enumerate() is one of the built-in Python functions. ***It returns an enumerate object***. In our case that object is a list of tuples (immutable lists), each containing a pair of index and value. Look at <http://docs.python.org/library/functions.html?highlight=enumerate#enumerate>

Try the following [in the python labs](http://labs.codecademy.com/4eL#:workspace)  
(here we use another built-in function list([iterable]) which ***returns a list whose items are the same and in the same order as iterable‘s items***).

>>> choices = ['pizza', 'pasta', 'salad', 'nachos']

>>> list(enumerate(choices))

=> [(0, 'pizza'), (1, 'pasta'), (2, 'salad'), (3, 'nachos')]

So, in the for index, item in enumerate(choices): expression index, item is the pair of count, value of each tuple: (0, 'pizza'), (1, 'pasta'), ...

We may easily change the start count/index with help of enumerate(sequence, start=0)

for index, item in enumerate(choices, start = 1):

print index, item

or simply with a number as the second parameter

for index, item in enumerate(choices, 1):

print index, item

in opposite to the lesson's hint

for index, item in enumerate(choices):

print index + 1, item

for index,item in enumerate(data):

try:

validate(item, schema)

sys.stdout.write("Record #{}: OK\n".format(index))

except jsonschema.exceptions.ValidationError as ex:

sys.stderr.write("Record #{}: ERROR\n".format(index))

sys.stderr.write(str(ex) + "\n")