In Python, there are several built-in data types that are used to represent different kinds of information. Some of the most commonly used data types are:

1. Integers - This data type represents whole numbers, both positive and negative.
2. Floats - This data type represents real numbers, which can have decimal points.
3. Strings - This data type represents a sequence of characters, which can include letters, numbers, and symbols.
4. Booleans - This data type represents true or false values, which are used in logical expressions.
5. Lists - This data type represents a collection of values, which can be of any type and can be modified.
6. Tuples - This data type represents an ordered collection of values, which can be of any type and cannot be modified.
7. Sets - This data type represents an unordered collection of unique values, which can be of any type.
8. Dictionaries - This data type represents a collection of key-value pairs, where each key is associated with a value of any type.
9. None - This data type represents the absence of a value and is often used as a placeholder.

In Python, the data types can be classified into two categories: primitive and non-primitive data types.

Primitive data types are those that are pre-defined in the language and are considered basic building blocks of any programming language. These include:

1. Integers
2. Floats
3. Booleans
4. None

Non-primitive data types are those that are derived from primitive data types and are often used to represent complex data structures. These include:

1. Strings
2. Lists
3. Tuples
4. Sets
5. Dictionaries