

Java Arrays Loop

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Loop Through an Array

You can loop through the array elements with the **for** loop, and use the **length** property to specify how many times the loop should run.

The following example outputs all elements in the **cars** array:

Example

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};
for (int i = 0; i < cars.length; i++) {
    System.out.println(cars[i]);
}
```

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Loop Through an Array with For-Each

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Syntax

```
for (type variable : arrayname) {  
    ...  
}
```

The following example outputs all elements in the **cars** array, using a "**for-each**" loop:

Example

```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford", "Mazda"};  
for (String i : cars) {  
    System.out.println(i);  
}
```

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The example above can be read like this: **for each** **String** element (called **i** - as in index) in **cars**, print out the value of **i**.

If you compare the **for** loop and **for-each** loop, you will see that the **for-each** method is easier to write, it does not require a counter (using the length property), and it is more readable.

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Exercise:

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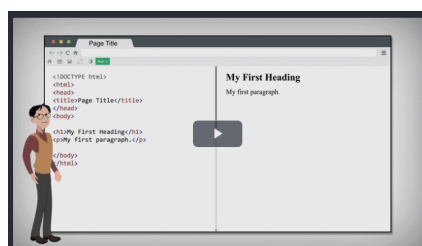
```
String[] cars = {"Volvo", "BMW", "Ford"};
    (String i :    ) {
    System.out.println(i);
}
```

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