





# for-loops, continued

Learn how to repeat a set of code as many times as you like, without using functions. For-loops are a fundamental part of every programming language. We'll see how to write them and how to use them with arrays.

We'll cover the following ^

- Refactoring our Code
- Looping Through an Array
- Infinite Loops
- Quiz

## Refactoring our Code#

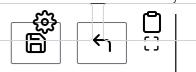
For-loops are one of the few places with a single letter name is acceptable. Instead of index, it's common practice to use i or j. Let's refactor our code from the previous lesson.

It's also common to see i = i + 1 written another way: i++. This is a shorthand built into the language. It means "add one to this variable's value". So i = i + 1 is completely equivalent to i++.

Similarly, i-- means i = i - 1.

```
for(let i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    console.log(i);
}</pre>
```





And this is the final version of our for-loop.

#### Looping Through an Array#

A for-loop is a great way to work with every value in an array. If we want to work with every item, we want to start the loop at 0 and end it at the last item.

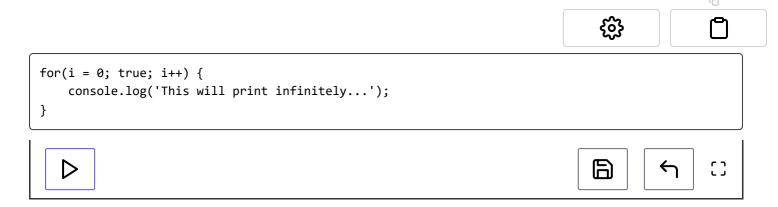
```
let arr = ['abc', 'def', 'ghi'];
for(let i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {
   console.log(arr[i]);
}</pre>
```

Like if-statements, a single-line loop body can be written without brackets. The above and below blocks are equivalent.

## Infinite Loops#

When we write a loop, we should be as sure as we can that the condition in the middle will eventually be met. If not, we're stuck in an infinite loop. This can break a JavaScript execution environment.

To see this, run the block below. It'll never finish. We put true in as the condition, so it'll never be false. CAUTION: it may break the page and force you to refresh.



That's it for loops! (no pun intended)

## Quiz#

Feel free to test your understanding.

Which one of these will print the numbers from 10 - 100, inclusive? In other words, which loop will print 10, 11, 12, ..., 99, 100? Multiple answers may be correct.

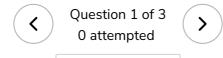
A) for(let i = 10; i < 100; i++) { console.log(i); }

B) for(let i = 10; i < 101; i++) { console.log(i); }

C) for(let i = 10; i <= 99; i++) { console.log(i); }

D) for(let i = 10; i <= 100; i++) { console.log(i); }

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