

There are different types of data types in Python. Some built-in Python data types are:

1. Numeric data types:

Integers (int): Whole numbers, both positive and negative. Example: 123, -456

Floating Point (float): Numbers with a decimal point. Example: 3.14, -0.001

2. String data types:

Strings (str): A sequence of characters. Example: "Hello, World!", 'Python'

3. Boolean type:

Booleans (bool): Represents either True or False. Example: True, False

4. Sequence types:

Lists (list): Ordered collection of items (can be of mixed data types). Example: [1, 2, 3, 4], ['apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

Tuples (tuple): Ordered, immutable collection of items. Example: (1, 2, 3), ('a', 'b')

Range (range): A sequence of numbers, used commonly in loops. Example: range(5) (gives 0, 1, 2, 3, 4)

5. Set data types:

Sets (set): Unordered collection of unique items. Example: {1, 2, 3}, {'apple', 'banana'}

Frozensets (frozenset): Immutable version of sets. Example: frozenset([1, 2, 3, 3])

6. Mapping data type:

Dictionaries (dict): Unordered collection of key-value pairs.

Example: {'name': 'John', 'age': 25, 'is_student': False}

7. Byte data types:

Bytes (bytes): Sequence of bytes. Example: b'Hello'

Bytearray (bytearray): Mutable sequence of bytes. Example: bytearray([65, 66, 67]) (equivalent to b'ABC')

Memoryview (memoryview): Memory view object of given argument. Example: memoryview(b'Hello')