Exercise 1c - If- and else-statements

There is also a third option to the if-else-statements which is called the elif-statement. Please see the following example:

```cpp
int number_of_volvos = 6;

int number_of_teslas = 6;


if (number_of_volvos < number_of_teslas)

{

    std::cout << "You should buy more Volvos!";

}
else if (number_of_volvos == number_of_teslas)

{

    std::cout << "You have the same number cars";

}
else

{

    std::cout << "You have enough Volvos for now.";

}
```

The program will first check whether the if-statement is true or not.

If it is false (like it is in this case) it will then check the elif-statement instead.

If the elif-statement is true, we will print whatever is in that section and then finish the program.

However if the elif-statement also is false, we then enter the else-statement.

You can have as many elif-statements as you want and it is optional whether you want to have an else-statement at the end or not.

Exercise 1c

Write the code above and change the number_of_volvos and number_of_teslas so it will print out all the three different printouts