

{If} va {else} C++ da qo'llash

Amaliy mashg'ulot

Amaliy mashg'uloatning maqsadi

Hisoblash va tanlash imkonini beruvchi
dastur skriptini yasash imkonini beruvchi
operatorlar bilan ishlash ko'nikmasiga ega
bo'lish.

If va **else** operatorlari ishlash funksiyasi bilan
tanishish



{If} operatori

{If}- [eng.agar] bu mantiq operatsiyasi hisoblanadi bunda bir shart berilishi va u jarayon ms kelganida ishga tushishi bilan izohlanadi

Namuna:

```
if (variable1 > variable2)
```

- operator
- qiymat 1
- mantiq sharti (<,>,<=,>=,==,!=)
- qiymat 2

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7
8     int variable1 = 0;
9     int variable2 = 0;
10
11     cout << "birinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
12     cin >> variable1;
13     cout << "ikkinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
14     cin >> variable2;
15
16     //olingan qiymatlarni solishtirish
17     // birinchi qiymat ikkinchisidan kata bo'lsa - habar yoziladi
18     // mos kelmasa habar berilmaydi
19     // so'ngra if operatori ishga tushadi
20     if (variable1 > variable2)
21     {
22         cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: birinchi qiymat
                ikkinchisidan katta\n";
23     }
```

```
25     // agar bu amal mos kelmasa keyingi if ga murojat qilinadi.
26     if (variable1 < variable2)
27     {
28         cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: ikkinchi qiymat
                birinchisidan katta\n";
29     }
30     // tenglikga solishtirishni == amali bilan amalga oshiramiz
31     // agar variable1 = variable2, teglik deb qabul qilinadi
32     // variable2 ikki orasida == variable1 beriladi
33     if (variable1 == variable2)
34     {
35         cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: qiymatlar teng\n";
36     }
37     return 0;
38 }
```

Namuna

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7
8     int variable1 = 0;
9     int variable2 = 0;
10
11     cout << "birinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
12     cin >> variable1;
13     cout << "ikkinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
14     cin >> variable2;
15 }
```

if (variable1 > variable2)

An orange arrow points from the 'variable1' part of the 'if' statement to the declaration 'int variable1 = 0;'. A purple arrow points from the 'variable2' part of the 'if' statement to the declaration 'int variable2 = 0;'. The greater-than sign in the 'if' statement is green.

```
16 //olingan qiymatlarni solishtirish
17 // birinchi qiymat ikkinchisidan kata bo'lsa - habar yoziladi
18 // mos kelmasa habar berilmaydi
19 // so'ngra if operatori ishga tushadi
20 if (variable1 > variable2)
21 {
22     cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: birinchi qiymat
        ikkinchisidan katta\n";
23 }
```

if (variable1 > variable2)

** Eslatma: birinchi holatda if operatori bajarilmaganda keying {} qovusta berilgan jarayon ishga tushadi.*

```
25 // agar bu amal mos kelmasa keyingi if ga murojat qilinadi.
26 if (variable1 < variable2)
27 {
28     cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: ikkinchi qiymat
        birinchisidan katta\n";
29 }
30 // tenglikga solishtirishni == amali bilan amalga oshiramiz
31 // agar variable1 = variable2, teglik deb qabul qilinadi
32 // variable2 ikki orasida == variable1 beriladi
33 if (variable1 == variable2)
34 {
35     cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: qiymatlar teng\n";
36 }
37     return 0;
38 }
```



Start#1

{else} operatori

{else}- [eng.yoki] belegilangan shartlar bajarilmagan holda bajarilishi

kerak bo'lgan amalni kiritish operatori

Namuna: **if** (**variable1** > **variable2**)

cout <<

else (**variable1** < **variable2**)

cout <<

else if (**variable1** < **variable2**)

■ -operator

■ -qiymat 1

■ - mantiq sharti (<,>,<=,>=,==,!=)

■ -qiymat 2

{else} operatori ishlatilishi avfzaligi

{else} ishlatilganidan so'ng {} orqali sikilni yopish talab etilmaydi va bir yagona oqimda barcha berilgan shartlarni bajarish va script hajmini qisqartirish mumkin



Namuna

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7
8     int variable1 = 0;
9     int variable2 = 0;
10
11     cout << "birinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
12     cin >> variable1;
13     cout << "ikkinchi qiymatni kiriting: ";
14     cin >> variable2;
15     --
```

```
16     if (variable1 > variable2) // как и в первом примере
17         cout << "\nsolishtirish batijasi:birinchi qiymat
18             kattaroq\n";
19     else if (variable1 < variable2) // agar variable1 <
20         variable2
21         cout << "\nsolishtirish batijasi:ikkinchi qiymat
22             kattaroq\n";
23     else // bundan tashqari
24         cout << "\nsolishtirish natijasi: qiymatlar teng\n"
25             ;
26     return 0;
27 }
```

#Uylga vazifa

- Berilgan kodlar yordamida insoning tug'ilgan yiliga asosan kimning Yoshi kattaroq ekanligini bilish dasturini tuzib kelish.