

**PYTHON DASTURLASH TILIDA WHILE SIKL OPERATORI****Alimova Rayhon Abdug‘afforovna**

Termiz davlat universiteti Axborot texnologiyalari fakulteti talabasi

**Annotatsiya:** Ushbu maqolada while sikl operatori haqida bayon qilingan, bir nechta dasturlar while sikl operatoridan foydalanib, python dasturlash tilida yozildi.

**Kalit so‘zlar:** python, sikl, while, break, if, else, shart, operator.

Python dasturlash muhitida while sikl operatorining qo‘llanilishi va u haqida ba’zi ma’lumotlarni keltirib o‘tamiz.

While so‘zi ingliz tilidan "toki" yoki "gacha" deb tarjima qilinadi. Operator while shartli sikl operatori deyiladi, siklga kirishda oldin shartli ifoda hisoblanadi, agar uning qiymati noldan farqli bo‘lsa sikl tanasi bajariladi. Shundan so‘ng shartli ifodani hisoblash va sikl tanasi operatorlarini bajarish, shartli ifoda qiymati nolga teng bo‘lguncha davom etadi. Takrorlanishlar soni oldindan aniq bo‘lmaganda va qandaydir shartga bog‘liq bo‘lganda while operatoridan foydalanamiz. While takrorlash operatorining sintaksisi quyidagicha:

**while <shart>:****<operatorlar>**

Bu yerda shart rost bo‘lganda operatorlar qismi bajariladi.

Break operatori yordamida ma’lum bir shartni tekshirish va while sikli bajarilishini to‘xtatib qo‘yish mumkin.

Pythonda while operatori yordamida quyidagi masalalarining dasturlarini tuzamiz.

1 – masala. “Salom universitet” so‘zini 5 marta chiqaruvchi dastur tuzing.

The screenshot shows a code editor window titled 'main.py'. The code is as follows:

```
1 i=1
2 while i<=5:
3     print("Salom universitet")
4     i+=1
```

To the right of the code editor, there is a terminal window showing the output of the script:

```
Salom universitet
Salom universitet
Salom universitet
Salom universitet
Salom universitet
```

2 – masala. 1 dan 8 gacha bo‘lgan sonlarning kvadratini chiqaruvchi dastur tuzing.

```
main.py
1 i=1
2 while i<=8:
3     print(i*i)
4     i+=1
5
```

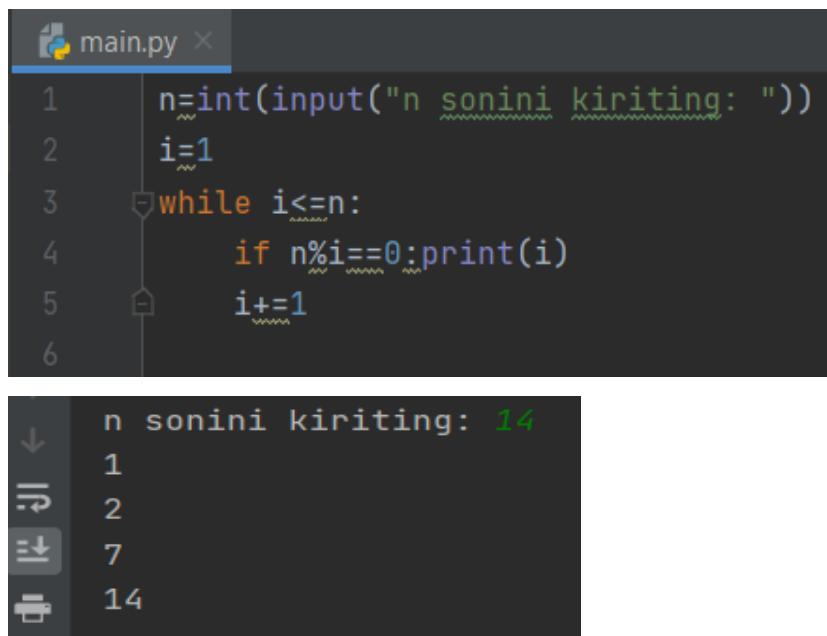
1
4
9
16
25
36
49
64

3 – masala. 1 dan n gacha bo‘lgan sonlarning yig‘idisini hisoblovchi dastur tuzing.

```
main.py
1 n=int(input("n sonini kirititing: "))
2 s=0
3 i=1
4 while i<=n:
5     s=s+i
6     i+=1
7 print(s)
```

```
n sonini kirititing: 4
10
```

4 – masala. n sonini barcha qoldiqsiz bo‘luvchilarini topuvchi dastur tuzing.



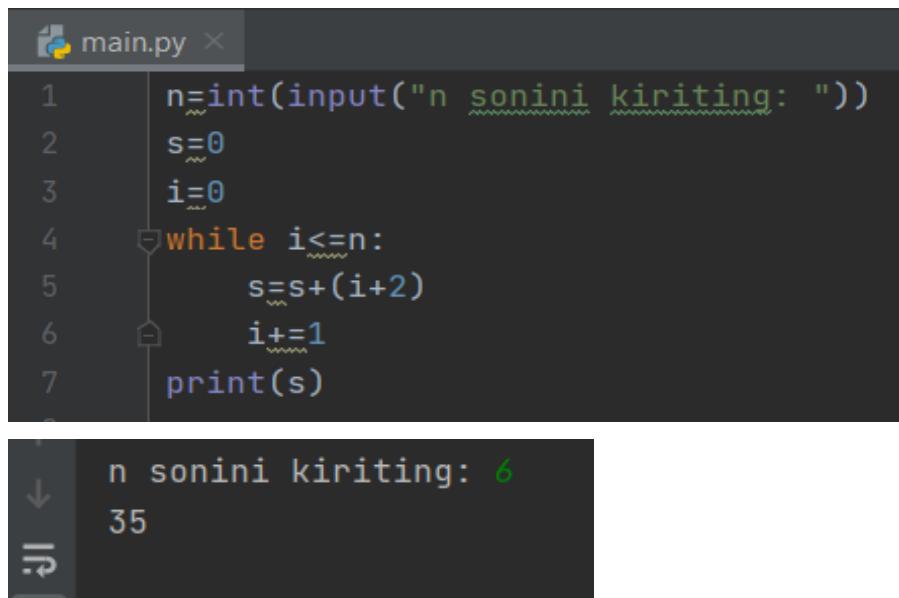
```

main.py ×
1     n=int(input("n sonini kiriting: "))
2     i=1
3     while i<=n:
4         if n%i==0:print(i)
5         i+=1
6
    
```

n sonini kiriting: 14

1  
2  
7  
14

5 – masala. Quyidagi  $S = \sum_{i=0}^n (i + 2)$  ifodani hisoblovchi dastur tuzing.



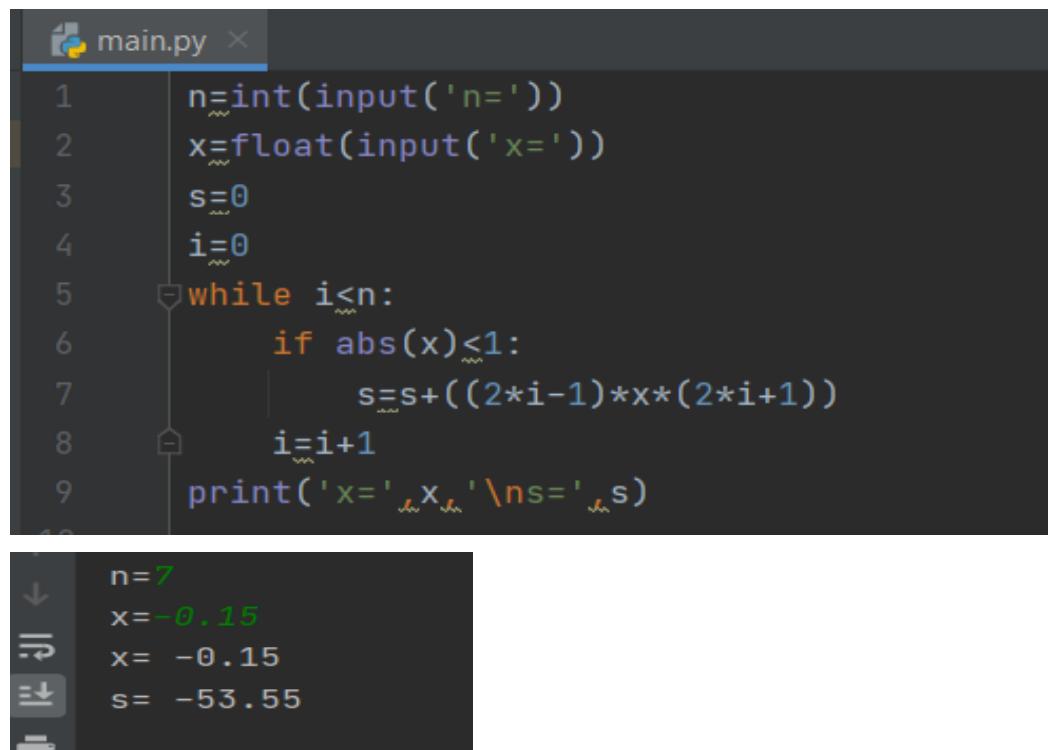
```

main.py ×
1     n=int(input("n sonini kiriting: "))
2     s=0
3     i=0
4     while i<=n:
5         s=s+(i+2)
6         i+=1
7     print(s)
    
```

n sonini kiriting: 6

35

6 – masala. n butun soni va x haqiqiy soni berilgan ( $n > 0$ ,  $|x| < 1$ ). Quyidagi yig‘indini hisoblovchi dastur tuzing.  $x + 1 * x * 3 + 1 * 3 * 5 + 1 * 3 * \dots * (2 * n - 1) * x * (2 * n + 1)$ .



```

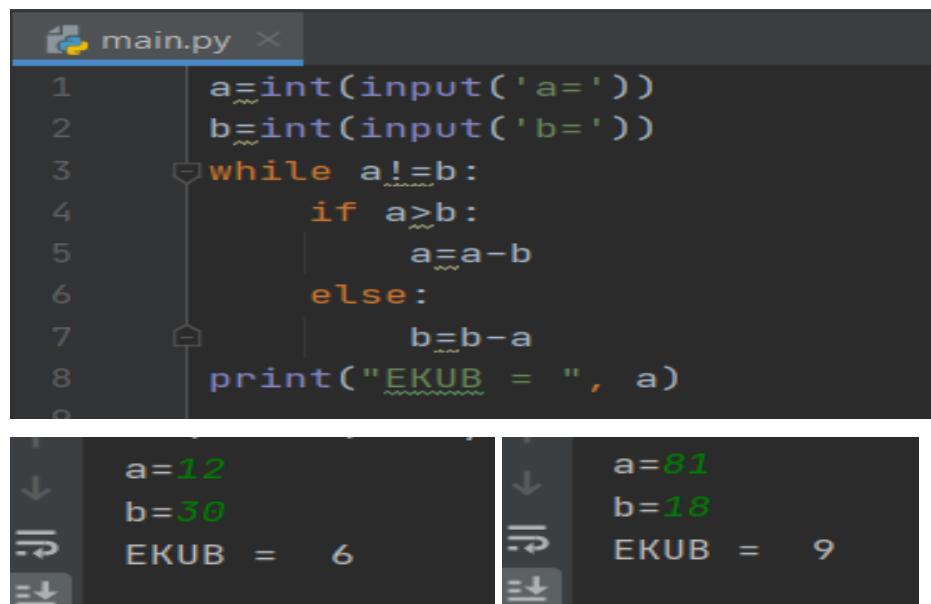
main.py ×

1  n=int(input('n='))
2  x=float(input('x='))
3  s=0
4  i=0
5  while i<=n:
6      if abs(x)<=1:
7          s=s+((2*i-1)*x*(2*i+1))
8      i=i+1
9  print('x=' , x, '\ns=' , s)
10

```

n=7  
 x=-0.15  
 x= -0.15  
 s= -53.55

7 – masala. a va b butun musbat sonlari berilgan. Berilgan sonlarning eng katta umumiy bo‘luvchisini aniqlovchi dastur tuzing.



```

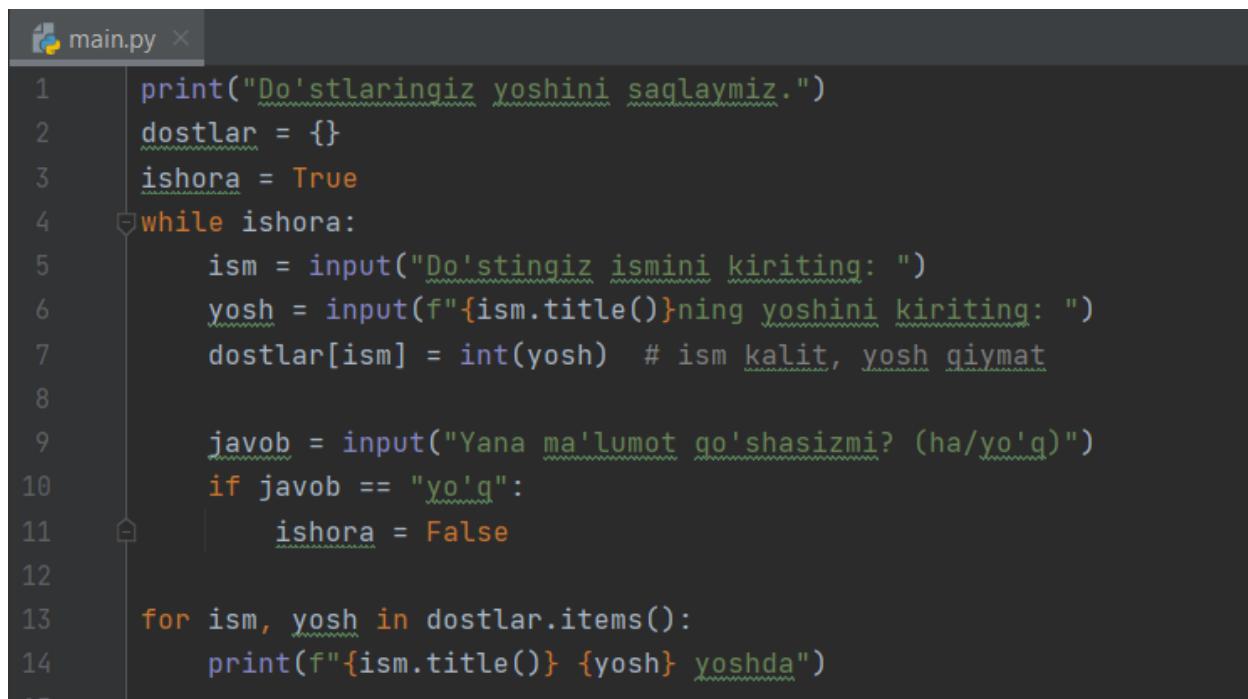
main.py ×

1  a=int(input('a='))
2  b=int(input('b='))
3  while a!=b:
4      if a>b:
5          a=a-b
6      else:
7          b=b-a
8  print("EKUB = ", a)
9

```

a=12 b=30 EKUB = 6	a=81 b=18 EKUB = 9
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Yana quyidagi dasturni yozamiz, natija oynasidan ham mazmunan tushunish qiyin emas:

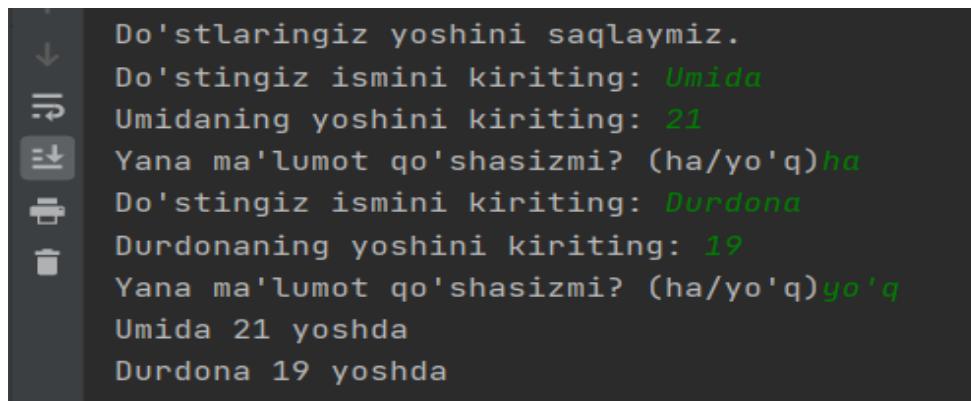


```

1 print("Do'stlaringiz yoshini saqlaymiz.")
2 dostlar = {}
3 ishora = True
4 while ishora:
5     ism = input("Do'stingiz ismini kriting: ")
6     yosh = input(f"{ism.title()}ning yoshini kriting: ")
7     dostlar[ism] = int(yosh) # ism kalit, yosh qiymat
8
9     javob = input("Yana ma'lumot qo'shasizmi? (ha/yo'q)")
10    if javob == "yo'q":
11        ishora = False
12
13 for ism, yosh in dostlar.items():
14     print(f"{ism.title()} {yosh} yoshda")

```

Natija oynasi:



```

Do'stlaringiz yoshini saqlaymiz.
Do'stingiz ismini kriting: Umid
Umidaning yoshini kriting: 21
Yana ma'lumot qo'shasizmi? (ha/yo'q)ha
Do'stingiz ismini kriting: Durdon
Durdonaning yoshini kriting: 19
Yana ma'lumot qo'shasizmi? (ha/yo'q)yo'q
Umid 21 yoshda
Durdon 19 yoshda

```

**Xulosa** qiladigan bo'lsam, dasturlash bo'yicha ko'nikmalarni oshirish va mustahkamlashning eng yaxshi usullaridan biri dasturlashga oid masalalarni ishlashdir. Lekin, dasturlashni o'rganishni endi boshlaganlar yaxshi manbalarni topishga qiynalishadi. Ushbu maqolamda keltirilgan ma'lumotlar va masalalarning pythonda tuzilgan dasturlari tushunishga juda qulaydir. Maqolada python dasturlash tilida while sikl operatori haqida bayon etildi va bir necha xil masalalarning dasturi aynan shu muhitda tuzildi.

### Foydalilanigan adabiyotlar

1. M.R. Fayziyeva, D.M. Sayfurov, N.S. Xaytullayeva. “Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari: umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 9-sinfi uchun darslik”: Toshkent – 2020.
2. Sh.A. Mengliyev, O.A. Abdug‘aniev, S.Q. Shonazarov, D.Sh. To‘rayev: Python dasturlash tili. Termiz-2021.
3. <http://dastur.uz>
4. [www.python.org](http://www.python.org)
5. Informatika va axborot texnologiyalari: umumiy o‘rta ta’lim maktablarining 9-sinfi uchun darslik: M.R. Fayziyeva, D.M. Sayfurov, N.S. Xaytullayeva - Toshkent: Tasvir, 2020.