**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.