

enumerate()

In this lecture we will learn about an extremely useful built-in function: `enumerate()`. Enumerate allows you to keep a count as you iterate through an object. It does this by returning a tuple in the form (count,element). The function itself is equivalent to:

```
def enumerate(sequence, start=0):  
    n = start  
    for elem in sequence:  
        yield n, elem  
        n += 1
```

Example

```
In [1]: lst = ['a','b','c']  
  
for number,item in enumerate(lst):  
    print number  
    print item
```

```
0  
a  
1  
b  
2  
c
```

`enumerate()` becomes particularly useful when you have a case where you need to have some sort of tracker. For example:

```
In [3]: for count,item in enumerate(lst):  
        if count >= 2:  
            break  
        else:  
            print item
```

```
a  
b
```

Great! You should now have a good understanding of `enumerate` and its potential use cases.