The main data structures in Python are strings, lists, tuples, dictionaries, and sets.

List: Arbitrary number of elements (even zero) that are stored in sequential order, separated by commas and written between bracket. Values are assigned to elements of a list by indexing or by slicing. Also modify a list by using mutating methods append, extend, insert, remove, pop, reverse, and sort. Function range creates numeric ranges automatically.

Tuple: A tuple is fixed length, immutable, and ordered container, separated by commas and written between parentheses.

Dictionary: Dynamic, unordered container and instead of using integers to access the elements of the container, it uses keys to access the stored values.

Sets: Dynamic, unordered container. It works a bit like dictionary, but only the keys are stored and it can be stored only once.

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Map and Lambda functions:

The map function gets a list and a function as parameters, and it returns a new list whose elements are elements of the original list transformed by the parameter function.

The lambda expression is used to define a function with no name and has the form lambda param1, param2, ... : expression, where after the lambda keyword you list the parameters of the function, and after the colon is the expression that uses the parameters to compute the return value of the function.

The standard library of Python consists of hundreds of modules and the most common standard modules are re, math, random, os, sys