

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` \rightarrow *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