Python's built-in data structures

- Lists

- Tuples

- Dictionaries

- Sets

- Strings (storing multiple characters)

- Integers (using bit operations)

- Generators/iterators

Lists

- Have already seen them before: A = [1, 2, 3, 4]

- O(1) access, like arrays, O(1) appends, O(1) to remove from the end

- O(n) insert/delete if not at the end (if deleting from the front, need to shift n elements backwards to fill those indices)

- Implemented using fixed-size arrays, and backing arrays are reallocated when necessary

  - Similar idea to sets