Arrays Iteration

iteration - motivation

array of numbers that you want to round
to the nearest whole number

```
const decimals = [1.1, 1.6, 2.8, 0.4, 3.5, 1.6];

decimals[0] = Math.round(decimals[0]);
decimals[1] = Math.round(decimals[1]);
decimals[2] = Math.round(decimals[2]);
decimals[3] = Math.round(decimals[3]);
decimals[4] = Math.round(decimals[4]);
decimals[5] = Math.round(decimals[5]);
```

What if we have 100 numbers we want to
round? Or 1,000?

for loops

One of the most common ways to loop is with a for loop.

```
const decimals = [1.1, 1.6, 2.8, 0.4, 3.5, 1.6];

for (let i = 0; i < decimals.length; i++) {
  decimals[i] = Math.round(decimals[i]);
}
```

while loops

```
let decimals = [1.1, 1.6, 2.8, 0.4, 3.5, 1.6];
let j = 0;

while (j < decimals.length) {
  decimals[j] = Math.round(decimals[j]);
  j++;
}
```

do while loops

```
const decimals = [1.1, 1.6, 2.8, 0.4, 3.5, 1.6];
var p = 0;

do {
  decimals[p] = Math.round(decimals[p]);
  p++;
} while (p < decimals.length);
```

looping over strings

Since strings have a length property, we always know at what point to stop looping, just like with arrays.

```
const name = 'elie';

for (let t = 0; t < name.length; t++) {
  console.log(name[t]);
}

// e
// l
// i
// e
```

Exiting out of loops: break

Sometimes we want to exit a loop before it has finished. To do that, we use the word break

```
for (let q = 0; q < 5; q++) {
  if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
    console.log('Breaking out of the loop when q is ' + q);
    break;
  }
  else {
    console.log(i);
  }
}
```

Skipping Iterations: continue

We can also skip the current iteration and continue the loop at the next step in the iteration by using the word continue

```
for (let r = 0; r < 5; r++) {
  if (Math.random() > 0.5) {
    console.log('Skipping the console.log when i is ' + r);
    continue;
  }
  console.log(i);
}
```