

Takrorlash operatorlari (2-qism)

Reja:

- break
- continue
- return
- Nested loops
- Amaliy mashqlar

break

`break` operatori o'zi joylashgan takrorlash operatorining bajarilishini to'xtatadi.

```
for (init; condition; update) {  
    // code  
    if (condition to break) {  
        break;  
    }  
    // code  
}
```




```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
        // break condition
        if (i == 3) {
            break;
        }
        cout << i << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

1
2

```
while (condition) {  
    // code  
    if (condition to break) {  
        break;  
    }  
    // code  
}
```

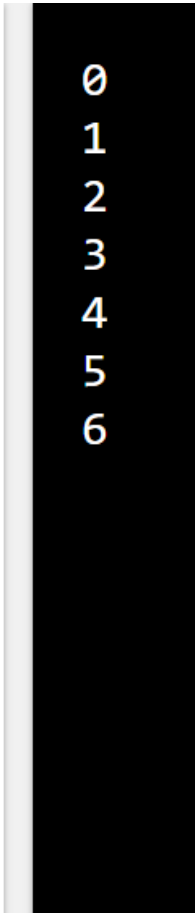


```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int i = 0;

    while (i < 10) {
        cout << i << "\n";
        i++;
        if (i == 7) {
            break;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```



```
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
```



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

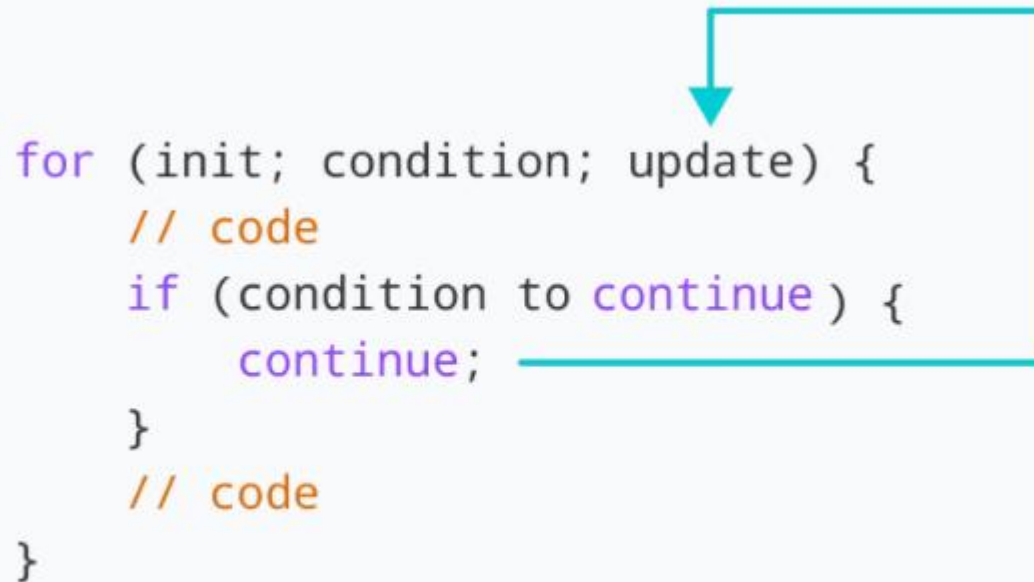
int main() {
    int i = 0;

    do {
        if (i == 7) {
            break;
        }
        cout << i << '\n';
        i++;
    } while (i < 10);
}
```

0
1
2
3
4
5
6

continue

continue operatori o'zi joylashgan takrorlash operatorining bajarilishini bir qadamga chetlab o'tadi, ya'ni bajarilishda o'zi uchragan joydan takrorlash tanasining oxirigacha bo'lgan operatorlarni bajarilmasligini ta'minlaydi.



```
for (init; condition; update) {  
    // code  
    if (condition to continue) {  
        continue;  
    }  
    // code  
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 1; i <= 5; i++) {
        // condition to continue
        if (i == 3) {
            continue;
        }

        cout << i << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

1
2
4
5



```
while (condition) {  
    // code  
    if (condition to continue) {  
        continue;  
    }  
    // code  
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int i = 0;
    while (i < 10) {
        if (i == 4) {
            i++;
            continue;
        }
        cout << i << "\n";
        i++;
    }
    return 0;
}
```


0
1
2
3
5
6
7
8
9


```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main () {
    int a = 10;

    do {
        if( a == 15) {
            a = a + 1;
            continue;
        }
        cout << "value of a: " << a << endl;
        a = a + 1;
    }
    while( a < 20 );

    return 0;
}
```

```
value of a: 10
value of a: 11
value of a: 12
value of a: 13
value of a: 14
value of a: 16
value of a: 17
value of a: 18
value of a: 19
```


return

`return` operatori o'zi joylashgan funksiyaning bajarilishini to'xtatadi. Agar funksiya qiymat qaytarishi kerak bo'lsa, kerakli natijani qaytaruvchi operator hisoblanadi.

`return [expression];`

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        if (i == 4) {
            break;
        }
        cout << i << " ";
    }

    cout<<"Dastur ishi yakunlandi"<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

0 1 2 3 Dastur ishi yakunlandi

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        if (i == 4) {
            return 0;
        }
        cout << i << " ";
    }

    cout<<"Dastur ishi yakunlandi"<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

0 1 2 3

Nested loops

```
for ( init; condition; updation ) {  
    for ( init; condition; updation ) {  
        statement(s);  
    }  
    statement(s);  
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    int weeks = 3, days_in_week = 7;

    for (int i = 1; i <= weeks; ++i) {
        cout << "Week: " << i << endl;

        for (int j = 1; j <= days_in_week; ++j) {
            cout << "    Day:" << j << endl;
        }
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
Week: 1
    Day:1
    Day:2
    Day:3
    Day:4
    Day:5
    Day:6
    Day:7
Week: 2
    Day:1
    Day:2
    Day:3
    Day:4
    Day:5
    Day:6
    Day:7
Week: 3
    Day:1
    Day:2
    Day:3
    Day:4
    Day:5
    Day:6
    Day:7
```

```
while(condition) {  
    while(condition) {  
        statement(s);  
    }  
    statement(s);  
    // you can put more statements.  
}
```



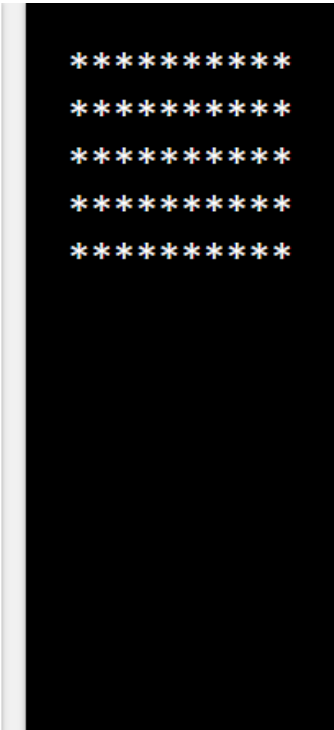
```
do {  
    statement(s);  
    // you can put more statements.  
    do {  
        statement(s);  
    } while( condition );  
} while( condition );
```

```
do{  
    while(condition) {  
        for ( initialization; condition; updation ) {  
            // statement of inside for loop  
        }  
        // statement of inside while loop  
    }  
    // statement of outer do-while loop  
}while(condition);
```

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // nested for loops
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {
            cout << "*";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```



```
*****
*****
*****
*****
*****
```

break in nested loops



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {
            if (j > 3)
                break;
            else
                cout << "*";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
***
***
***
***
***
```

continue in nested loops

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {
            if (j > 3 && j < 7)
                continue;
            else
                cout << "*";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

```
*****
*****
*****
*****
*****
```

return in nested loops


```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {
        for (int j = 1; j <= 10; j++) {
            if (j > 3)
                return 0;
            else
                cout << "*";
        }
        cout << endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

Amaliy mashqlar

Foydalanuvchi tomonidan sonlar kiritilaveradi. Bu jarayon musbat bo'lmagan son kiritilguncha davom etadi. Kiritilgan musbat sonlarning yig'indisini toping.

Foydalanuvchi tomonidan sonlar kiritilaveradi. Bu jarayon musbat bo'lmagan son kiritilguncha davom etadi. Kiritilgan musbat sonlarning yig'indisini toping. Bunda yig'indiga 50 dan katta kiritilgan sonlar qo'shilmaydi.

N natural soni berilgan. Uning tub yoki tub emasligini aniqlovchi dastur tuzing.

Tub son – bu faqat o'ziga va 1 ga qoldiqsiz bo'linadigan son.

1 soni tub ham, murakkab ham emas.

Karra jadvalini to'liq (2 dan 9 gacha) ekranga
chiqaring.

N natural soni berilgan. Unga mos ravishda quyidagi shaklni ekranga chiqaruvchi dastur tuzing.

Input: 7

Output:

```
*  
  
* *  
  
* * *  
  
* * * *  
  
* * * * *  
  
* * * * * *  
  
* * * * * * *
```

**E`tiboringiz uchun
rahmat!**