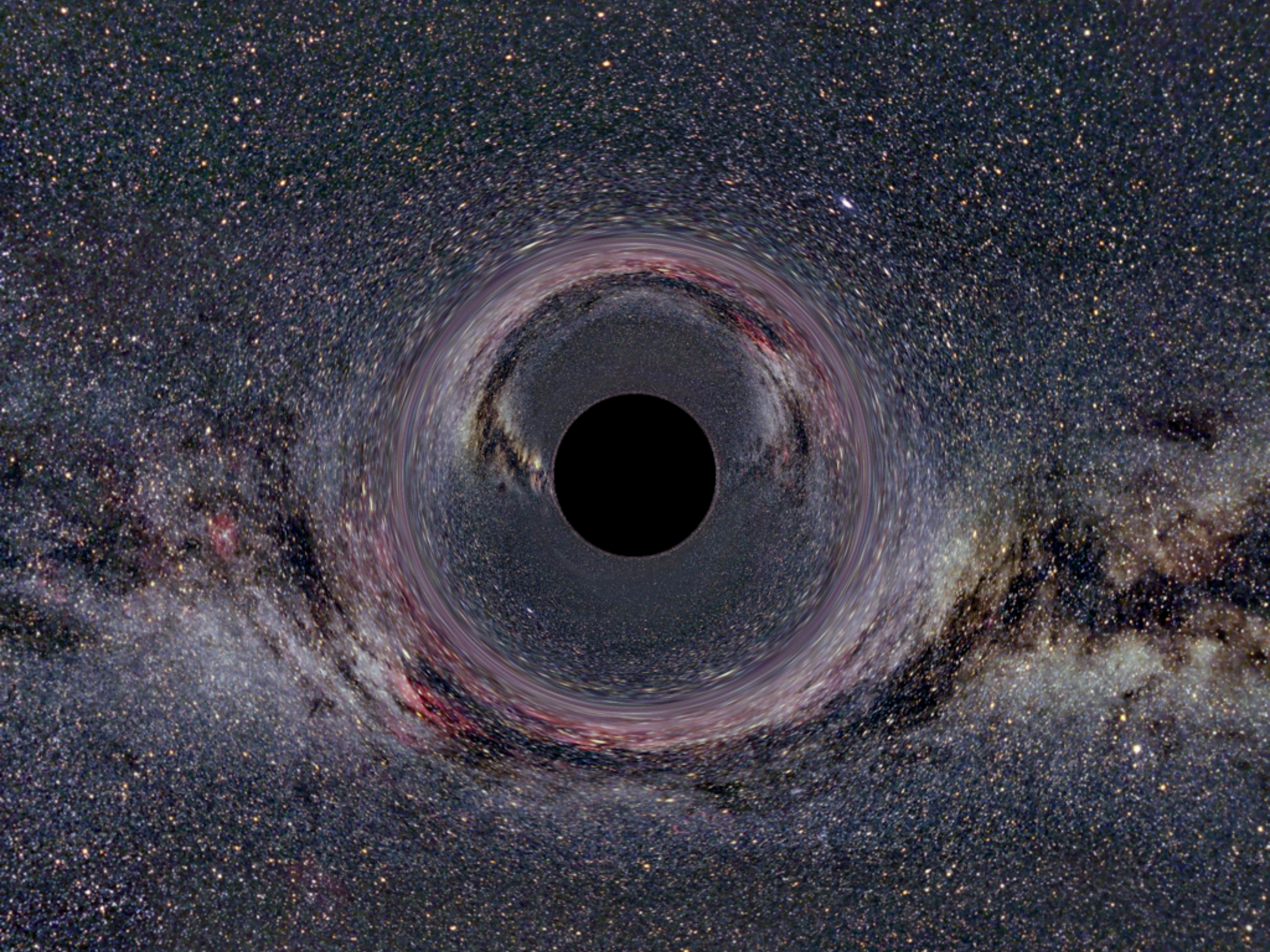
$cc)))$

Brain teaser

Braintaser

Braintaser

(call/cc call/cc)



More on the blog...