

ENUMERATE()

What is enumerate()?

The enumerate() function adds a counter to an iterable (like a list, tuple, or string). It returns an **enumerate object**, which provides index-element pairs.

Syntax

enumerate(iterable, start=0)

- **iterable**: Any object that supports iteration.
 - **start**: The index value from which counting starts (default is 0).
 - **Returns**: An iterator of (index, element) pairs.
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Code of Enumerate

```
a = ["Geeks", "for", "Geeks"]

for i, name in enumerate(a):
    print(f"Index {i}: {name}")

for index, x in enumerate(a, start=1):
    print(index, x)

a = ['Geeks', 'for', 'Geeks']
b = enumerate(a)
print(next(b)) # (0, 'Geeks')
print(next(b)) # (1, 'for')
```

Difference Between enumerate() and range() ?

FUNCTION	PURPOSE
ENUMERATE()	Returns both index and element
RANGE()	Generates only indices, requires separate element access