HTTP protocol is like calling a function:

```
(define total 0)
(define (a)
 `(("Current value:" ,total)
   "Call a2 to add 2"
   "Call a3 to add 3"))
(define (a2)
  (set! total (+ total 2))
  (a))
(define (a3)
  (set! total (+ total 3))
  (a))
```

Stateless variant is functions with arguments:

```
(define (b)
  (do-b 0))
(define (do-b total)
  `(("Current value:" ,total)
   "Call b2 with " ,total " to add 2"
    "Call b3 with " ,total " to add 3"))
(define (b2 total)
  (do-b (+ total 2)))
(define (b3 total)
  (do-b (+ total 3)))
```

For complex data, use **remember** and **lookup** to make a simple key:

```
(define (c)
  (do-c "*"))
(define (do-c total)
  (local [(define key (remember total))]
    `(("Current value:" ,total)
     "Call c2 with " ,key " to append \"hello\""
      "Call c3 with " ,key " to append \"goodbye\"")))
(define (c2 key)
  (do-c (string-append (lookup key) " hello")))
(define (c3 key)
  (do-c (string-append (lookup key) " goodbye")))
```

Direct Interactive Programs

But normally we write code more like this:

Direct Interactive Programs

Or like this:

```
(define (f)
  (do-f 0))
(define (num-read prompt)
  (begin
    (printf "~a\n" prompt)
    (read)))
(define (do-f total)
  (do-f (+ (num-read
            (format "Total is ~a\nNext number...\n"
                     total))
           total)))
```

Can we make this work?

web-read should not be specific to g

```
(define (g)
 (do-g 0))
(define (web-read prompt)
  (local [(define key (remember ...))]
   `(,prompt
      "To continue, call resume with" ,key "and value")))
(define (resume key val)
 . . . )
(define (do-g total)
 ... (web-read
       (format "Total is ~a\nNext number...\n"
               total))
 . . . )
```

What should we remember?

```
(define (g)
 (do-q 0))
(define (web-read prompt total do-q)
  (local [(define key (remember (list total do-q)))]
   `(,prompt
     "To continue, call resume with" ,key "and value")))
(define (resume key val)
  (local [(define 1 (lookup key))]
    ((first 1) ... (second 1) ... val ...)))
(define (do-g total)
  (web-read
  (format "Total is ~a\nNext number...\n"
           total)
  total
  do-q))
```

How should (second 1) and val be combined?

```
(define (g)
 (do-q 0))
(define (web-read/k prompt cont)
  (local [(define key (remember cont))]
   `(,prompt
     "To continue, call resume/k with" ,key "and value")))
(define (resume/k key val)
  (local [(define cont (lookup key))]
    (cont val)))
(define (do-g total)
  (web-read/k
  (format "Total is ~a\nNext number...\n"
           total)
   (lambda (val)
     (do-g (+ total val)))))
```

But what if we want to use h twice (to add two pairs of numbers)?

```
(define (h)
 (+ (num-read "first number")
     (num-read "second-number")))
(define (i)
 ; works fine
 (begin (h) (h)))
(define (h)
 (web-read/k "First number"
              (lambda (v1)
                 (web-read/k "Second number"
                             (lambda (v2)
                                (+ v1 v2))))))
(define (i)
 ; first call is useless
 (begin (h) (h)))
```

Continuation-Passing Style

If a function uses web-read/k, then to make it composable, it must always take a continuation

```
(define (h) (do-h identity))
(define (do-h cont)
  (web-read/k "First number"
              (lambda (v1)
                (web-read/k "Second number"
                             (lambda (v2)
                               (cont (+ v1 v2))))))
(define (i) (do-i identity))
(define (do-i cont)
  (do-h (lambda (sum)
          ; web-pause/k is like web-read/k,
          ; but with no particular result
          (web-pause/k sum
                        (lambda ()
                          (do-h cont))))))
```

Continuation-Passing Style

```
(define (web-pause/k prompt cont)
  (local ((define key (remember cont)))
    `(,prompt
        "To continue, call p-resume/k with" ,key)))
(define (p-resume/k key)
  ((lookup key)))
```