Iterating over an Array

This lesson will teach you how to iterate over the arrays to access its contents using loops.

There are several ways to browse an array element by element. The first is to use a `for` loop as discussed previously.

```
const movies = ["The Wolf of Wall Street", "Zootopia", "Babysitting"];
for (let i = 0; i < movies.length; i++) {
  console.log(movies[i]);
}
```

The `for` loop runs through each element in the array starting with index 0 all the way up to the length of the array minus 1, which is its last element. Another way is to call the `forEach()` method on the array. It takes as a parameter a *function* that will be applied to each array element.

```
myArray.forEach(myElement => {
  // Use myElement to access each array element one by one
});
```

Here's the previous example, rewritten with this method and a fat arrow function.

```
const movies = ["The Wolf of Wall Street", "Zootopia", "Babysitting"];
movies.forEach(movie => {
  console.log(movie);
});
```

During execution, each array element is passed as a parameter (named `movie` in this example) to the anonymous function associated to `forEach()`. Lastly,

you can use the `for-of` loop, a special kind of loop dealing with iterable objects like arrays. Here is its syntax.

```
for (const myElement of myArray) {
  // Use myElement to access each array element one by one
}
```

Check out the previous example written with a `for-of` loop.

```
const movies = ["The Wolf of Wall Street", "Zootopia", "Babysitting"];
for (const movie of movies) {
  console.log(movie);
}
```