

# **Programming Abstractions**

## **Lecture 35: Call With Current Continuation**

**Stephen Checkoway**

# Write some more CPS

`(collatz-k n k)`: CPS version of `collatz`

- Two recursive cases to handle, must call `k` in both

`(fib-k n k)`: CPS version of `fib`

- Implement the (very slow) recursive version but using CPS
- Tricky because we need to make two recursive calls
- Continuation for the first recursive call should make the second recursive call
- Continuation for the second recursive call should add the results of both recursive calls together and pass that to `k`

# From earlier

A continuation is determined by the expression's evaluation context at run time

```
(define (fact n)
  (cond [(zero? n) 1]
        [else (* n (fact (sub1 n)))]))
```

At the point **1** is evaluated in the call `(fact 0)`, the continuation is `□`

At the point **1** is evaluated in the call `(fact 1)`, the continuation is `(* 1 □)`

At the point **1** is evaluated in the call `(fact 2)`, the continuation is `(* 2 (* 1 □))`

Key: The continuation is **all** the rest of computation

# The current continuation

At every point in a computation the **current continuation** is the continuation of whatever expression is currently being evaluated

The current continuation is constantly changing

# Example

```
(define (fact n)
  (cond [(zero? n) 1]
        [else (* n (fact (sub1 n)))]))
(fact 3)
```

redex	current continuation	value
(fact 3)	□	—
(zero? 3)	(cond [□ 1][else (* 3 (fact (sub1 3)))]))	#f
(* 3 (fact (sub1 3)))	□	—
(fact (sub1 3))	(* 3 □)	—

# Example: continued

redex	current continuation	value
<code>(fact 3)</code>	<code>□</code>	—
<code>(zero? 3)</code>	<code>(cond [□ 1][else (* 3 (fact (sub1 3)))]])</code>	<code>#f</code>
<code>(* 3 (fact (sub1 3)))</code>	<code>□</code>	—
<code>(fact (sub1 3))</code>	<code>(* 3 □)</code>	—
<code>(sub1 3)</code>	<code>(* 3 (fact □))</code>	2
<code>(fact 2)</code>	<code>(* 3 □)</code>	—
<code>(zero? 2)</code>	<code>(* 3 (cons [□ 1][else (* 2 (fact (sub1 2)))]])</code>	<code>#f</code>
<code>(* 2 (fact (sub1 2)))</code>	<code>(* 3 □)</code>	—
<code>(fact (sub1 2))</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 □))</code>	—

# Example: continued

redex	current continuation	value
<code>(fact (sub1 2))</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 □))</code>	—
<code>(sub1 2)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (fact □)))</code>	1
<code>(fact 1)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 □))</code>	—
<code>(zero? 1)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (cons [□ 1][else (* 1 (fact (sub1 1)))])))</code>	#f
<code>(* 1 (fact (sub1 1)))</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 □))</code>	—
<code>(fact (sub1 1))</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 □)))</code>	—
<code>(sub1 1)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 (fact □))))</code>	0
<code>(fact 0)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 □)))</code>	—
<code>(zero? 0)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 (cons [□ 1][else (* 0 (fact (sub1 0)))]))))</code>	#t

# Example: continued

redex	current continuation	value
<code>(zero? 0)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 (cons [□ 1][else (* 0 (fact (sub1 0)))])))</code>	<code>#t</code>
<code>1</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 □)))</code>	<code>1</code>
<code>(* 1 1)</code>	<code>(* 3 (* 2 □))</code>	<code>1</code>
<code>(* 2 1)</code>	<code>(* 3 □)</code>	<code>2</code>
<code>(* 3 2)</code>	<code>□</code>	<code>6</code>



# Example: simplified

Let's just look at the recursive calls

redex	current continuation	value
(fact 3)	□	—
(fact 2)	(* 3 □)	—
(fact 1)	(* 3 (* 2 □))	—
(fact 0)	(* 3 (* 2 (* 1 □)))	1
(* 1 1)	(* 3 (* 2 □))	1
(* 2 1)	(* 3 □)	2
(* 3 2)	□	6

# Example 2: With an accumulator

```
(define (fact-a n acc)
  (cond [(zero? n) acc]
        [else (fact-a (sub1 n) (* n acc))]))
(fact-a 3 1)
```

redex	current continuation	value
(fact-a 3 1)	□	—
(fact-a 2 3)	□	—
(fact-a 1 6)	□	—
(fact-a 0 6)	□	6

# Tail-recursive calls

In the first example, the current continuation changes at each recursive call

In the second example, the current continuation doesn't change at the recursive calls

- It does fluctuate a bit as sub-expressions like  $( * \ n \ acc )$  are evaluated

Current continuation of general recursion grows with each recursive call

Current continuation of tail-recursion remains constant with each recursive call

**call-with-current-continuation**  
**call/cc**

# Call with current continuation

Scheme gives the programmer programmatic access to the current continuation

```
(call-with-current-continuation proc)
```

```
(call/cc proc)
```

- `proc` is a 1-argument procedure
- `proc` is called with the current continuation as an argument

# Call/cc

`(call/cc ( $\lambda$  (k) body) )`

When this is evaluated

- it calls the  $\lambda$  with the current continuation as the argument
- within `body`, calling `k` with a value, `(k value)`, immediately returns from `call/cc` with `value` as the result
- if `k` is not called in `body`, the return from `call/cc` has the value of `body`

# Examples

```
(call/cc (λ (k) (k 42)))
```

k is called with value 42 => result is 42

```
(call/cc (λ (k) 10))
```

k is not called, so the result just the body, namely 10

# Less simple example

```
(call/cc (λ (k) (* 5 3 (k 2))))
```

k is called with the value 2, so the result *is* 2



What is the value of this expression?

```
(+ 1 (call/cc (λ (k)
                ((λ (x) (* 20 (k x)))
                 3))))
```

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 60
- D. 61
- E. 81

# Escaping from recursion

Remember our example summing elements of a list

```
(define (sum-cc lst)
  (call/cc
    (λ (k)
      (letrec ([f (λ (lst)
                    (cond [(empty? lst) 0]
                          [(not (number? (first lst))) (k #f)]
                          [else (+ (first lst) (f (rest lst))])]))])
        (f lst))))
```

```
(sum-cc '(1 2 3 4)) => 10
(sum-cc '(1 2 steve 4)) => #f
```

# Revisiting index-of with a fold

```
(define (index-of x lst)
  (call/cc (λ (k)
    (foldl (λ (y idx)
      (if (equal? x y)
          (k idx) ; Return idx from call/cc
          (add1 idx)))
      0
      lst)
    -1))) ; Return -1 from call/cc
```

```
(index-of 4 '(0 1 4 2 3 4 5)) ; returns 2
```

# We can store the current continuation

```
(define exit-k 0)
(call/cc (λ (k) (set! exit-k k)))
```

```
(define (prod-cc lst)
  (cond [(empty? lst) 1]
        [(not (number? (first lst))) (exit-k #f)]
        [else (* (first lst) (prod-cc (rest lst)))]))
```

```
(prod-cc '(1 2 3 4 #t 6)) ; returns #f
```

# Continuations are deeply weird

```
(define A 0)
(set! A (call/cc identity))
(define B A)
```

This defines A and B to be the continuation `(set! A □)`

If I call `(A 10)`, it runs that continuation, setting A to be 10

If I call `(B 25)`, it runs the continuation again, setting A to be 25

# There is so much more to this

`(call-with-composable-continuation proc)`

`(dynamic-wind pre-thunk value-thunk post-thunk)`

prompts

aborts

...