1 Exercise: Making Selection Sort Recursive

It is possible to program our selection sort function recursively, rather than using a `for` loop. Here is how you should look at it:

```
Selection Sort:
1. If the length of the list is 1, end.
2. Find smallest element in array.
3. Swap smallest element with first element.
4. Apply selection sort to the array starting at the second element.
```

This, and the earlier exercises should contain enough information for you to write the function recursively. Note that when you call the function recursively, you need to pass a pointer pointing to the second element of the array, and specify the length of the array to be one less than what it is (in the current call, that is).

2 Leftovers

2.1 `strcpy`

Write an implementation of the `strcpy` function called `mystrcpy` which copies one string onto the other. Check that it really works.

2.2 `strcat`

Write an implementation of the `strcat` function called `mystrcat` which appends one string to the end of the other. Check that it works properly.