Python is a powerful high-level programming language known for its simple syntax and readability. It supports multiple programming paradigms including procedural, object-oriented, and functional programming.

Python is dynamically typed, meaning you don't need to specify variable types explicitly. Some of the commonly used data types are integers, floats, strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries, and sets. Lists are mutable collections of items, while tuples are immutable. Dictionaries store data in key-value pairs and are extremely useful for fast lookups.

Conditional statements like if, elif, and else allow for decision-making in Python. Loops, such as for and while, enable repetitive execution of code blocks. Functions, defined using the 'def' keyword, help modularize and reuse code efficiently.

Exception handling in Python is done using try-except blocks, which help catch and manage errors during execution. For instance, attempting to divide a number by zero will raise a ZeroDivisionError, which can be handled gracefully using these blocks.

Python also supports object-oriented programming. A class in Python acts as a blueprint for creating objects. Each class can have attributes and methods. The __init__ method initializes object attributes, and self is used to refer to instance variables.

Modules are separate Python files containing definitions and functions that can be imported into other scripts to promote code reuse. Python also provides built-in libraries for file handling, regular expressions, and working with JSON, making it a versatile tool for various applications.