1 Changes

This document summarizes the main changes between X10 2.0.6 and X10 2.1. The descriptions are intended to be suggestive rather than definitive; see the language specification – when it is finished – for full details.

1.1 Object Model

- 1. Objects are now local rather than global.
 - (a) The home property is gone.
 - (b) at (P) S produces deep copies of all objects located here when it executes S. (Warning: They are copied even in at (here) S.)
- 2. The GlobalRef[T] struct is the only way to produce or manipulate cross-place references.
 - (a) GlobalRef's have a home property.
 - (b) Use GlobalRef[Foo] (foo) to make a new global reference.
 - (c) Use myGlobalRef() to access the object referenced; this requires here == myGlobalRef.home.
- 3. All those cursed !s in types are gone.
- 4. global modifiers are now gone:
 - (a) global methods in *interfaces* are now the default.

- (b) global *fields* are gone. In some cases object copying will produce the same effect as global fields. In other cases code must be rewritten. It may be desirable to mark nonglobal fields transient in many cases.
- (c) global *methods* are now marked @Global instead. Methods intended to be non-global may be marked @Pinned.

1.2 Constructors

- 1. proto types are gone.
- 2. Constructors and the methods they call must satisfy a number of static checks.
 - (a) Constructors can only invoke private or final methods, or methods annotated @NonEscaping("v1,v2").
 - (b) Methods invoked by constructors cannot read fields before they are written.
 - (c) The compiler ensures this with a detailed protocol.
- 3. It is still impossible for X10 constructors to leak references to this or observe uninitialized fields of an object. Now, however, the mechanisms enforcing this are less obtrusive than in 2.0.6; the burden is largely on the compiler, not the programmer.

1.3 Implicit clocks for each finish

Most clock operations can be accomplished using the new implicit clocks.

- 1. A finish may be qualified with clocked, which gives it a clock.
- 2. An async in a clocked finish may be marked clocked. This registers it on the same clock as the enclosing finish.
- 3. clocked async S and clocked finish S may use next in the body of S to advance the clock.

4. When the body of a clocked finish completes, the clocked finish is dropped form the clock. It will still wait for spawned asyncs to terminate, but such asyncs need to wait for it.

1.4 Asynchronous initialization of val

vals can be initialized asynchronously. As always with vals, they can only be read after is guaranteed that they have been initialized. For example, both of the prints below are good. However, the commented-out print in the async is bad, since it is possible that it will be executed before the initialization of a.

```
val a:Int;
finish {
    async {
        a = 1;
        print("a=" + a);
    }
    async {
        // WRONG: print("a=" + a);
    }
}
print("a=" + a);
```

1.5 Main Method

The signature for the main method is now:

1.6 Assorted Changes

1. The syntax for destructuring a point now uses brackets rather than braces: for([i] in 1..10), rather than the prior (i).

1.7 Safety of atomic and when blocks

- 1. Static effect annotations (safe, sequential, nonblocking, pinned) are no longer used. They have been replaced by dynamic checks.
- 2. Using an inappropriate operation in the scope of an atomic or when construct will throw IllegalOperationException. The following are inappropriate:
 - when
 - resume() or next on clocks
 - async
 - Future.make(), or Future.force().
 - at

1.8 Removed Topics

The following are gone:

- 1. foreach is gone.
- 2. All vars are effectively shared, so shared is gone.
- 3. The place clause on async is gone. async (P) S should be written at (P) async S.
- 4. Checked exceptions are gone.
- 5. future is gone.
- 6. await ... or ... is gone.
- 7. const is gone.

1.9. DEPRECATED

1.9 Deprecated

The following constructs are still available, but are likely to be replaced in a future version:

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1. ValRail.