Sure, here's a list of some common data types in Python along with examples:

1. **Integers (`int`):** Whole numbers without decimal points.

age = 25

quantity = -10

2. **Floating-Point Numbers (`float`):** Numbers with decimal points.

pi = 3.14159

price = 99.99

3. **Strings (`str`):** Ordered sequence of characters enclosed in single or double quotes.

name = "Alice"

message = 'Hello, world!'

4. **Boolean (`bool`):** Represents the truth values `True` or `False`.

is_student = True

has_car = False

5. **Lists (`list`):** Ordered, mutable collection of items, enclosed in square brackets.

colors = ['red', 'green', 'blue']

numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

6**. Tuples (`tuple`):** Ordered, immutable collection of items, enclosed in parentheses.

coordinates = (10, 20)

rgb_values = (255, 128, 0)

7. **Dictionaries (`dict`):** Unordered collection of key-value pairs, enclosed in curly braces.

person = {'name': 'Bob', 'age': 30, 'city': 'New York'}

grades = {'Math': 90, 'English': 85, 'Science': 78}

8. **Sets (`set`):** Unordered collection of unique items, enclosed in curly braces.

unique_numbers = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

vowels = {'a', 'e', 'i', 'o', 'u'}

9. **NoneType (`None`):** Represents the absence of a value or a null value.

result = None

10. **Bytes (`bytes`):** Immutable sequence of bytes.

data = b'Hello'

11. **Bytearrays (`bytearray`):** Mutable sequence of bytes.

buffer = bytearray(b'Python')

12. **Complex Numbers (`complex`):** Represents numbers with real and imaginary parts.

z = 3 + 4j

These are some of the fundamental data types in Python. Python is a dynamically typed language, which means you don't need to explicitly declare the data type of a variable; it is inferred based on the value assigned to it.