Variant tanlash operatori qaysi ?
====
#switch
====
if
====
else
====
for

+++++

Bo'lishdagi (butun) qoldiqni aniqlash operatori (%) qaysi arifmetik
amalga kiradi?
====
#Binar
====
Unar
====
Oddiy
====
Murakkab

+++++

Chala shart operatorini ko'rsating.
====
#if (…) {…}
====
if (…) {…} else {…}
====
for (…;…;…)
====
while (…) {…}

+++++

Shart operatorini necha xil ko'rinishi mavjud ?
====
#2
====
1
====
3
====
4

+++++

while() sikl operatorlarining qaysi turiga mansub?

====
#Sharti oldin berilgan
====
Sharti keyin berilgan
====
Parametrli
====
To'gri javob yo'q

++++

 a=10 b=6 natijani toping int main( ){ int a,b,c; cin>>a>>b; c= a>b?a:b; cout<<c; return 0;}
====
#10
====
6
====
16
====
4

++++

 a=8 b=15 dagi qiymatini toping int main( ){ int a,b; cin>>a>>b; if(b<a){a=a+1;} cout<<a; return 0;}
====
#8
====
15
====
9
====
16

++++

 for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) bu holatda i++ qismi qanday nomlanadi
====
#sikl parametrini oshirish
====
majburiy to`xtatish belgisi
====
sikl takrorlanish sharti
====
ilova

++++

 n=1 natijani toping int main( ){ int n; cin>>n; switch(n) { case 1: case 2: case 3: case 4: cout<<"ok"; break;} return 0;}

====
#ok
====
Xech qanday natija chiqmaydi
====
5
====
case:5

++++

 n=3 dagi natijani toping int main( ){ int n;cin>>n; for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) cout<<"Salom"; return 0; }
====
#SalomSalomSalom
====
SalomSalom
====
salom
====
salomsalomsalom

+++++

#include <iostream> using namespace std; int main(){ int q; cin>>q; if(q>0) { int t=33; } cout<<t<<endl; return 0;} //t=2 bo'lganda dastur natijasi qanday?
====
#Xatolik yuz beradi
====
33
====
30
====
32

++++

"#" bu belgining C++ dagi nomi nima?
====
#funta
====
mantiqiy va
====
direktiva
====
panjara

++++

a=10, b=10 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s = 0; cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; int i = 0; do { i = i + b; s += i; } while (i < a); cout << s << endl;
====
#10
====
5
====
11
====
100

+++++

a=10, b=15 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s; cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; s = 0; while (a >= b) { s++; a -= b; } s += a; cout << s << endl;
====
#10
====
150
====
25
====
100

+++++

a=10, b=20 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s; cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; s = a * b; while (a != b) if (a > b) a -= b; else b -= a; s /= a; cout << a << endl;
====
#10
====
20
====
200
====
100

+++++

a=10, b=5 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s = 0; cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; int i = b; while (i <= a) { s += 1; i++; } cout << s << endl;
====
#6
====
10

====
50
====
5

++++

a=11, b=6 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s = 0; cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; int i = b; while (i <= a) { s += i; i++; } cout << s << endl;
====
#51
====
11
====
6
====
66

++++

a=348 dagi chiquvchi qiymatini toping. int main( ) int a; cin>>a; if(a%3==0) cout<<"bo`linadi"; return 0;}
====
#bo'linadi
====
dastur xato
====
 qiymat chiqmaydi
====
348

++++

a=4, b=4 natijani toping int main( ){ int a,b, k=0; cin>>a>>b; for(int i=1; i<=a; i++){k+=b;} cout<<k; return 0;}
====
#16
====
43
====
56
====
90

++++

```
a=5 natijani chiqaring int main( ){ int a; cin>>a; if(a>0)
cout<<99999; if(a<0) cout<<33333; if(a==0)
cout<<00000; return 0;}
```
====
#99999
====
33333
====
0
====
Nan

+++++


```
a=5, b=10 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s = 0;
cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b;
int i = 0; while (i <= a) { s += i; i += b; } cout << s <<
endl;
```
====
#0
====
1
====
50
====
15

+++++


```
a=5, b=6 natijani toping int main( ){ int a,b,c; cin>>a>>b;
c= a>b?a:b; cout<<c; return 0;}
```
====
#6
====
5
====
9
====
11

+++++


```
a=5, n=6 natijani toping int main( ){ double a,n; cin>>a>>n;
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++)a=a+1; cout<<a; return 0;}
```
====
#11
====
10
====
12
====
121
```

++++


a=6 n=6 natijani toping int main( ){ double a, n; cin>>a>>n;
for(int i=1; i<=n; i++) a=a+1; cout<<a; return 0;}
====
#12
====
13
====
11
====
10


++++


a=7, b=14 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s; cout
<< "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b; s = 0;
while (a >= b) { s++; a -= b; } s += a; cout << s << endl;
====
#7
====
21
====
25
====
28


++++


a=7, b=5 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int a, b, s = 0;
cout << "a="; cin >> a; cout << "b="; cin >> b;
int i = 0; do { i++; if (i % b == 0) s += i; } while ( i < a ); cout
<< s << endl;
====
#5
====
35
====
7
====
12


++++


a=98765 bo'lsa natijani toping int main( ){ int a; cin>>a;
if(a%2==0)cout<<"juft"; else cout<<"toq"; return 0;}
====
#toq
====

98765
====
 juft
====
2


+++++


Belgili tipni qabul qiluvchi o'zgaruvchilarni e'lon qilish uchun qaysi
xizmatchi so'zidan foydalanish mumkin?
====
#char
====
void
====
bool
====
int


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? #include &lt;iostream&gt;
#include &lt;math.h&gt; using namespace std; int main( ){ int a,b;
a=2; b=3; cout &lt;&lt; (a*b)*pow(b,-1); return 0;}
====
#2
====
1
====
0
====
dasrurda xatolik bor


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? #include &lt;iostream&gt; using
namespace std; int main( ){ double a,b; b=4.4; a=b/2.2; cout &lt;&lt;
b/a; return 0; }
====
#2.2
====
2
====
1
====
dasrturda xatolik bor


+++++

Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? #include <iostream> using namespace std; int main( ){ int n(2.8),b=12; cout << b/n; return 0; }
====
#6
====
4
====
12
====
Dasturda xatolik bor


++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ double a,b,c,d; a=3; b=2; c=4; d=b/c*sqrt(c)/pow(a,b); swap(a,d); cout << d << endl; return 0; }
====
#3
====
2
====
0.(1)
====
0


++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,c,d; a=3; b=2; c=4; d=a+b/2*c; cout << d << endl; return 0;}
====
#7
====
0
====
3
====
0.625


++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a=10,b=20,c=17; b+=a++; b+=c; cout << b++ << endl; return 0; }
====
#47
====
1
====
49
====
48

+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,c; a=5; b=12; c=b/a; switch (c) { case 1: case 3: cout &lt;&lt; "Ishladi"; break; case 5: cout &lt;&lt; "Dastur"; break; default: cout &lt;&lt; "Talaba"; } return 0; }
====
#Talaba
====
Dastur
====
Ishladi
====
Ekranga xech narsa chiqmaydi


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,c; double d; a=0; b=2; c=1; d=(a+b)/c+pow(b,a)/b; cout &lt;&lt; d &lt;&lt; endl; return 0; }
====
#2.5
====
2
====
0
====
1


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,c; double d; a=0; b=2; c=1; d=pow(a+(b+2*c)/2,2)/(a+2*b); cout &lt;&lt; d &lt;&lt; endl; return 0; }
====
#1
====
0
====
2
====
3


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,c; double d; a=3; b=2; c=4; d=b/c*sqrt(c)/pow(a,b); cout &lt;&lt; d &lt;&lt; endl; return 0; }
====
#0
====

2.25
====
0.(1)
====
3


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b,q=0; a=1.2; b=2; if
(b+a==3) { if (a==2) { q=q++; } q++; } cout << q++; return 0; }
====
#1
====
2
====
3
====
0


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,c; a=5; c=a/4; switch
( c ) { case 1: case 3: cout << "Ishladi"; break; case 5: cout
<< "Dastur"; break; default: cout << "Talaba"; } return 0; }
====
#Ishladi
====
Dastur
====
Talaba
====
Ekranga xech narsa chiqmaydi


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a; a=1500; if (a%2==0) {
a=a/100; if (a/3==500) { if (a%4==3) { cout << "Talaba"; } cout
<< "Salom"; } cout << "Salom Talaba"; } return 0;}
====
#Salom Talaba
====
Talaba
====
TalabaSalomSalom Talaba
====
SalomSalom Talaba


+++++

int g=3; g+=4; g-=2; cout<<g<<endl; g o'zgaruvchining
qiymatini toping?
====
#5
====
7
====
4
====
2


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a=1500; if (a%2==0) {
a=a/100; if (a/3==500){ if (a%4==3) { cout << "Talaba"; } cout
<< "Salom"; } cout << "Salom Talaba"; } return 0; }
====
#Salom Talaba
====
Talaba
====
TalabaSalomSalom Talaba
====
SalomSalom Talaba


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int n(2.8),b=12; cout
<< b/n; return 0; }
====
#6
====
4
====
12
====
Dasturda xatolik bor


+++++


Dastur natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main() { double a,b,c,d; a=3; b=2;
c=4; d=b/c*sqrt(c)/pow(a,b); swap(a,d); cout << d << endl;
return 0; }
====
#3
====
2
====
4
====
0

+++++

Dastur natijasida funksiya nimani qaytaradi? void hello( ) { return "salom";}
====
#kompilyatsida xatolik sodir bo'ladi
====
hello( salom) ni
====
0 ni
====
"salom" yozuvini

+++++

Dastur natijasini toping. int main( ){ int a=27,b=17; a=a-b; b=a+b; cout <<b++; return 0; }
====
#27
====
8
====
18
====
28

+++++

Dastur natijasini toping? int a=7,b=5,c; c=a|b; cout<<c;
====
#7
====
8
====
5
====
6

+++++

Dastur natijasini toping? int x=8; cout<<x; cout<<x++; cout<<++x;
====
#8810
====
81010
====
888
====
8910

+++++


Dasturchi tomonidan dastur elementlari uchun ixtiyoriy tanlangan nom nima
deyiladi?
====
#Identifikator
====
Direktiva
====
O'zgaruvchi
====
Operator


+++++


Dasturning natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ int a,b; float c; a=3;
b=2; c=a/b; switch (c){ case 1 : cout &lt;&lt; "C++"; break; case 1.5:
cout &lt;&lt; "Dastur"; break; case 2 : cout &lt;&lt; "Tugadi"; break;
case 2.5: cout &lt;&lt; "Salom"; break; } return 0; }
====
#Dasturda xatolik bor
====
 C++
====
Dastur
====
Tugadi


+++++


Dasturning natijasi qanday bo'ladi? int main( ){ short a,b; double c;
a=3; b=2; c=a/b; if (c==1) { cout &lt;&lt; "yakuniy" &lt;&lt; endl; }
else { cout &lt;&lt; "birinchi" &lt;&lt; endl; } return 0; }
====
#yakuniy
====
 birinchi
====
dasturda xatolik bor
====
 1.5


+++++


do{ }while() sikl operatorlarining qaysi turiga mansub?
====
#Sharti keyin berilgan
====
Sharti oldin berilgan

====
Parametrli
====
To'gri javob yo'q


+++++


Dastur ishlashi davomida o'zgarmay qoladigan miqdor nima deyiladi?
====
#O'zgarmas
====
Algoritm
====
Identifikator
====
O'zgaruvchi


+++++


Faqat bir qatorni izohga aylantirish uchun qo'llaniladigan belgilar
====
# //
====
*/
====
/* */
====
/*


+++++


for (int a=0; a&lt;50; a+=10) {cout&lt;&lt;a&lt;&lt;","} Dastur qismida qanday natija chiqariladi?
====
#0,10,20,30,40,
====
10,20,30,40,50
====
1,2,3,4,5
====
0,10,20,30,40


+++++


for() sikl operatorlarining qaysi turiga mansub?
====
#Parametrli
====
Sharti oldin berilgan
====

Sharti keyin berilgan
====
To'gri javob yo'q


+++++


for(int i=1; i&lt;=n; i++) bu holatda i&lt;=n qismi qanday nomlanadi
====
#sikl takrorlanish sharti
====
majburiy to`xtatish belgisi
====
ilova
====
sikl parametrini oshirish


+++++


Hisoblash mashinasiga algoritmni beruvchi ko`rsatmalar (buyruqlar)ning
ketma-ketligi nima deyladi?
====
#Dastur
====
Amal
====
Operator
====
Ifoda


+++++


int a=0; while(a-1&lt;5) {a++;} Dastur qismida sikl tanasi necha marta
bajariladi?
====
#6
====
4
====
1
====
5


+++++


int a=15; while(a&gt;0) {--a;} Dastur qismida sikl tanasi necha marta
bajariladi?
====
#15
====
14

====
16
====
Bajarilmaydi


+++++


int a=27,b=32,c; c=a&gt;b+a-b&lt;a+b; cout&lt;&lt;c; dastur natijasi
qanday ?
====
#1
====
0
====
27
====
32


+++++


int i=1; while(i&gt;-1) {cout&lt;&lt; i &lt;&lt; endl; i++;} Dastur
qismida sikl tanasi necha marta bajariladi?
====
#Cheksiz
====
Bajarilmaydi
====
2
====
1


+++++


int main ( ){ int a= 30, b=40, c; c=a..b; cout &lt;&lt;c; return 0; }
natijani 30 chiqishi uchun nuqtalar o'rniga qaysi belgi qo'yiladi
====
#%
====
&#38;
====
||
====
/


+++++


int main( ){ int a=30, b=40, c=35,d; if (a&gt;b) {d=b;} else {d=a;}
if(d&gt;c)d=c; cout &lt;&lt; d; return 0; } Dastur natijasini xisoblang.
====
#30

====
35
====
40
====
5


+++++


int main( ){ int i=1; int s=0; do { s+=1/i; i++; } while (i <= 4); cout<<s; return 0; } dastur natijasini toping.
====
#1
====
4
====
2
====
3


+++++


int main( ){ int i=100; while (i<=110){ i++; } cout << i; return 0; } dastur natijasi qanday.
====
#111
====
110
====
100
====
1155


+++++


int main( ){ int s = 1, i = 11; while (i<=111) { s += i; i++; } cout<< s; return 0; } dastur natijasini toping.
====
#6162
====
5152
====
5051
====
7071


+++++


int s=-1; for (int a=0; a<10; a++) {s+=a;} cout<< s <<endl; Dastur qismida qanday natija chiqariladi?

```
====
#44
====
45
====
55
====
46
```

++++

```
int x = 90, y = ++x; x va y ning qiymatini toping
====
#91 91
====
90 91
====
90 90
====
91 90
```

++++

```
int x = 90, y = x--; x va y ning qiymatini toping
====
#89 90
====
90 90
====
89 89
====
90 89
```

++++

```
int x = 90, y = --x; x va y ning qiymatini toping
====
#89 89
====
90 89
====
90 90
====
89 90
```

++++

Katta va kichik harflardan, ostki chiziq bilan boshlanadigan ketma ketlik
…. deyiladi.
====

#identifikator

====

xizmatchi so'z

====

massiv

====

funksiya

+++++

n=10 bo'lganda dastur qismi qanday natija beradi? int n, s = 0; cout << "n="; cin >> n; while (!(s * s > n)) s++; cout << s << endl;

====

#4

====

6

====

5

====

10

+++++

O'zgaruvchi psevdonimi nima deb ataladi ?

====

#Xavola

====

O'zgarmas

====

Rekursiya

====

Ko'rsatkich

+++++

Parametrli sikl operatoridan tog'ri foydalanilgan javobni ko'rsating.

====

#for (int i=0; i<=n; i++)

====

for (int i=0, i<=n, i++,)

====

for (int i=0, i<=n; i++)

====

for (int i=0; i<=n; i++ ;)

+++++

Parametrli sikl operatorini ko'rsating.

====

```
#for()
====
do{}while()
====
while()
====
if()
```

+++++

Parametrli takrorlash operatorini ko'rsating
====
#for
====
if
====
while
====
switch

+++++

Qabul qilingan o'zgaruvchi funksiyada qanday o'zgaruvchi vazifasini
bajaradi?
====
#lokal o'zgaruvchi
====
global o'zgaruvchi
====
register o'zgaruvchi
====
avto o'zgaruvchi

+++++

Qiymat o'zlashtirish operatorini ko'rsating.
====
#=
====
= =
====
: :
====
.

+++++

Quyidagi dasturda chiqarish oqimidan chiquvchi qiymatni aniqlang: int
a=15; cout << a; ++a*a--;
====

#15
====
31
====
225
====
224

++++

Quyidagi dasturda chiqarish oqimidan chiquvchi qiymatni aniqlang: int
a=4; cout << a--*a++;
====
#12
====
16
====
9
====
20

++++

Quyidagi dasturda chiqarish oqimidan chiquvchi qiymatni aniqlang: int
a=5; ++a; a++; cout << a;
====
#7
====
4
====
5
====
8

++++

Quyidagi dasturda chiqarish oqimidan chiquvchi qiymatni aniqlang: int
a=9; cout << a-- + --a ;
====
#16
====
14
====
15
====
18

++++

Takrorlash operatorini toping

====
#do..while
====
if..else
====
if.. For
====
if.. While

+++++

Quyidagi sikl operatori 10 martta bajarilishi uchun n ning qiymati qanday
bo'lishi lozim? for (int i=0; i<n; i++) {sikl tanasi;}
====
#10
====
9
====
8
====
11

+++++

Shart operatori tarkibida qaysi operatordan foydalanish mumkin?
====
ixtiyoriy
====
while
====
sikl
====
for

+++++

Sharti keyin berilgan sikl operatori tuzilishini ko'rsating.
====
#do{sikl tanasi;} while(shart)
====
while(shart) {sikl tanasi;}
====
while(sikl tanasi) {shart;}
====
do{shart} while(sikl tanasi;)

+++++

Sharti keyin berilgan sikl operatorini ko'rsating.
====

#do{}while()
====
for()
====
while()
====
if()

+++++

Sharti keyin berilgan takrorlanish operatorini toping
====
do..while
====
for..while
====
if.. Else
====
 to'g'ri javob yo'q

+++++

Sharti oldin berilgan sikl operatori tuzilishini ko'rsating.
====
#while(shart) {sikl tanasi;}
====
do{sikl tanasi;} while(shart)
====
do{shart} while(sikl tanasi;)
====
while(sikl tanasi) {shart;}

+++++

Sharti oldin berilgan sikl operatorini ko'rsating.
====
#while()
====
do{}while()
====
if()
====
for()

+++++

Shartsiz o`tish operatorini ko`rsating
====
#goto
====

if
====
for
====
switch

+++++

Sikl operatorining qaysi turida sikl tanasi bajarilmasligi mumkin?
====
#while(), for()
====
do{}while()
====
while()
====
for()

+++++

Sikl operatorining qaysi turida sikl tanasi kamida bir marotaba majburiy
tarzda bajariladi?
====
#do{} while()
====
for()
====
while()
====
if()

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Sikl operatorlarini ko'rsating?
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for,do.. while,while
====
string,while,for
====
getline ,while
====
break ,do.. while

+++++

x=6, y=6 dagi chiquvchi natijani toping. int main( ){ double x, y;
cin>>x>>y; if (x<=y){ cout<<"0"<<"
"<<y;} else{ cout <<x<< " " << y;} return 0; }
====
#0 6

====
6 6
====
6
====
66

+++++

C++ dasturlash tilida xar bir ifoda … bilan yakunlanadi?
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#;
====
:
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,
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*