A (proper) total weighting of a graph $G$ is a mapping $\phi : V(G) \cup E(G) \to R$ such that any edge $uv$ of $G$, $\sum_{e \in E(u)} \phi(e) + \phi(u) \neq \sum_{e \in E(v)} \phi(e) + \phi(v)$. A total weighting $\phi$ with $\phi(v) = 0$ for all vertices $v$ is called an edge weighting. The well-known 1-2-3 conjecture says that every graph with no isolated edges has a 3-edge weighting, i.e., an edge weighting using weights 1,2,3. Berry, Dalal, McDiarmid, Reed, and Thomason proved that every graph with no isolated edges has a 30-edge weighting. This upper bound 30 was reduced subsequently to 16 (by Addario-Berry, Dalal, and Reed), 13 (by Wang and Yu), and 5 (by Kalkowski, Karoński, and Pfender). Przybyło and Woźniak conjectured that every graph has a 2-total weighting, and proved that every graph has a 11-total weighting. Kalkowski made a breakthrough and proved that every graph $G$ has a total weighting $\phi$ with $\phi(v) \in \{1,2\}$ for $v \in V(G)$ and $\phi(e) \in \{1,2,3\}$ for $e \in E(G)$. This talk discusses the list version of total weighting. A graph $G$ is called $(k, k')$-choosable if for any list assignment $L$ which assigns to each vertex $k$ permissible weights, and to each edge $k'$ permissible weights, there is a total weighting $\phi$ with $\phi(v) \in L(v)$ and $\phi(e) \in L(e)$, for $v \in V(G)$ and $e \in E(G)$. Wong and Zhu conjectured that every graph with no isolated edges is $(1,3)$-choosable, and every graph is $(2,2)$-choosable. This talk survey some progress on these conjectures. In particular, we shall prove that every graph is $(2,3)$-choosable.