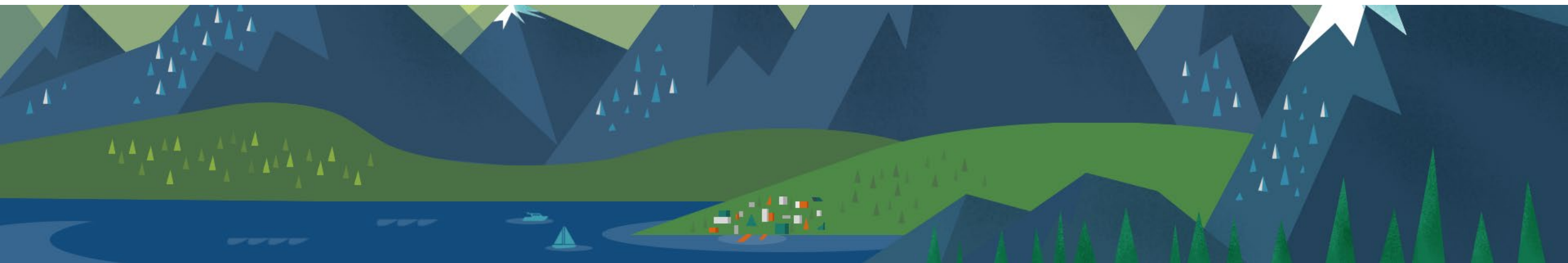




Qatorlar bilan ishlash uchun C++da funksiyalari



Amaliy mashg'ulotning maqsadi

- C++da qatorlar bilan ishlash ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lish.
- C++ da `strlen()`, `strcat()` funksiyalari bilan tanishib chiqish va ularni qo'llash ko'nikmasiga ega bo'lish

strlen() ([eng]:length – uzunlik)

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7     char ourStr[128] = ""; // qatorni saqlab qolish uchun
8     cout << "128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin:\n";
9     cin.getline(ourStr, 128);
10    int amountOfSymbol = 0; // simvolar hisoblagichi
11    while (ourStr[amountOfSymbol] != '\0')
12    {
13        amountOfSymbol++;
14    }
15    cout << "satr \"" << ourStr << "\" umumiy simvolar berilgan
16        satrda "
17        << amountOfSymbol << " simvolni tashkil qiladi!\n\n";
18    return 0;
19 }
```

/tmp/jVNt78Xw4f.o

128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin:

207 guruh talabalari yalqov berilgan kodlarni daftarga yozishga erinadi
satr "207 guruh talabalari yalqov berilgan kodlarni daftarga yozishga
erinadi" umumiy simvolar berilgan satrda 71 simvolni tashkil
qiladi!

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7
8     char ourStr[128] = ""; // qatorni saqlab qolish uchun
9
10    cout << "128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin:\n";
11    cin.getline(ourStr, 128);
12
13    int amountOfSymbol = 0; // simvolar hisoblagichi
14    while (ourStr[amountOfSymbol] != '\0')
15    {
16        amountOfSymbol++;
17    }
18
19    cout << "satr \"\" << ourStr << "\" umumiy simvolar berilgan satrda \"
20        << amountOfSymbol << " simvolni tashkil qiladi!\n\n";
21
22    return 0;
23 }
```

13-17 qatorgacham foydalanuvchi tomonidan kiritilgan (istalgan miqdordagi char ourStr[] da berilgan chegaragacha)

Simvolar hisobida **ourStr** [**amountOfSymbol**] aniqlanganida unda /0 simvoli mavjudligi sababli **amountOfSymbol** hisoblagichi ortishdan to'xtaydi

strlen()

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7     char ourStr[128] = ""; // satrlarni saqlab qolish
8     cout << "satr kiriting (128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin
9         ):\n";
10    cin.getline(ourStr, 128);
11    cout << "qator \\" << ourStr << "\" - "
12        << strlen(ourStr) << " simvoldan tashkil topgan!\n\n";
13    return 0;
}
```

```
/tmp/gYSVw7SpK5.o
satr kiriting (128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin):
207 guruh talabalari yalqov berilgan kodlarni yozishga erinadi
qator "207 guruh talabalari yalqov berilgan kodlarni yozishga erinadi"
- 62 simvoldan tashkil topgan!
```



- Berilgan kodning satrlar miqdori nisbatan kamroq

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
7     char ourStr[128] = ""; // satrlarni saqlab qolish
8     cout << "satr kiriting (128 simvolgacham kiritishingiz mumkin
9         ): \n";
10    cin.getline(ourStr, 128);
11    cout << "qator \\" << ourStr << "\" - "
12        << strlen(ourStr) << " simvoldan tashkil topgan! \n\n";
13    return 0;
14 }
```

Cout chiqish qismida biz **strlen** ga berdik shuning hisobiga hisob amalga oshirildi bunda /0 smvol hisobiga olinmagan

strcat()

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 using namespace std;
3 int main()
4 {
5     setlocale(LC_ALL, "eng");
6     char someText1[64] = "TIIAME-NRU!";
7     char someText2[] = "Harvord in Uzbekistan!";
8     cout << "qator someText1- \"" << someText1 << "\" \n";
9     cout << "qator someText2- \"" << someText2 << "\" \n\n";
10    int count1 = 0;
11    while (someText1[count1] != 0)
12    {
13        count1++;
14    }
15    int count2 = 0;
16    while (someText2[count2] != 0)
17    {
18        someText1[count1] = someText2[count2];
19        count1++;
20        count2++;
21    }
22    cout << " someText1 qatori someText2 bilan birlashtirilganda -\n\"" <<
23        someText1 << "\" \n\n";
24    return 0;
}
```

birinchi qator indekslanishi '\0'

birinchi qator tugashini aniqlash

Ikkinchi qatorning boshlanish identifikatori

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include <cstring>
3 using namespace std;
4 int main()
5 {
6     setlocale(LC_ALL, "rus");
7     char someText1[64] = "TIIAME_NRU!";
8     char someText2[] = "Harvard in Uzbekistan!";
9     cout << " someText1 - \"\" << someText1 << "\" \n";
10    cout << " someText2 - \"\" << someText2 << "\" \n\n";
11    strcat(someText1 , someText2); // someText2 funksiyaga
12    cout << "someText1 + someText2= -\n\"\" << someText1
13    << "\" \n\n";
14    return 0;
15 }
```

Strcat funksiyasi yordamida someText1 berilgan /0 tugashi someText2 ning boshlanish vazifasini bajarib keladi

Vazifa

- `someText1`-talabanning ismi
- `someText2`-talabanning familiyasi
- `someText1` va `someText2` birlashtiring
- Berilgan umumlashtirilgan tekst simvolarni umumiy hajmini hisoblang

