

# foreach: A Collection Method

In this lesson, you will be given a quick introduction to the foreach method.

## We'll cover the following ^

- Introduction
- Syntax

## Introduction #

As this chapter deals with collections, it is important to know how to print the elements in a collection.

We cannot simply use `println` or `print` as they are used to print single values and collections are a collection of values. For this reason, Scala provides the `foreach` method. This method can be used by every instance of every class in the collection library.

## Syntax #

The `foreach` method is called on a collection of any type and takes a single argument. The argument must be a function/method that will be applied to each individual element of the collection.

**`collectionName.foreach(method)`**

For printing the elements of a collection, we would need to apply the `println` or `print` method to each element.

This code requires the following environment variables to execute: ^

LANG C.UTF-8

```
val collection = Seq(2,4,6,8,10)

collection.foreach(println)
```





In the above code, we are calling `foreach` on `collection` and passing the `println` method. When you press **RUN**, you will see all the elements of `collection` printed on the console.

What is happening is that `foreach` is traversing over `collection`. It first goes to the first element of `collection`, i.e., `2` and applies the `println` method on it. This results in the printing of `2`. `foreach` then goes to the second element of `collection`, i.e., `4` and performs the `println` method on it. This results in the printing of `4`. This continues until `foreach` has traversed through all the elements of `collection`.

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In the next lesson, we will move on to the first collection: Arrays.