

Let's have a look at some of the continuations when Scheme processes the following expression.

```
(+ 3 (call/cc (lambda (k) (+ 4 (k 5) 6))) 7)
```

Output of parser:

```
(app-exp
  ((var-exp +)
   (lit-exp 3)
   (callcc-exp
    (lambda-exp
      (k)
      (app-exp
        ((var-exp +)
         (lit-exp 4)
         (app-exp ((var-exp k) (lit-exp 5)))
                  (lit-exp 6))))))
  (lit-exp 7)))
```

Nothing interesting here.

The continuation when we evaluate the call/cc-exp:

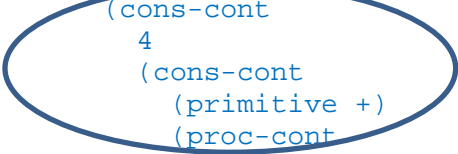
```
(eval-exps-cont
  ((lit-exp 7))
  (((+ - * / display exit list)
    .
    #7((primitive +) (primitive -) (primitive *) (primitive /)
        (primitive display) (primitive exit) (primitive list))))
  (cons-cont
   3
   (cons-cont (primitive +) (proc-cont (halt-cont))))))
```

Still need to process this one.

Look at what we have accomplished so far.

The continuation right before we evaluate (k 5). The eval-exps-cont has the remaining expressions, the environment and the continuation at the time:

```
(eval-exps-cont
  ((lit-exp 6))
  ((k) .
    #1((acontinuation
        (eval-exps-cont
          ((lit-exp 7))
          (((+ - * / display exit list)
            .
            #7((primitive +) (primitive -) (primitive *)
              (primitive /) (primitive display) (primitive exit)
              (primitive list))))))
        (cons-cont
          3
          (cons-cont (primitive +) (proc-cont (halt-cont))))))))
  ((+ - * / display exit list)
    .
    #7((primitive +) (primitive -) (primitive *) (primitive /)
      (primitive display) (primitive exit) (primitive list))))
  (cons-cont
    4
    (cons-cont
      (primitive +)
      (proc-cont
        (eval-exps-cont
          ((lit-exp 7))
          (((+ - * / display exit list)
            .
            #7((primitive +) (primitive -) (primitive *) (primitive /)
              (primitive display) (primitive exit) (primitive list))))))
        (cons-cont
          3
          (cons-cont (primitive +) (proc-cont (halt-cont))))))))))
```



The continuations of the nested expression.

In `apply-proc`, we will call `apply-cont` with the continuation `k` (see below) and 5.

```
(eval-exps-cont
  ((lit-exp 7))
  (((+ - * / display exit list)
    .
    #7((primitive +) (primitive -) (primitive *) (primitive /)
        (primitive display) (primitive exit) (primitive list))))
  (cons-cont
    3
    (cons-cont (primitive +) (proc-cont (halt-cont)))))
```

The `eval-exps-cont` will lead to a call of `eval-expression` with `(lit-exp 7)` and another `cons-cont`:

```
(cons-cont
  5
  (cons-cont
    3
    (cons-cont (primitive +) (proc-cont (halt-cont)))))
```

This will eventually evaluate to 15.