

Continuations

The interpreter now consists of two main functions:

- `eval-expression : expr env cont -> expval`

```
exp= 1
env= {}
todo= [done]
```

- `apply-cont : value cont -> expval`

```
val= 1
todo= [done]
```

Control Constructs

Now that we've made control explicit, we can explore new control constructs:

- Exceptions
- Threads
- Programmer-accessible continuations

Exceptions

- Exceptions make error-handling easier and more reliable

```
FILE *f;
f = fopen("x.txt", "r");
fread(buffer, 1, 256, f);
/* oops: f might be NULL */
```

Exceptions

- Exceptions make error-handling easier and more reliable
- Exceptions can communicate "out of band" results more clearly

```
letrec index(n, l) = % find n in l, -1 if not there
  if null?(l)
  then -1
  else let p = (index n cdr(l))
    in if zero?(add1(p))
      then -1
      else add1(p)
in index(3, list(1, 2, 4))
```

Exceptions

- Exceptions make error-handling easier and more reliable
- Exceptions can communicate "out of band" results more clearly

```
letrec index(n, l) = % find n in l, exn if not there
  if null?(l)
  then raise -1
  else add1(index n cdr(l))
in try index(3, list(1, 2, 4))
  handle proc(x) -1
```

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>
        ::= raise <expr>
```

raise 0 → *unhandled exception*

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>
        ::= raise <expr>
```

raise sub1(1) → **raise 0**
→ *unhandled exception*

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>
        ::= raise <expr>
```

try 10 handle proc(x)x → 10

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...  
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>  
        ::= raise <expr>
```

```
try 10 handle let f = proc(x)x in f  
  → try 10 handle proc(x)x  
  → 10
```

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...  
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>  
        ::= raise <expr>
```

```
try 10 handle 5 → handler not a procedure
```

Exceptions

```
<expr> ::= ...  
        ::= try <expr> handle <expr>  
        ::= raise <expr>
```

```
try raise 10 handle proc(x)x → raise 10  
                             → 10
```

- Where was the handler kept?

Evaluation with Exceptions: Raise

```
exp= raise 0  
env= {}  
todo= [done]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Raise

```
exp= raise 0  
env= {}  
todo= [done]  
  
exp= 0  
env= {}  
todo= [raise [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Raise

```
exp= 0  
env= {}  
todo= [raise [done]]  
  
val= 0  
todo= [raise [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Raise

```
val= 0  
todo= [raise [done]]
```

unhandled exception

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

```
exp= try 10 handle proc(x)x  
env= {}  
todo= [done]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

```
exp= try 10 handle proc(x)x  
env= {}  
todo= [done]
```

```
exp= proc(x)x  
env= {}  
todo= [try 10 in {} [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

```
exp= proc(x)x  
env= {}  
todo= [try 10 in {} [done]]
```

```
val= <x,x,{}>  
todo= [try 10 in {} [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

```
val= <x,x,{}>  
todo= [try 10 in {} [done]]  
  
exp= 10  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

```
exp= 10  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]  
  
val= 10  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Try

val= 10
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]

val= 10
todo= [done]

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

exp= try raise 10 handle proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [done]

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

exp= try raise 10 handle proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [done]

exp= proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [try raise 10 in {} [done]]

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

exp= proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [try raise 10 in {} [done]]

val= <x,x,{}>
todo= [try raise 10 in {} [done]]

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

```
val= <x,x,{}>  
todo= [try raise 10 in {} [done]]  
  
exp= raise 10  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

```
exp= raise 10  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]  
  
exp= 10  
env= {}  
todo= [raise [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

```
exp= 10  
env= {}  
todo= [raise [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]]  
  
val= 10  
todo= [raise [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

```
val= 10  
todo= [raise [handle <x,x,{}> [done]]]  
  
exp= x  
env= {x=10}  
todo= [done]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: Handle

exp= x
env= {x=10}
todo= [done]

val= 10
todo= [done]

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

exp= sub1(try add1(add1(raise 10)) handle proc(x)x)
env= {}
todo= [done]

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

exp= sub1(try add1(add1(raise 10)) handle proc(x)x)
env= {}
todo= [done]

exp= try add1(add1(raise 10)) handle proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [-1 [done]]

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

exp= try add1(add1(raise 10)) handle proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [-1 [done]]

exp= proc(x)x
env= {}
todo= [try add1(add1(raise 10)) in {} [-1 [done]]]

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= proc(x)x  
env= {}  
todo= [try add1(add1(raise 10)) in {} [-1 [done]]]  
  
val= <x,x,{}>  
todo= [try add1(add1(raise 10)) in {} [-1 [done]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
val= <x,x,{}>  
todo= [try add1(add1(raise 10)) in {} [-1 [done]]]  
  
exp= add1(add1(raise 10))  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= add1(add1(raise 10))  
env= {}  
todo= [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]  
  
exp= add1(raise 10)  
env= {}  
todo= [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= add1(raise 10)  
env= {}  
todo= [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]  
  
exp= raise 10  
env= {}  
todo= [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= raise 10
env= {}
todo= [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]

exp= 10
env= {}
todo= [raise [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= 10
env= {}
todo= [raise [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]]

val= 10
todo= [raise [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
val= 10
todo= [raise [+1 [+1 [handle <x,x,{}> [-1 [done]]]]]]

exp= x
env= {x=10}
todo= [-1 [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
exp= x
env= {x=10}
todo= [-1 [done]]

val= 10
todo= [-1 [done]]
```

Evaluation with Exceptions: In Context

```
val= 10
todo= [-1 [done]]

val= 9
todo= [done]
```

Exceptions: Implementation

In eval-expression:

```
(try-exp (body-exp handler-exp)
  (eval-expression
    handler-exp env (try-cont body-exp env cont)))
```

In apply-cont:

```
(try-cont (body-exp env cont)
  (if (proc? val)
    (eval-expression
      body-exp env (handle-cont val cont))
    (error "handler not a proc")))
(handle-cont (handler cont)
  (apply-cont cont val))
```

Exceptions: Implementation

In eval-expression:

```
(raise-exp (expr)
  (eval-expression
    expr env (raise-cont cont)))
```

In apply-cont:

```
(raise-cont (cont)
  (find-handler val cont))
```

Exceptions: Implementation

```
(define (find-handler val cont)
  (cases continuation cont
    (handle-cont (handler cont)
      (apply-proc handler val cont))
    (done-cont ()
      (error "unhandled exception")))

  ; All others: look in the rest
  (prim-other-cont (prim arg2 env cont)
    (find-handler val cont))

  ....
```

Threads

- So far, our languages have been *single-threaded*
- We can add a **spawn** form to our language to make it multithreaded

```
<expr> ::= ...  
        ::= spawn <expr>  
<prim> ::= ...  
        ::= print
```

- Note: threads are only useful with side effects

Threads

- To implement threads, we need some way of packaging up all information about a computation
- The arguments to **eval-expression** and **apply-cont** are complete information!
- So, all we need is a way to keep a queue of thread states, and a way to switch to a different state occasionally

Thread Implementation

- Rename **eval-expression** to **do-eval-expression**
- Define a new **eval-expression**:

```
(define (eval-expression exp env cont)  
  (if (time-to-swap!?)  
      (swap-thread! 'eval (list exp env cont))  
      (do-eval-expression exp env cont))))
```

Thread Implementation

- Rename **apply-cont** to **do-apply-cont**
- Define a new **apply-cont**:

```
(define (apply-cont cont val)  
  (if (time-to-swap!?)  
      (swap-thread! 'cont (list cont val))  
      (do-apply-cont cont val))))
```

Thread Implementation

(implement the rest in DrScheme)

Continuations as Values

- With procedures, a program has a way to grab the current environment the restore it later
- What if we let programs grab and restore the environment?

First-class continuations

An expressed value is

- a number
- a proc
- a continuation

Continuations as Values

- With procedures, a program has a way to grab the current environment the restore it later
- What if we let programs grab and restore the environment?

First-class continuations

```
<expr> ::= ...  
        ::= letcc <id> in <expr>  
        ::= continue <expr> <expr>
```

Evaluation with letcc

```
exp= letcc k +(continue k 2, 1)  
env= {}  
todo= [done]
```

Evaluation with letcc

exp= letcc k +(continue k 2, 1)
env= {}
todo= [done]

exp= +(continue k 2, 1)
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [done]

Evaluation with letcc

exp= +(continue k 2, 1)
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [done]

exp= continue k 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]

Evaluation with letcc

exp= continue k 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]

exp= k
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

Evaluation with letcc

exp= k
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

val= [done]
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

Evaluation with letcc

val= [done]
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

exp= 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [cont [done] [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

Evaluation with letcc

exp= 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [cont [done] [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

val= 2
todo= [cont [done] [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

Evaluation with letcc

val= 2
todo= [cont [done] [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

val= 2
todo= [done]

Evaluation with letcc

The **cont** continuation never uses the rest

val= [done]
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]

Evaluation with letcc

The **cont** continuation never uses the rest

```
val= [done]
todo= [contexp 2 {k=[done]} [addexp 1 {k=[done]} [done]]]
```

```
exp= 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [cont [done]]
```

Evaluation with letcc

The **cont** continuation never uses the rest

```
exp= 2
env= {k=[done]}
todo= [cont [done]]
```

```
val= 2
todo= [cont [done]]
```

Evaluation with letcc

The **cont** continuation never uses the rest

```
val= 2
todo= [cont [done]]
```

```
val= 2
todo= [done]
```

Uses for letcc

First-class continuations are extremely powerful:

- **letcc** can be used instead of exceptions
- **letcc** can be used to re-play a computation
- **letcc** can be used to implement co-operative threads