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

* when using sort(), you will change the original list,

while sorted() will return a new list without change the original list.

* In contrast to the sort() method which only works on lists,

the sorted() function can work on any iterable, such as lists, tuples, dictionaries, and others.

Choosing which one to use highly depends on the practical situation.

If you want to keep the original record, then you should use sorted().

If you want to save space and memory, then you should use sort().

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.

A screenshot of a computer

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