

# **Programming Abstractions**

**Week 13-2: Continuation Passing Style**

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# Continuations: Our final topic!

Suppose expression  $E$  contains a subexpression  $S$

The **continuation** of  $S$  in  $E$  consists of all of the steps needed to complete  $E$  after the completion of  $S$

Example:  $(- 4 (+ 1 1))$

- ▶ The subexpression  $S$ ,  $(+ 1 1)$  is called the redex ("reducible expression")
- ▶ The continuation is  $(- 4 \square)$  where  $\square$  takes the place of  $S$

Example:  $(displayln (foo (bar (* 2 3))))$

- ▶ The continuation of  $(bar (* 2 3))$  is  $(displayln (foo \square))$

What is the continuation of `(fact (sub1 n))` in the expression  
`(* n (fact (sub1 n)))`

A. `(* n (fact (sub1 n)))`

B. `(* n (fact (sub1 □)))`

C. `(* n (fact □))`

D. `(* n □)`

E. `□`

# A continuation is really a dynamic construct

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

# Continuations can be quite complicated!

Starting with a positive integer  $n$ , construct a sequence where each successive term is obtained by the current term  $n$

- ▶ If the current term  $n$  is 1, then stop.
- ▶ If the current term  $n$  is even, the next term is  $n/2$
- ▶ If the current term  $n$  is odd, the next term is  $3n+1$

(The Collatz conjecture says that the sequence produced starting with any positive integer eventually stops.)

# Continuations of the Collatz computation

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```
(define (collatz n)
  (cond [(= 1 n) '(1)]
        [(even? n) (cons n (collatz (/ n 2)))]
        [else (cons n (collatz (add1 (* 3 n))))]))
```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

# Continuations of the Collatz computation

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```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

► n = 1: □



# Continuations of the Collatz computation

```
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        [else (cons n (collatz (add1 (* 3 n))))]))
```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

- ▶ n = 1: □
- ▶ n = 2: (cons 2 □)

# Continuations of the Collatz computation

```
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```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

- ▶ n = 1: □
- ▶ n = 2: (cons 2 □)
- ▶ n = 3:  
(cons 3 (cons 10 (cons 5 (cons 16 (cons 8 (cons 4 (cons 2 □)))))))

# Continuations of the Collatz computation

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(define (collatz n)
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```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

- ▶ n = 1: □
- ▶ n = 2: (cons 2 □)
- ▶ n = 3:  
(cons 3 (cons 10 (cons 5 (cons 16 (cons 8 (cons 4 (cons 2 □)))))))
- ▶ n = 4: (cons 4 (cons 2 □))

# Continuations of the Collatz computation

```
(define (collatz n)
  (cond [(= 1 n) '(1)]
        [(even? n) (cons n (collatz (/ n 2)))]
        [else (cons n (collatz (add1 (* 3 n))))]))
```

Continuations of '(1) in the call (collatz n) for several values of n

- ▶ n = 1: □
- ▶ n = 2: (cons 2 □)
- ▶ n = 3:  
(cons 3 (cons 10 (cons 5 (cons 16 (cons 8 (cons 4 (cons 2 □)))))))
- ▶ n = 4: (cons 4 (cons 2 □))
- ▶ n = 5: (cons 5 (cons 16 (cons 8 (cons 4 (cons 2 □)))))

```
(define (length lst)
  (cond [(empty? lst) 0]
        [else (add1 (length (rest lst)))]))
```

What is the continuation at the point 0 is evaluated in the call  
(length '(a b c))

A. 3

B. (length lst)

C. (add1 (length □))

D. (add1 (add1 (add1 0)))

E. (add1 (add1 (add1 □)))

# Viewing continuations as procedures

We can view a continuation as a procedure of one argument

Example: `(- 4 (+ 1 1))`

- ▶ The continuation is `(- 4 □)` where `□` takes the place of `S`
- ▶ `(λ (x) (- 4 x))`

Example: `(displayln (foo (bar (* 2 3))))`

- ▶ The continuation of `(bar (* 2 3))` is `(displayln (foo □))`
- ▶ `(λ (x) (displayln (foo x)))`

# Continuation-passing style

A new way to implement recursive procedures

- ▶ Each procedure has an extra **continuation** parameter typically called  $k$
- ▶ The continuation  $k$  says what to do with the result

# Continuation-passing style example

## Summing numbers in a list

```
(define (sum-k lst k)
  (cond [(empty? lst) (k 0)]
        [else (sum-k (rest lst)
                      (λ (x) (k (+ x (first lst)))))]))
```

Two things to notice:

- ▶ In the base case, we call the continuation with our base value `(k 0)`
- ▶ In the recursive case, we pass a new **continuation** procedure that calls `k` with the result of adding `x` to the head of `lst`



# Calling our function

What should we use as the top-level continuation when we call sum-k?

```
(define (sum-k lst k)
  (cond [(empty? lst) (k 0)]
        [else (sum-k (rest lst)
                      (λ (x) (k (+ x (first lst))))))]))
```

It depends what we want to do with it, typically, we'd want to return the value

▸ We can use `(λ (x) x)` which Racket predefines as `identity`

```
(sum-k '(1 2 3 4) identity) => 10
```

# Compare with accumulator-passing style

```
(define (sum-k lst k)
  (cond [(empty? lst) (k 0)]
        [else (sum-k (rest lst)
                      (λ (x) (k (+ x (first lst)))))]))
```

```
(define (sum-a lst acc)
  (cond [(empty? lst) acc]
        [else (sum-a (rest lst) (+ acc (first lst)))]))
```

In CPS, the extra parameter is a procedure that says what to do with the result of the computation

In APS, the extra parameter is the intermediate value in the computation

# CPS guidelines

Continuations are procedures with 1 argument which is the result of recursive call

The recursive procedure has a continuation parameter,  $k$

The continuation argument is applied to every branch of computation (think base case and recursive case)

At the top-level, the continuation is usually identity

Recursive calls must be tail-recursive

# Reverse in CPS

```
(define (reverse-k lst k)
  (cond [(empty? lst) (k empty)]
        [else (reverse-k (rest lst)
                          (λ (x) (k (append x (list (first lst))))))]))
```

Note: this is spectacularly inefficient

- ▶ `(reverse lst)` takes time  $O(n)$  where  $n$  is the length of the list
- ▶ `(reverse-k lst identity)` takes time  $O(n^2)$



What is the run time of append-k?

```
(define (append-k lst1 lst2 k)
  (cond [(empty? lst1) (k lst2)]
        [else (append-k (rest lst1)
                          lst2
                          (λ (x) (k (cons (first lst1) x))))]))
```

Let  $m$  be the length of `lst1` and  $n$  be the length of `lst2`

- A.  $O(1)$
- B.  $O(m)$
- C.  $O(n)$
- D.  $O(m+n)$
- E.  $O(m*n)$

# Comparing append in CPS to normal recursion

```
(define (append-k lst1 lst2 k)
  (cond [(empty? lst1) (k lst2)]
        [else (append-k (rest lst1)
                          lst2
                          (λ (x) (k (cons (first lst1) x))))]))

(define (append lst1 lst2)
  (cond [(empty? lst1) lst2]
        [else (cons (first lst1)
                      (append (rest lst1) lst2))]))
```

In `append`, the continuation of the recursive call is `(cons (first lst1) □)` *plus* all of the other earlier recursive calls (example on next slide)

This is identical to the passed-in continuation in `append-k` where `k` is the other recursive calls

# Continuation example

Appending '(1 2 3) to '(a b c)

Step	lst1	append's recursive continuation	k argument to append-k's recursive call (expanded)
0	'(1 2 3)	(cons 1 □)	(λ (x) (k (cons 1 x)))
1	'(2 3)	(cons 1 (cons 2 □))	(λ (x) (k (cons 1 (cons 2 x))))
2	'(3)	(cons 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 □))	(λ (x) (k (cons 1 (cons 2 (cons 3 x))))))
3	'()	—	—

- ▶ append's continuations also include the top-level continuation the table omits
- ▶ k in append-k's recursive calls aren't expanded, they're the closure  $(\lambda (x) (k (cons (first\ lst1) x)))$  with k bound to the previous closure and lst1 bound to the corresponding lst1 argument in the table
- ▶ CPS makes the continuations explicit



# So what good is this?

Programming with explicit continuations gives you a lot of control

- E.g., you can *ignore* the continuation that is built up and do something else!

Consider our standard sum procedure

```
(define (sum lst)
  (cond [(empty? lst) 0]
        [else (+ (first lst) (sum (rest lst)))]))
```

Suppose we want to modify this to return #f if `lst` contains an element that isn't a number

What goes wrong with this approach?

```
(define (sum lst)
  (cond [(empty? lst) 0]
        [(not (number? (first lst))) #f]
        [else (+ (first lst) (sum (rest lst)))]))
```

A. Nothing. It's perfect

D. B and C

B. (sum '(foo 1 2 3)) will fail

C. (sum '(1 2 foo 3)) will fail

# A working attempt with CPS

Since CPS uses tail-recursion, we can ignore our built-up continuation and return #f

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

```
(sum-k '(1 2 3 steve 4) identity) => #f
```

# A better approach

We can use an error continuation

- This lets the caller decide what to do with the error

```
(define (sum-k lst k err)
  (cond [(empty? lst) (k 0)]
        [(not (number? (first lst))) (err (first lst))]
        [else (sum-k (rest lst)
                      (λ (x) (k (+ x (first lst))))
                      err)]))
```

```
> (sum-k '(1 2 3 steve 4)
      identity
      (λ (bad) (printf "Bad element: ~s\n" bad)))
Bad element: steve
```

# Some more CPS examples

`map-k`: CPS version of `map`

`collatz-k`: CPS version of `collatz`

`fib-k`: CPS version of `fib`

`map-k-k`: CPS version of `map` that takes a CPS `f`