In the Java 10 release there were numerous updates. Some of these included

Changes to Java garbage collection, root certifications, garbage collection interference, local variable type inference and more. The feature that I would like to talk about further is the local variable type inference feature that was added.

From what I read this feature was much desired by the Java world although some had reservations as in most situations in the software world. What this feature did was allow a developer to use the reserved word “var” to declare local variable without specifying its type at all. In Java it is important to declare data types so that the program knows what to use. “var” in java is a reserved word and not a keyword so in Java “var” can be used as a variable name, method name or a package name but may not be used as a class name. An example of using “var” with its data type is:

String var = “David”;

As you can see you can name a variable “var” as long as it is represented by its data type. In this case a string.

Java 9 and previous code example:

String name = “David”;

Java 10 code change:

Var name = “David”;

As you can see when “var” is used here we are using the local variable type. It is important to note that there are some rules to using “var” as a local variable type as well.

1. We can’t use var without initializing the variable.

Var name;

1. Compound declarations are forbidden

Var I, j, k = 10;

1. Its forbidden to initialize a null value

Var name = null;

Overall, this change is not targeted at everything and is strictly used in the cases of local variables with initializers, indexes in the enhanced for loop and locals declared in a traditional for loop.

Source:

<https://able.bio/DavidLandup/new-features-in-java-10--21tl3ie>