5) (10 pts) ALG (Sorting)

For this question, implement the (very slow) sorting algorithm described below:

1. Randomly choose two array indexes, i and j, with i < j. (If i and j are equal, choose again.)
2. If array[i] > array[j], swap the two values.
3. Check if the array is sorted. If it's not, go back to step 1. If it is, return.

Recall that the function call `rand()` returns a random non-negative integer, so `rand()%n` will equal a random integer in between 0 and n-1.

```
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <time.h>

int min(int a, int b) {if (a < b) return a; return b;}
int max(int a, int b) {if (a > b) return a; return b;}

void randomSort(int* array, int length) {




}
```