Individual Items

Iterate through a series of given elements and print each with the following syntax:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with individual numbers
for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5
do
   echo "Element $i"
done
```

Alternatively, use strings in a space separated list:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with individual strings
for i in "zero" "one" "two" "three" "four" "five"
do
   echo "Element $i"
done
```

Range

Instead of writing a list of individual elements, use the range syntax and indicate the first and last element:

```bash
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with number range
for i in {0..5}
do
      echo "Element $i"
done
```

The range syntax also works for letters. For example:

```
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with letter range
for i in {a..f}
do
        echo "Element $i"
done
```

Range with Increment

Use the range syntax and add the step value to go through the range in intervals.

For example, use the following code to list even numbers:

```
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with range increment numbers
for i in {0..10..2}
do
        echo "Element $i"
done
```

The seq Command

The **seq** command generates a number sequence. Parse the sequence in the Bash script **for** loop as a command to generate a list.

For example:

```
#!/bin/bash
# For loop with seq command
for i in $(seq 0 2 10)
do
   echo "Element $i"
done
```