Fill in the blanks:

1) +=, /=, and %= are examples of compound assignment operators.

2) The three looping constructs in C# are for, while, and. DO-WHILE.

3) You can exit a loop early with the break statement.

4) If your code may throw an exception, you can wrap it in a try block and handle the exception in a catch block.

5) You signal an exception with the throw keyword.

6) You can write an “if” statement inline using the ?: operator.

7) To ensure a statement will always run, irrespective of whether an exception is thrown, you can put it in a finally block following a try block.