In Python, you don’t need to explicitly declare the data type (such as int or float) when defining a variable.

The language is dynamically typed, meaning that the data type of a variable is determined at runtime.

This is in contrast to statically typed languages where you must declare the data type of a variable before using it.

So, in Python, you can simply write:

Python

```
x = 5  # integer
y = 3.14  # float
```

Python will automatically infer the data type based on the assigned value.

This flexibility is one of the features that makes Python code concise and easy to write.

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