

# Statements

Cairo is an expression-oriented language, where most syntax productions producing values or causing effects when evaluated are expressions. Many expressions can nest within each other, and sequence of evaluation is driven by precedence and associativity rules. There are not a lot of statements kinds, which role is limited to containing explicitly sequential [expression evaluation](#) and declaring [items](#) and [variables](#) in [code blocks](#). The kinds of statements are: \* [Expression statement](#) \* [Let statement](#) \* [Return statement](#) \* [Break statement](#).

## Semicolons

Statements are usually separated with a semicolon (;). Extraneous semicolons are ignored. Semicolons after last statement in code block may be omitted and have a separate semantic meaning as it makes the statement define returned value of enclosing code block (see [code blocks](#) for more details).

[5.5 Naming conventions](#) [6.1 Let statement](#)