

# For Each Loop

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## Introduction

Hello and Welcome, My name is Rex Jones II. In this video, we are going to look at the Enhanced For Loop also known as for each loop. The purpose of this loop is to cycle through a collection of objects.

## Demo

First, we need a collection. The collection will be an array `int number[]`. Initialize the array to `= {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}`; Next, we add a variable called `total` and assign it to 0. This will hold the total of the array.

Now, here's the Enhanced For Loop. We can write `for` then `CTRL + SPACE` and select `for each`. This is the fast way but let's write it from scratch and walk through it step-by-step. `for ()` The enhanced for loop accepts 3 parameters in the parenthesis: the type, iteration variable, and collection.

`int` is the type of data and it matches the same type as the array followed by an iteration variable. Let's make the iteration variable `num`. `num` receives all of the elements from the array when looping through the array. Then we have a colon and name of the array: `number`. `number` is the collection that will be cycled through.

Next is the loop's body. Print the numbers:

```
sysout System.out.println("Number: " + num);
```

We can write: `total += num`; This statement will take each element 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and add the value to `total` each time it loops. So, 1 gets added to 0, then 2 gets added to 1, and it will continue until we have 15 which is the total of all these numbers.

Let's go ahead and print the total: `sysout`

```
System.out.println("----- \n Total: " + total);
```

Execute the program. 15. That's it and Thank You for watching How To Implement An Enhanced For Loop.