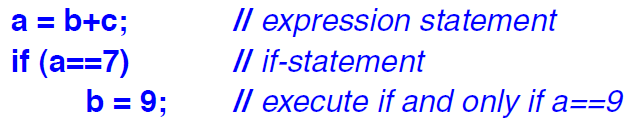
* **Introduction –**
* C++ offers a conventional and flexible set of statements.
* An expression becomes a statement when a semicolon is added at the end.
* Unlike an expression, a statement does not have a value.



* A compiler may reorder code to improve performance as long as the result is identical to that of simple order of execution.
* A semicolon is by itself a statement, an empty statement.
* A (possibly empty) sequence of statements within braces {} is called a ***block*** or ***compound*** statement.
* ***Declaration:*** A statement where there is no assignment statement or procedure-call statement.
* ***Expression:*** Assignments and functions are called expressions.
* ***for-init-statement:*** Must be either a declaration or an expression statement.
* ***for-init-declaration:*** Must be a declaration of a single uninitialised variable.