Conditionals (if/elif/else)

- Start a conditional clause with **if**, then a statement, then a colon **:**

- Remember: indentation has meaning in Python!

- The body of each clause is indented to the right

- Use **elif** for else if, and **else** for the default

- Both of these are at the same indentation level as **if**

```python
if my_number > 10:
    print("Your number is bigger than 10.")
elif my_number < 10:    # This elif clause is optional.
    print("Your number is smaller than 10.")
else:                   # This is optional too.
    print("Your number is exactly 10.")
```

Exercise: sleep_in

```
sleep_in(False, False) # => True
sleep_in(True, False) # => False
sleep_in(False, True) # => True
```

- Write a function **sleep_in** with two parameters

- The first parameter is whether or not it's a weekday

- The second parameter is whether or not it's a holiday

- The function returns whether or not you can sleep in late that day

- If it's not a weekday or a holiday, it must be a weekend: you can sleep in! (function returns **True**)

- If it's a weekday but not a holiday, it returns **False** (you can't sleep in)

- If it's not a weekday and it's a holiday, it returns **True**, so you can sleep in