In Python, there are different types of data types that are used to represent different kinds of data. These data types are categorized as either primitive or non-primitive data types.

1 Numbers: Numbers in Python can be integers (int), floating-point numbers (float), or complex numbers (complex). Integers are whole numbers, while floating-point numbers have decimal places. Complex numbers have a real part and an imaginary part.

2 Strings: Strings (str) are used to represent textual data. They are sequences of characters that can be enclosed in single or double quotes.

3 Booleans: Booleans (bool) can have one of two values: True or False. They are used to represent logical values.

4. Lists: Lists (list) are used to store a collection of items, which can be of different data types. They are ordered and mutable, which means their elements can be changed after they are created.

5 Tuples: Tuples (tuple) are similar to lists, but they are immutable, meaning their elements cannot be changed after they are created.

6 Sets: Sets (set) are used to store a collection of unique items. They are unordered and mutable.

7 Dictionaries: Dictionaries (dict) are used to store a collection of key-value pairs. They are unordered and mutable.

In summary, the primitive data types in Python are: int, float, complex, str, and bool.