

Announcements

- HW6 Graded
- Late Days column on HuskyCT updated
- HW7 due tonight (Saturday with 2 late days)
 - I'll post solutions Sunday so please be on time!

Final Exam, Tue. 12/9 8-10am, ITE 125

- Content: Everything!
 - Including this week's lectures, though these lectures were high-level so the questions will be too.
 - Focus will be on material since the midterm, though this built on pre-midterm stuff.
- Format: Similar to midterm (short answer + 4-5 longer questions)
- Reference material (posted today or tomorrow) will be provided
- You can bring **three** 8.5x11" note sheets with any content
- Best way to study: review homeworks and the midterm

Continuations and Wrap-up

CSE 5095-002, Fall 2025

Continuations capture “the rest of the stuff to do”

Kind of like evaluation contexts $E[e]$

Ex. $(\underbrace{\text{fst} \ (\text{fst} \ (\text{fst} \ (\text{fst} \ (\text{o}))))})[\text{fst} \ (7, \ 8)]$

First-class continuations

- Type α cont = continuation expecting a α .
- $\text{throw} : \alpha \text{ cont} \rightarrow \alpha \rightarrow \beta$
 - $\text{throw } k \ v$ “calls” the continuation k with value v

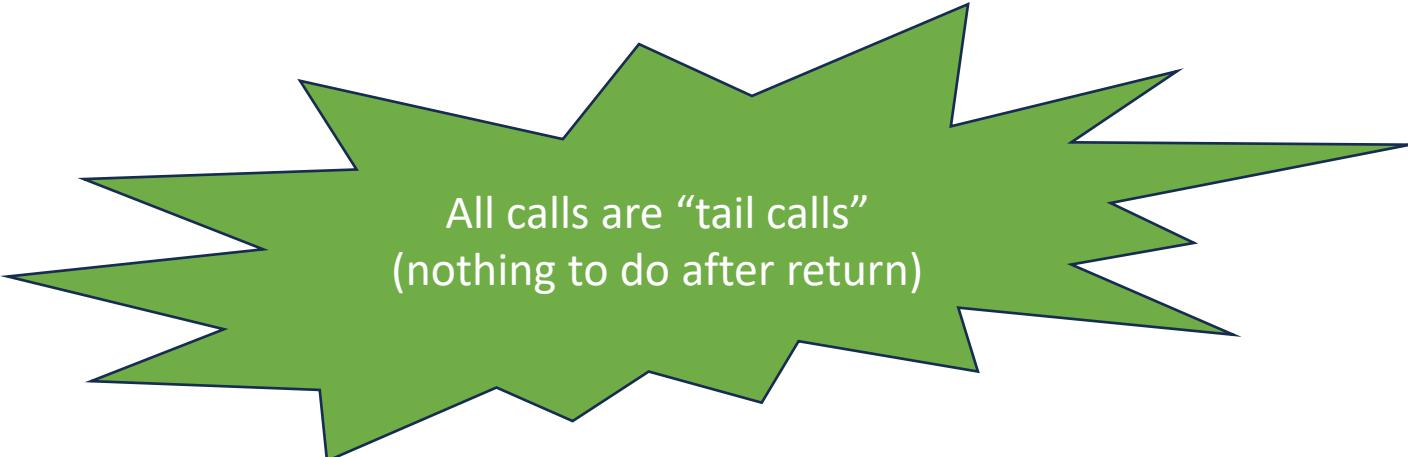
Example: tail recursion

```
fix mult_all = λl : intlist.  
  case unroll l of  
    {_. 1;  
     (h, t). h * (mult_all t) }
```



Example: tail calls/recursion

```
fix mult_all =  $\lambda l : \text{intlist}. \lambda k : \text{int} \text{ cont}.$ 
  case unroll l of
    {_. throw k 1;
     (h, t). mult_all t ( $\lambda v. \text{throw } k (v * h)$ )}
```



All calls are “tail calls”
(nothing to do after return)

Example: short-circuiting

```
fix mult_all =  $\lambda l : \text{intlist}. \lambda k : \text{int} \text{ cont}.$ 
  case unroll l of
    {_. throw k 1;
     (h, t). if h = 0 then throw k 0
               else mult_all t ( $\lambda v. \text{throw } k (v * h)$ )}
```

Example: exceptions

The diagram illustrates the flow of control in a functional language. Two blue boxes at the top define the flow paths:

- A blue box labeled "Normal control flow" has a blue arrow pointing to the start of the main function definition.
- A blue box labeled "Exceptional control flow" has a blue arrow pointing to the start of the exception handling block.

Below these labels is the functional code:

```

$$\lambda a : \text{int}. \lambda b : \text{int}. \lambda k : \text{int} \text{ cont. } \lambda f : \text{string} \text{ cont.}$$

$$\text{if } b <> 0 \text{ then throw } k (a / b)$$

$$\text{else throw } f \text{ "Divide by zero"}$$

```

But how do we get a continuation?

- `call/cc` : $(\alpha \text{ cont} \rightarrow \beta) \rightarrow \alpha$
 - “Call with current continuation”
 - `call/cc f` captures the current continuation as an object and passes it to `f`.
 - `E[call/cc f] -> f "E"`
- e.g., `call/cc (mult_all [1; 2; 3; 4; 5])`

A continuation is a function

- From α to... what?
- Whatever the result of the computation is: need some designated “result type”
- Things work out surprisingly nicely if we choose `void`

So, under Curry-Howard, $\alpha \text{ cont} = \alpha \rightarrow \perp = \neg \alpha$

The typing rule for call/cc is interesting under Curry-Howard...

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : (\alpha \rightarrow \text{void}) \rightarrow \text{void}}{\Gamma \vdash \text{callcc } e : \alpha}$$

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash \neg\neg A \text{ true}}{\Gamma \vdash A \text{ true}}$$

STLC with call/cc = Classical Logic!

- Just to be sure: $A \vee \neg A = \alpha + \alpha \text{ cont}$
- call/cc $(\lambda k : (\alpha + \alpha \text{ cont}) \text{ cont.} \text{ throw } k (\text{inr } (\lambda v : \alpha. \text{ throw } k (\text{inl } v))))$

Continuation Passing Style (CPS): All function calls are tail calls

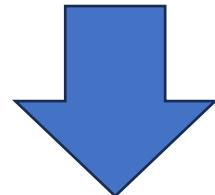
- Difficult to program in, but some efficiency benefits (and helpful for implementing first-class continuations)
- Can be done automatically (and is by some compilers for functional languages) (“CPS transformation”)

With CPS translation, we don't need call/cc
but types change a little

```
call/cc ( $\lambda k : (\alpha + \alpha \text{ cont}) \text{ cont.}$ 
         throw k (inr ( $\lambda v : \alpha. \text{ throw } k (\text{inl } v)$ )))
```

$$\alpha + \alpha \text{ cont} = A \vee \neg A$$

Not true constructively



```
( $\lambda k : (\alpha + \alpha \text{ cont}) \text{ cont. } k (\text{inr } (\lambda v : \alpha. k (\text{inl } v)))$ )
```

$$(\alpha + \alpha \text{ cont}) \text{ cont cont} = \neg\neg(A \vee \neg A)$$

True constructively
(proof is above)

So does that mean that if A is true classically,
 $\neg\neg A$ is true constructively?

- Yes [Glivenko, 1929]

Another application of continuations: stateless web services

Black Friday:



Wednesday:



Another application of continuations: stateless web services

Black Friday:



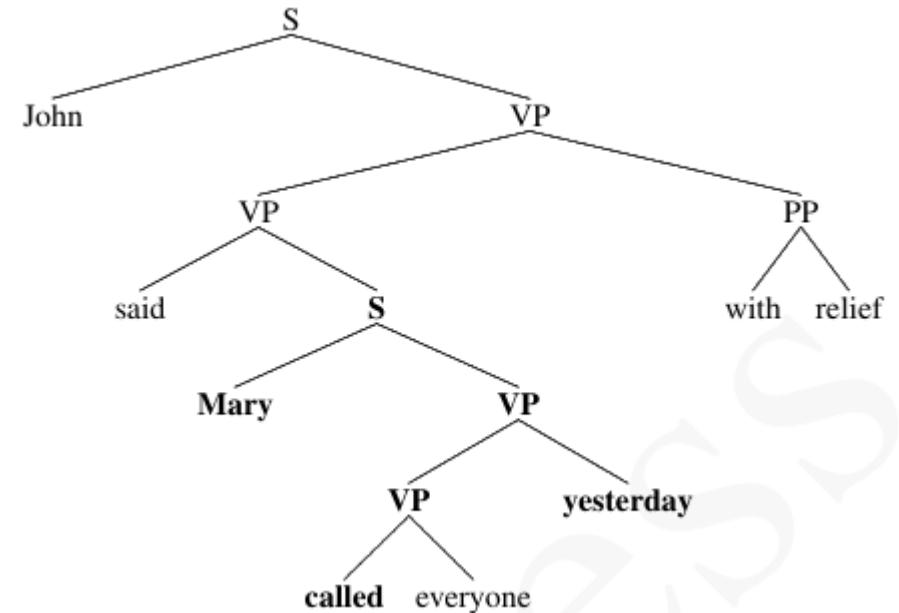
Wednesday:



Another application of continuations: natural language

- “John said Mary called everyone yesterday with relief”
- Q: What happened to everyone?

$(\lambda x. \text{Mary called } x \text{ yesterday})$



Barker, Chris & Shan, Chung-chieh. (2014). Continuations and Natural Language.
10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199575015.001.0001.

Another application of continuations: natural language

An occasional sailor passed by (misplaced modifier)

k occasional

Occasionally, $k (\lambda x. x)$

Occasionally, a sailor passed by

$(\lambda x. ?)$ this class

- ... unfortunately not a lot of classes at Uconn
- Research/independent study!
- Advanced Topics in Types and Programming Languages (ed. Pierce)
- Software Foundations (Pierce,
<https://softwarefoundations.cis.upenn.edu>)