Traversing the Array

When you traverse a partially-filled array, your algorithms must use the effective size as your loop bounds. Here's an example which **computes the highest salary** in the array.

```
double highest{0.0};
if (size > 0)
{
    highest = salaries[0];
    for (size_t i = 1; i < size; ++i) {
        if (salaries[i] > highest) {
            highest = salaries[i];
        }
    }
}
```

Note that you can **only** inspect the elements with an index less than `size`, because the remaining elements have never been set, so their contents are undefined.