

Iteration

Pug supports two primary methods of iteration: `each` and `while`.

each ¶

Pug's first-class iteration syntax makes it easier to iterate over arrays and objects in a template:

```
ul
  each val in [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
    li= val
```

```
<ul>
  <li>1</li>
  <li>2</li>
  <li>3</li>
  <li>4</li>
  <li>5</li>
</ul>
```

You can also get the index as you iterate:

```
ul
  each val, index in ['zero', 'one', 'two']
    li= index + ': ' + val
```

```
<ul>
  <li>0: zero</li>
  <li>1: one</li>
  <li>2: two</li>
</ul>
```

Pug also lets you iterate over the keys in an object:

```
ul
  each val, key in {1: 'one', 2: 'two', 3: 'three'}
```

```
li= key + ': ' + val
```

```
<ul>
  <li>1: one</li>
  <li>2: two</li>
  <li>3: three</li>
</ul>
```

The object or array to iterate over is just plain JavaScript. So, it can be a variable, or the result of a function call, or almost anything else.

```
- var values = [];
ul
  each val in values.length ? values : ['There are no values']
    li= val
```

```
<ul>
  <li>There are no values</li>
</ul>
```

One can also add an `else` block that will be executed if the array or object does not contain values to iterate over. The following is equivalent to the example above:

```
- var values = [];
ul
  each val in values
    li= val
  else
    li There are no values
```

```
<ul>
  <li>There are no values</li>
</ul>
```

You can also use `for` as an alias of `each`.

while ¶

You can also use `while` to create a loop:

```
- var n = 0;  
ul  
  while n < 4  
    li= n++
```

```
<ul>  
  <li>0</li>  
  <li>1</li>  
  <li>2</li>  
  <li>3</li>  
</ul>
```

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