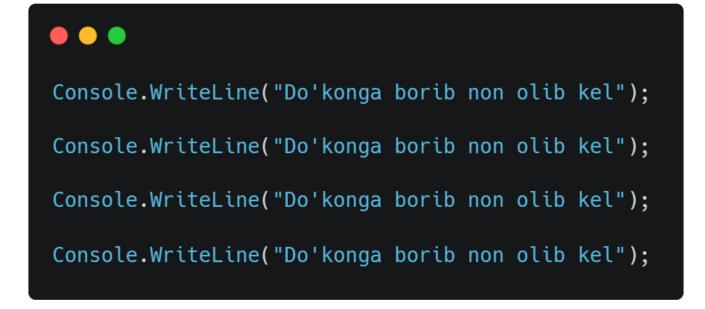


Takrorlanish operatorlari

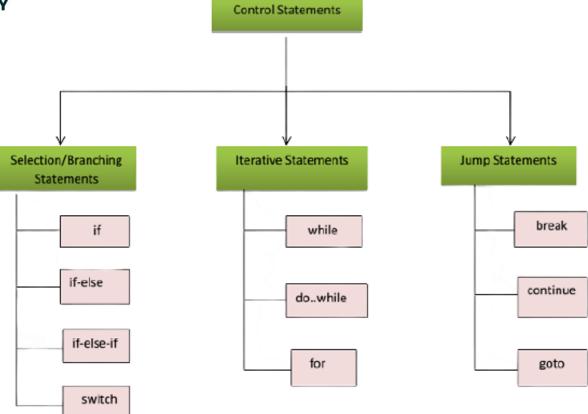






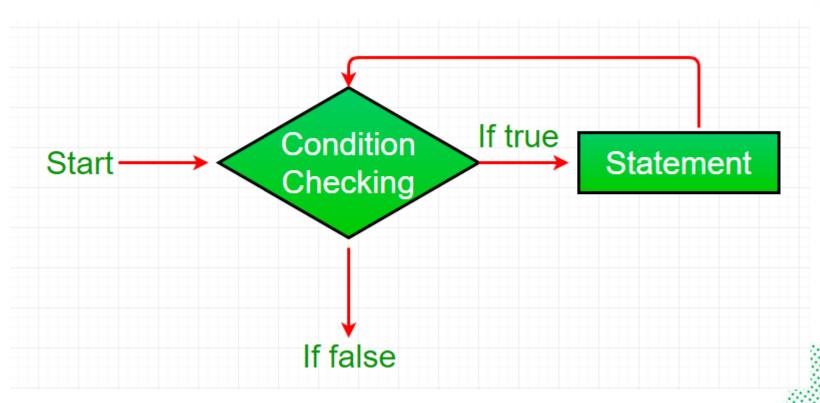
```
for(int count = 1; count <= 4; count++)
Console.WriteLine("Do'konga borib non olib kel");</pre>
```



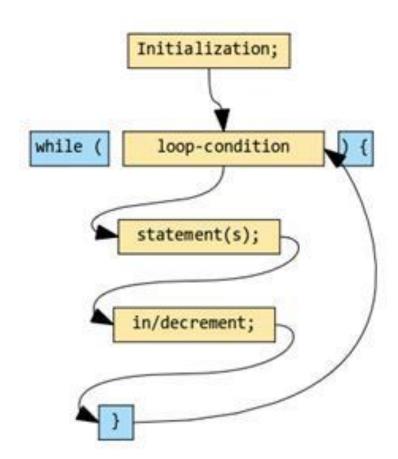




while





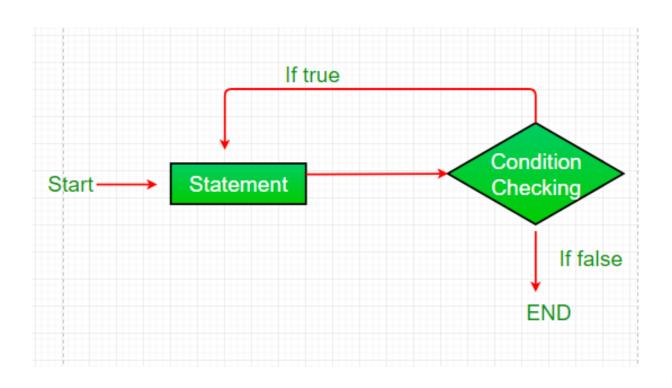




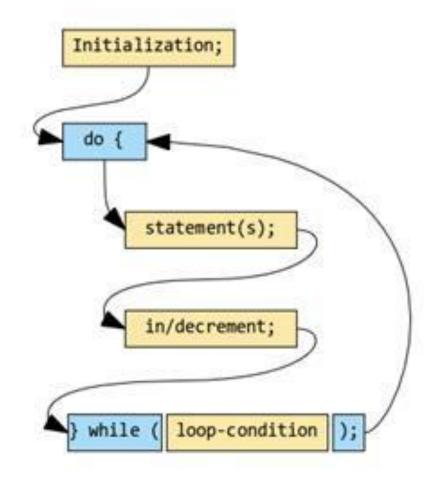
```
class IterationStatements
   public static void Main(string[] args)
         int sanoq = 1;
         int chegara = 5;
         while(sanoq <= chegara)</pre>
             Console.WriteLine("Hozr kelgan joy: " + sanoq);
             sanoq++;
```



do while









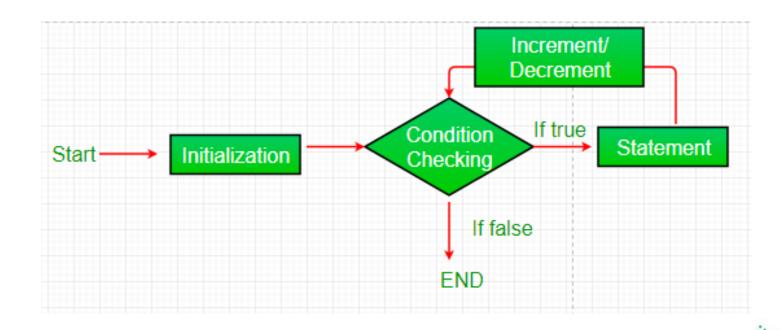
```
class IterationStatements
   public static void Main(string[] args)
         int sanoq = 1;
         int chegara = 5;
         do
             Console.WriteLine("Hozr kelgan joy: " + sanoq);
             sanoq++;
         while(sanoq <= chegara);</pre>
```



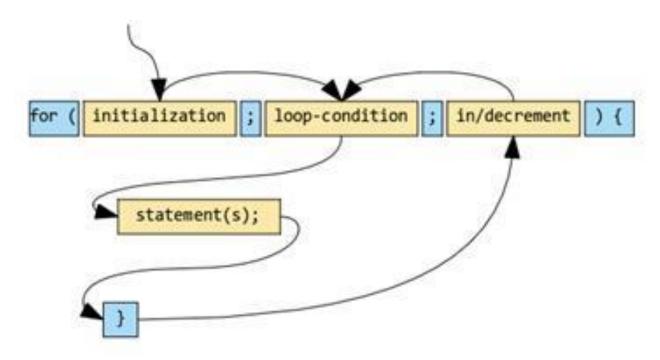
for

for loop dan dasturning ma'lum bir qismini takroriy bir necha bor bajarish uchun foydalaniladi. Agar takrorlanishlar soni aniq bo'lsa, u holda for loop dan foydalangan maqsadga muvofiq. Uning quyidagi uchta turi mavjud:











```
class IterationStatements
   public static void Main(string[] args)
        for(int sanoq = 1; sanoq <= 5; sanoq++)</pre>
             Console.WriteLine("Hozr kelgan joy: " + sanoq);
```

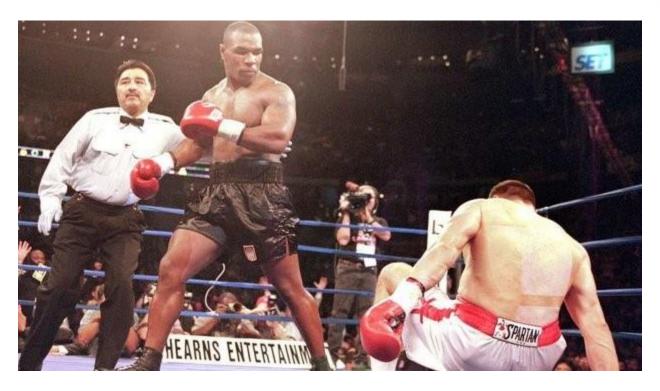


break, continue

break opetatori – takrorlanishni to'xtatish uchun ishlatiladi.

continue operatori – takrorlanishni davom etkazish uchun ishlatiladi







```
class IterationStatements
   static void Main(string[] args)
        int hakamSana = 0;
        while (true)
            hakamSana++;
            Console.WriteLine(hakamSana);
            if (hakamSana == 10) break;
```



```
class IterationStatements
   static void Main(string[] args)
         for (int son = 0; son < 10; son++)
             if (son %2 == 0) continue;
             Console.WriteLine(son);
```