```
Data_Type varName = Value;
Example:
       int employeeld = 01;
       String studentId = "s01";
       Student s = new Student();
But from Java 10 ownward we do not need to declare datatype, instead of that we can use "var" before variable
name. And this feature is called type Inference. ASSRO
Syntax:
        var varName = Value;
Example:
       var employeeId = 01;
       var studentId = "s01";
       var s = new Student();
```

➤ We can also use Type inference inside loop also.

```
for( int x=0; x<=5; x++ )
            System.out.printlln(x);
datatypes
          for( yar x=0; x<=5; x++)
             System.out.printlln(x);
     var
```

➤ We can also declare arrays using **Type Inference**.

```
Syntax:
var variableName = new DataType[]{values};
int[] x = {10,20,30}; Old way
var x = new int[]{10,20,30}; new way
CLASSROOM
```

➤ We can also declare collection variables using **Type Inference**.

```
List<String> list1 = new ArrayList<String>();
   list1.add("xyz");
                                                     Old way
    list1.add("pqr");
 var list1 = new ArrayList<String>();
    list1.add("xyz");
                                            new way
     list1.add("pqr");
                             optional
 var list1 = new ArrayList<>();
```

- Limitation Type Inference.
- > We can not use var to declare variable at class Level.

```
class Test
          var x;
                                Can not use "var" here
          static var y;
          public static void main(String[] args)
```

- Limitation Type Inference.
- > We can not use var as a Parameter in methods or constructors.

- Limitation Type Inference.
- > We can not declare local variable without initialization and with null value.