





Q

- ✓ 1. Intro to Arrays
- ✓ 2. Donuts to Code
- ✓ 3. Creating an Array
- ✓ 4. Accessing Array Elements
- ✓ 5. Array Index
- √ 6. Quiz: UdaciFamily (6-1)
- √ 7. Quiz: Building the Crew (6-2)
- √ 8. Quiz: The Price is Right (6-3)
- 9. Array Properties and Methods
- ✓ 10. Length
- ✓ 11. Push
- ✓ 12. Pop
- √ 13. Splice
- √ 14. Quiz: Colors of the Rainbow (6-4)
- ✓ 15. Quiz: Quidditch Cup (6-5)
- ✓ 16. Quiz: Joining the Crew (6-6)
- ✓ 17. Quiz: Quiz: Checking out the Docs.
- ✓ 18. Array Loops
- √ 19. The forEach Loop
- ✓ 20. Quiz: Another Type of Loop (6-8)
- 21. Map
- 22. Quiz: I Got Bills (6-9)
- 23. Arrays in Arrays
- 24. 2D Donut Arrays
- 25. Quiz: Nested Numbers (6-10)
- 26. Lesson 6 Summary

Mentorship

Get support and stay on track

The forEach() loop



Arrays have a set of special methods to help you iterate over and perform operations on collections of data. You can view the MDN Documentation list of Array methods here, but a couple big ones to know are the forEach() and map() methods.

The forEach() method gives you an alternative way to iterate over an array, and manipulate each element in the array with an inline function expression.

```
var donuts = ["jelly donut", "chocolate donut", "glazed donut"];

donuts.forEach(function(donut) {
    donut += " hole";
    donut = donut.toUpperCase();
    console.log(donut);
});
```

Prints:

JELLY DONUT HOLE
CHOCOLATE DONUT HOLE
GLAZED DONUT HOLE

Notice that the <code>forEach()</code> method iterates over the array without the need of an explicitly defined index. In the example above, <code>donut</code> corresponds to the element in the array itself. This is different from a <code>for</code> or <code>while</code> loop where an index is used to access each element in the array:

```
for (var i = 0; i < donuts.length; i++) {
  donuts[i] += " hole";
  donuts[i] = donuts[i].toUpperCase();
  console.log(donuts[i]);
}</pre>
```

Parameters

The function that you pass to the <code>forEach()</code> method can take up to three parameters. In the video, these are called <code>element</code>, <code>index</code>, and <code>array</code>, but you can call them whatever you like.

The <code>forEach()</code> method will call this function once <code>for each</code> element in the array (hence the name <code>forEach.)</code> Each time, it will call the function with different arguments. The <code>element</code> parameter will get the <code>value</code> of the array element. The <code>index</code> parameter will get the <code>index</code> of the element (starting with zero). The <code>array</code> parameter will get a reference to the whole array, which is handy if you want to modify the elements.

Here's another example:





Q

- 1. Intro to Arrays
- ✓ 2. Donuts to Code
- ✓ 3. Creating an Array
- ✓ 4. Accessing Array Elements

- ✓ 5. Array Index
- ✓ 6. Quiz: UdaciFamily (6-1)
- ✓ 7. Quiz: Building the Crew (6-2)
- ✓ 8. Quiz: The Price is Right (6-3)
- 9. Array Properties and Methods
- ✓ 10. Length
- ✓ 11. Push
- ✓ 12. Pop
- ✓ 13. Splice
- ✓ 14. Quiz: Colors of the Rainbow (6-4)
- ✓ 15. Quiz: Quidditch Cup (6-5)
- ✓ 16. Quiz: Joining the Crew (6-6)
- ✓ 17. Quiz: Quiz: Checking out the Docs ...
- ✓ 18. Array Loops
- ✓ 19. The forEach Loop
- ✓ 20. Quiz: Another Type of Loop (6-8)
- 21. Map
- 22. Quiz: I Got Bills (6-9)
- 23. Arrays in Arrays
- 24. 2D Donut Arrays
- 25. Quiz: Nested Numbers (6-10)
- 26. Lesson 6 Summary

Mentorship

Get support and stay on track

The forEach Loop

});

Prints:

Word 0 in cat,in,hat is cat Word 1 in cat,in,hat is in Word 2 in cat,in,hat is hat

On the next page, you'll do a quiz that uses the <code>forEach()</code> method to modify an array.

console.log("Word " + num + " in " + all.toString() + " is " + word);

NEVT