Two methods of sorting the lists

1. one is **in-place sorting** using **sort()**
2. another way is to use **sorted()** that is **not an in-place sorting**.

The **difference** is that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sort() | sorted() |
| It will change the original list | It will return a new list without change the original list |
| Works only on lists | Work on any iterable  such as lists, tuples, dictionaries, and others. |
| If you want to save space and memory, then you should use sort(). | If you want to keep the original record, then you should use sorted(). |

The sorted() function can accept three parameters: the iterable, the key, and reverse. **sorted(iterable, key, reverse)**

**Note**: No matter what iterable is passed in to the sorted() function, it always returns a list.

***Python internally used TIM SORT algorithm.***

A screenshot of a computer

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