Data Structures Lab 6 Document

* For this lab, I decided to have the smallerBigger() method keep track of three indices when looping through the list. The indices keep track of track of where an element of the list might not belong in that part of the list. After looping through the list, the elements at those indices are swapped.
* Calling the sort method on the ordered list was faster than calling the sort method on a list that wasn’t in order, even though the ordered list that I used in the test had more elements than the non-ordered list. More specifically, the non-ordered list took 560600 ns while the ordered list took 113200 ns. That being said, the non-ordered list was not even sorted correctly, because I couldn’t get the sort() method to actually work correctly.
* Similarly, a randomly generated list with 20 elements ended up taking longer to sort than either pre-determined list. More specifically, the time it took was 763300 ns. Unless the list is a randomly-generated ordered list, the sort() method probably doesn’t work correctly.