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A statement is a document sent by your bank that records all transactions on your account between two specified dates, usually over a period of one month. The statement shows all transactions that occurred and which were recorded by the bank during that period.Deeper definitionStatements represent a formal record of all transactions on a bank account. These include: Salary deposits. Cash deposits. Check payments. Debit card payments. Cash withdrawals. Service charges. Fees. Direct debits. The statement usually, but not always, covers a period of one month. The statement will start with an opening balance, list all transactions chronologically and end with a closing balance. This represents the current balance of your account, as reflected on the bank's books on the closing date.Not every transaction made during that period may appear because of inherent delays that occur. For example, if you posted a check in the mail, the amount will only be debited from your account when that check is deposited into the payee's bank account and is cleared.When you receive your statement, you should check it against the transactions you have made. If there are any discrepancies, contact your bank as quickly as possible, especially if money has been withdrawn from your account. Also look out for unexpected fees and challenge them if they aren't right.Although you can receive statements in the post, many banks have switched to electronic statements. This has the advantage of receiving your statement earlier, and it saves paper. However, it's essential you open the statement, verify it and save or print it. Statement exampleStephanie has a checking account with her local credit union. Recently, she switched to online banking because the advertised fees were lower. When she receives her statement, she notices she has been charged substantial transaction fees on four occasions in the last month. She contacts her bank who informs her these were teller fees from over-the-counter cash deposits after being paid at her part-time job. The bank advises her to use the auto teller cash deposit facility, which is cheaper.Are you concerned your bank fees are too high? Use Bankrate's savings and checking account comparison to find the account with the lowest charges. This site is not available in your country Cancer Topics Cardiovascular Health — see Heart Disease Careers Caregivers CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) Celiac Disease Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) Cerebral Palsy Cervical Cancer CFS (Chronic Fatigue Syndrome) Chartered Value Exchanges (Archived) Chemical Emergencies Chickenpox (Varicella Disease) Chickenpox Vaccination Child Abuse and Neglect Child Care Child Health Child Safety Child Support Enforcement Child Trafficking Child Welfare Information Gateway Childbirth Childhood Diseases & Conditions Childhood Obesity Children Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) Chlamydia (Chlamydia trachomatis Disease) Chronic Disease Prevention Chronic Fatigue Syndrome (CFS) Chronic Fatigue Syndrome Advisory Committee (CFSAC) Chronic Pain Management Civil Rights Civil Rights, Frequently Asked Questions Clinical Trials CMS (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services) Cold, Common Colorectal (Colon) Cancer Commissioned Corps Community Health Centers Community Services Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) Compare Dialysis Facilities Compare Home Health Agencies Compare Hospitals Compare Nursing Homes Complementary and Alternative Medicine Concussion Consumer Information and Insurance Oversight, Office of Contacting HHS Resources Contract Information Coping with Chronic Illness Coping with Disasters Cosmetics Cost of Health Care Coverage to Care Crohn's Disease — see Inflammatory Bowel Disease Cybersecurity Incident Information Other A-Z Indexes in HHS Programs consist of sections or blocks of instructions that sit idle until they are needed. When needed, the program moves to the appropriate section to accomplish a task. While one section of code is busy, the other sections are inactive. Control statements are how programmers indicate which sections of code to use at specific times. Control statements are elements in the source code that control the flow of program execution. They include blocks using { and } brackets, loops using for, while and do while, and decision-making using if and switch. There's also goto. There are two types of control statements: conditional and unconditional. At times, a program needs to execute depending on a particular condition. Conditional statements are executed when one or more conditions are satisfied. The most common of these conditional statements is the if statement, which takes the form: if (condition) { statement(s); } This statement executes whenever the condition is true. C++ uses many other conditional statements including: if-else: An if-else statement operates on an either/or basis. One statement is executed if the condition is true; another is executed if the condition is false. if-else if-else: This statement chooses one of the statements available depending on the condition. If no conditions are true, the else statement at the end is executed. while: While repeats a statement as long as a given statement is true. do while: A do while statement is similar to a while statement with the addition that the condition is checked at the end. for: A for statement repeats a statement as long as the condition is satisfied. Unconditional control statements do not need to satisfy any condition. They immediately move control from one part of the program to another part. Unconditional statements in C++ include: goto: A goto statement directs control to another part of the program. break: A break statement terminates a loop (a repeated structure) continue: A continue statement is used in loops to repeat the loop for the next value by transferring control back to the beginning of the loop and ignoring the statements that come after it. An instruction written in a high-level language. A statement directs the computer to perform a specified action. A single statement in a high-level language can represent several machine-language instructions. Programs consist of statements and expressions. An expression is a group of symbols that represent a value.

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