

## Exercise 5.1

A null statement is the statement `;` doing nothing. We might use a null statement when a statement is required but the logic of our program doesn't (for example in a `for` or `while` loop).

## Exercise 5.2

A block is a sequence of statement surrounded by a pair of curly braces. We might use a block when we want multiple statements but the language only accept one (for example in an `if`, `while`, or `for` statement).

## Exercise 5.3

```
// comma_replacing_block.cpp

#include <iostream>

int main()
{
    int sum = 0, val = 1;

    while (val <= 10)
        sum += val, ++val;

    std::cout << "Sum of 1 to 10 inclusive is "
              << sum << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

This rewrite diminishes the readability of this code because we are hiding multiples statements inside one statement, it's better to use a block.