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# The foreach Loop

* When writing a for loop that accesses each element of an array once, you will end up writing code like this:
* for(int i = 0; i < myArray.Length; i++)
{
 <do something with myArray[i]>;
}
* In some cases, this code has unnecessary repetition: If you are not using the counter i for anything other than an array index, you still need to declare it, increment it, and write the condition with myArray.Length
* The **foreach loop** is a shortcut that allows you to get rid of the counter variable and the loop condition. It has this syntax:
* foreach(<type> <variableName> in <arrayName>)
{
 <do something with variable>
}
	+ The loop will repeat exactly as many times as there are elements in the array
	+ On each iteration of the loop, the variable will be assigned the next value from the array, in order
	+ The variable must be the same type as the array
* For example, this loop accesses each element of homeworkGrades and computes their sum:
* int sum = 0;
foreach(int grade in homeworkGrades)
{
 sum += grade;
}
	+ The variable grade is declared with type int since homeworkGrades is an array of int
	+ grade has a scope limited to the body of the loop, just like the counter variable i
	+ In successive iterations of the loop grade will have the value homeworkGrades[0], then homeworkGrades[1], and so on, through homeworkGrades[homeworkGrades.Length - 1]
* A foreach loop is **read-only** with respect to the array: The loop’s variable cannot be used to *change* any elements of the array. This code will result in an error:
* foreach(int grade in homeworkGrades)
{
 grade = int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());
}