Maths and Booleans

```
# Maths
1 + 1   # => 2
8 - 1   # => 7
10 * 2  # => 20
35 / 5  # => 7.0
7 % 3   # => 1
```

```
# Booleans
True   # => True
False  # => False
not True   # => False
not False  # => True
True and False  # => False
False or True   # => True
```

- Python has the usual maths operators like other languages
- Integers are whole numbers, floats are decimals
- Integers are coerced to floats on division
- The modulo **%** operator returns the remainder after division, and is surprisingly useful!
- Booleans are **True** and **False** (note the capital letters)
- Boolean operators are **and, not, or** (note the lower-case letters)

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**

```
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.")
```