*Compound Assignment and Iteration*

1. \*=, /=, and += are examples of compound assignment operators. Is != a compound assignment operator?

No, != is a Boolean relational operator that evaluates whether one statement is ‘not equal to’ another statement.

1. If you want your loop to run at least once, which looping construct should you use?

Do Loop (aka do-while loop)

1. How does the continue keyword differ between a for loop and a do or while loop?

In the do and while loop, the increment (i++) must come before the continue statement because the continue statement passes the program control to the conditional tests. But in a for loop, the continue statement causes the conditional test and increment portions of the loop to execute.

*Methods, Scope, and Conditionals*

1. Write an expression-bodied method that multiplies an int parameter by itself and returns the result.

public int multiplyYourself(int param) => param \* param;

1. Write a normal method that multiplies an int parameter by itself and returns the result if the parameter’s initial value is greater than 0. Otherwise, return 0.

public int multiplyThyself(int param)

{  
 if (param > 0)  
 {  
 int squared = param \* param;  
 return squared;  
 }  
 else  
 return 0;  
}