MODULE PRACTICE

When a condition is true forever, then a special type of indefinite loop is created, called an infinite loop.

In Go, the range keyword can be used in a map or array to work through each contained item one at a time within a loop.

A definite loop repeats a fixed number of times. It has: - an initial statement which creates a new variable, - a conditional expression that determines if the loop runs, - and a post statement that runs each time the loop completes.

In Go, the language is simplified by using only the `for` keyword for both definite and indefinite loops.

The continue keyword skips the loop to the next iteration.

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```
for {
  // Loop body logic
  // This repeats forever
}
// This is never reached
```

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```
letters := []string{""A"", ""B"", ""C"", ""D""}
for index, value := range letters {
  fmt.Println(""Index:"", index, ""Value:"", value)
}
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```
for number := 0; number < 5; number++ {
  fmt.Print(number)
}
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```
jellybeans := []string{""green"", ""blue"", ""yellow"",
""red"", ""green"", ""yellow"", ""red""}
for index := 0; index < len(jellybeans); index++ {
  if jellybeans[index] == ""green"" {
    continue
  }
  fmt.Println(""You ate the"", jellybeans[index],
""jellybean!"")
}
```

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The break keyword stops the loop at the current iteration.

```
animals := []string{""Cat"", ""Dog"", ""Fish"", ""Turtle""}
for index := 0; index < len(animals); index++ {
  if animals[index] == ""Dog"" {
    fmt.Println(""Found the perfect animal!"")
    break // Stop searching the array
  }
}
```

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