

PYTHON DASTURLASH TILIDA SATRLI MA'LUMOTLARNI TADQIQ QILISH

ASLONOV QODIR ZIYODULLAYEVICH

Osiyo xalqaro universiteti

Anotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada Python dasturida satrli ma'lumotlar bilan ishlash, satrli ma'lumotlarni yaratish, satrli ma'lumotlarni tahrirlash, satrlarni manipulyatsiya qilish usullari keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: String, Concatenation, Slicing, lower, upper, title, split, join, strip, startswith, endswith

Abstract: This article describes how to work with string data, create string data, edit string data, and manipulate strings in Python.

Key words: String, Concatenation, Slicing, lower, upper, title, split, join, strip, startswith, endswith

Kirish

Python dasturlash tili umumiyligi maqsadli dasturlash uchun keng tarzda foydalaniladigan yuqori darajali dasturlash tili, chunki o'rganish oson va qulay sintaksisiga ega. Python dinamik tipizatsiyaga ega, obyektga yo'naltirilgan dasturlash, funksional dasturlash, strukturali, avtomatik xotirani boshqarish va albatta ko'p patokli dasturlash tillaridan biri. Dunyoning rivojlangan mamlakatlari AQSH (Koliforniya Universiteti, Florida Universiteti, Lova Universiteti, Massachustva Texnologiya Universiteti), Kanada (Toronto Universiteti, Alberto Universiteti), Buyuk Britaniya (Oksford Universiteti), 5 Fransiya, Rossiya, Avstraliya, Ispanyaning universitet va kollejlarida o'qitishda Python dasturlash tili qo'llaniladi.

Python dasturida satrlarni yaratish va o'zgaruvchilar bilan ishlash

Python dasturlash tilida stringlar (matnli ma'lumotlar) juda muhim o'rinni tutadi. Ular bilan ishlash dasturlash jarayonida ko'p qo'llaniladi, chunki ko'plab ilovalar foydalanuvchi bilan muloqot qilish, ma'lumotlarni ko'rsatish va ularni qayta ishlashda matnli ma'lumotlarga tayanadi. Ushbu maqolada stringlarni yaratish, o'zgaruvchilar bilan ishlash va ular bilan bajariladigan asosiy operatsiyalar haqida ma'lumot beramiz. Python'da stringlar bir qatorli (' yoki ") yoki uch qatorli (" yoki """) qo'shtirnoqlar bilan yaratiladi. Misol uchun:

```
string1 = 'Salom, dunyo!'
```

```
string2 = "Python dasturlash tili"
```

Uch qatorli stringlar:

```
multiline_string = """Bu birinchi qator.
```

```
Bu ikkinchi qator. Bu uchinchi qator."""
```

Asosiy operatsiyalar stringlarni birlashtirish (Concatenation) stringlarni birlashtirish uchun + operatoridan foydalanamiz:

```
part1 = "Salom"
```

```
part2 = "Dunyo"
```

Index: [google scholar](#), [research gate](#), [research bib](#), [zenodo](#), [open aire](#).

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=wosjournals.com&btnG

<https://www.researchgate.net/search/publication?q=worldly%20knowledge>

<https://journalseeker.researchbib.com/view/issn/3060-4923>

full_message = part1 + " " + part2 # "Salom Dunyo" Stringning uzunligini o'lchash. len() funksiyasi yordamida stringning uzunligini o'lchash mumkin:

```
text = "Python"
```

```
print(len(text)) # Natija: 6
```

Stringlarni kesish (Slicing) orqali belgilangan qismni olish mumkin:

```
text = "Dasturlash"
```

```
print(text[0:5]) # Natija: Dastu
```

```
print(text[-4:]) # Natija: lash
```

Stringni kichik yoki katta harflar bilan yozish lower(), upper() va title() metodlari yordamida harf holatini o'zgartirish mumkin:

```
text = "python dasturlash"
```

```
print(text.lower()) # natija: python dasturlash
```

```
print(text.upper()) # natija: PYTHON DASTURLASH
```

```
print(text.title()) # natija: Python Dasturlash
```

String ichidagi belgilarni qidirish find() yoki replace() metodlari yordamida string ichida belgilarni qidirish va almashtirish mumkin:

```
text = "Python dasturlash"
```

```
position = text.find("dasturlash") # "dasturlash" so'zi matnning qayerda joylashganini topadi
```

```
print(position) # Natija: 7
```

```
new_text = text.replace("dasturlash", "dasturlash tili")
```

```
print(new_text) # Natija: Python dasturlash tili
```

Python dasturida stringlar bilan ishlash juda oson va qulay. Ularni yaratish, o'zgaruvchilar bilan saqlash, birlashtirish va manipulyatsiya qilish kabi asosiy operatsiyalar dasturchilarga dasturlarini ishlab chiqishda katta yordam beradi. Pythonning stringlar bilan ishslashdagi qulayligi va kuchi uni dasturchilar orasida mashhur qiladi. Stringlarni formatlash orqali o'zgaruvchilarni matn ichiga joylashtirish imkonini beradi. Python'da stringlarni formatlashning bir necha usuli mavjud:

F-stringlar (Python 3.6 va yuqori versiyalar uchun) yordamida string ichida o'zgaruvchilarni qoshish juda qulay:

```
name = "Ali"
```

```
age = 25
```

```
message = f'{name} yoshi {age}da.'
```

```
print(message) # Natija: Ali yoshi 25da.
```

format() metodini ishlatib, o'zgaruvchilarni formatlash mumkin:

Index: [google scholar](#), [research gate](#), [research bib](#), [zenodo](#), [open aire](#).

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=wosjournals.com&btnG

<https://www.researchgate.net/search/publication?q=worldly%20knowledge>

<https://journalseeker.researchbib.com/view/issn/3060-4923>

```
name = "Olim"
```

```
score = 95
```

```
message = "{} ning balli: {}".format(name, score)
```

```
print(message) # Natija: Olim ning balli: 95
```

String metodlari Python'da stringlar bilan ishlash uchun ko'plab foydali metodlar mavjud. Ularning ba'zilari:

split(): Stringni belgilangan ajratgichga ko'ra bo'lish.

```
text = "Python,Java,C++"
```

```
languages = text.split(",")
```

```
print(languages) # Natija: ['Python', 'Java', 'C++']
```

join(): Ro'yxtatdagi elementlarni stringga aylantirish.

```
languages = ['Python', 'Java', 'C++']
```

```
joined_text = ", ".join(languages)
```

```
print(joined_text) # Natija: Python, Java, C++
```

strip(): Stringning boshidan va oxiridan bo'sh joylarni olib tashlash.

```
text = " Salom "
```

```
clean_text = text.strip()
```

```
print(clean_text) # Natija: Salom
```

startswith() va endswith(): Stringning belgilangan prefiks yoki suffiks bilan boshlanishi yoki tugashini tekshirish.

```
text = "Python dasturlash"
```

```
print(text.startswith("Python")) # Natija: True
```

```
print(text.endswith("dasturlash")) # Natija: True
```

count(): String ichidagi belgilangan belgilar sonini hisoblash.

```
text = "Python dasturlash"
```

```
print(text.count("a")) # Natija: 2
```

Stringlarni taqqoslash: stringlar, boshqa ma'lumot turlari kabi, taqqoslanishi mumkin. Ularning ASCII kodlariga asoslangan taqqoslash amalga oshiriladi.

```
string1 = "apple"
```

```
string2 = "banana"
```

```
print(string1 < string2) # Natija: True (ASCII bo'yicha "a" "b" dan kichik)
```

Index: [google scholar](#), [research gate](#), [research bib](#), [zenodo](#), [open aire](#).

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=wosjournals.com&btnG

<https://www.researchgate.net/search/publication?q=worldly%20knowledge>

<https://journalseeker.researchbib.com/view/issn/3060-4923>

in Operatori: string ichida boshqa string mavjudligini tekshirish.

```
text = "Salom, dunyo!"
```

```
print("dunyo" in text) # Natija: True
```

Stringlarni manipulyatsiya qilish. Satrlarni formatlash uchun F qatorlaridan foydalanish. Python 3.6 qisqa vaqt ichida formatlangan satr harflari yoki f satrlari deb nomlangan interpolatsiya va satr formatlash vositasini qo'shdi. Siz allaqachon bilib olganingizdek, F satrlari Python ob'ektlari va iboralarini satrlarga joylashtirishga imkon beradi. F qatorini yaratish uchun siz qatorga f prefiksini qo'shishingiz va almashtirish maydonlarini satr harfiga kiritishingiz kerak. Har bir almashtirish maydonida o'zgaruvchi, ob'ekt yoki ifoda bo'lishi kerak:

```
>>> f"The number is {42}"
```

```
'The number is 42'
```

```
>>> a = 5
```

```
>>> b = 10
```

```
>>> f'{a} plus {b} is {a + b}'
```

```
'5 plus 10 is 15'
```

Interpolatsiya orqali chiziqlar yaratish uchun f-satrlardan foydalanganda almashtirish maydonlaridan foydalanishingiz kerak . A-satrlarda siz quyidagi misollarda bo'lgani kabi ({}) jingalak qavslar yordamida almashtirish maydonini belgilashingiz mumkin:

```
>>> debit = 300.00
```

```
>>> credit = 450.00
```

```
>>> f'Debit: ${debit}, Credit: ${credit}, Balance: ${credit - debit}'
```

'Debit: \$300, Credit: \$450.0, Balance: \$150.0' Qavslar ichiga Python ob'ektlari va iboralarini kiritish mumkin . Ushbu misolda siz olingan satr valyuta qiymatlarini to'g'ri formatda ko'rsatishini xohlaysiz. Biroq, siz o'nlik kasrda bir nechta raqam bilan valyuta qiymatlarini ko'rsatadigan qatorni olasiz. Qiymatlarni formatlash va har doim o'nlik kasrda ikkita raqamni ko'rsatish uchun format spetsifikatoridan foydalanish mumkin:

```
>>> f'Debit: ${debit:.2f},
```

```
Credit: ${credit:.2f}, Balance: ${credit - debit:.2f}'
```

```
'Debit: $300.00, Credit: $450.00, Balance: $150.00'
```

Ushbu misolda har bir almashtirish maydonida yo'g'on ichak bilan boshlanadigan qator mavjud. Bu format spetsifikatori. Ushbu ikkinchi qism Python-ga qiymatni ikki kasrli suzuvchi nuqta (a) raqami sifatida formatlashni xohlayotganingizni aytadi. Mini satrlarni formatlash tili-bu bir nechta qiziqarli xususiyatlarga ega kuchli vosita, shu jumladan quyidagilar: Chiziqlarni tekislash Kirish ob'ektlari turlari o'tasida konvertatsiya qilish Raqamli qiymatlarni formatlash Dinamik formatlash Keyingi bo'limlarda siz f-satrlardan qanday foydalanishni o'rganasiz .format ()

Index: [google scholar](#), [research gate](#), [research bib](#), [zenodo](#), [open aire](#).

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=wosjournals.com&btnG

<https://www.researchgate.net/search/publication?q=worldly%20knowledge>

<https://journalseeker.researchbib.com/view/issn/3060-4923>

interpolatsiya orqali satrlarga kiritilgan qiymatlarni formatlash uchun satrlarni formatlash usuli va mini tili. Python'da stringlarni manipulyatsiya qilish juda muhim va ko'p qirrali jarayon.

Foydalanimanadabiyotlar

1. Baker, J. (2018). Data Science with Python and Pandas. Packt Publishing.
2. Beck, A. (2020). Mastering Pandas for Data Science. Packt Publishing.
3. Bishop, C. M. (2006). Pattern Recognition and Machine Learning. Springer.
4. Chacon, S., & Straub, B. (2014). Pro Git. Apress.
5. Boboqulova, M. X. (2025). SPINLI ELEKTRONIKA. *Problems and solutions at the stage of innovative development of science, education and technology*, 2(1), 60-65.
6. Boboqulova, M. X. (2025). INTERFEROMETRLAR. KO 'P NURLI INTERFERENSIYA. *Problems and solutions at the stage of innovative development of science, education and technology*, 2(1), 54-59.
7. Boboqulova, M. X. (2025). SHAFFOF JISMLARNING SINDIRISH KO 'RSATKICHINI MIKROSKOP YORDAMIDA ANIQLASH. *Problems and solutions at the stage of innovative development of science, education and technology*, 2(1), 48-53.
8. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). KIBERMUHOFAZANING TA'LIM JARAYONIDAGI O'RNI. PEDAGOGIK TADQIQOTLAR JURNALI, 2(1), 189-192.
9. Junaydullaevich, T. B. (2023). BITUMENS AND BITUMEN COMPOSITIONS BASED ON OIL-CONTAINING WASTES. American Journal of Public Diplomacy and International Studies (2993-2157), 1(9), 147-152.
10. 23. Турсунов, Б. Ж. (2021). Анализ методов утилизации отходов нефтеперерабатывающей промышленности. Scientific progress, 2(4), 669-674.
11. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). РАЗВИТИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В САМОДВИЖАЩИХСЯ РОБОТАХ. Methods of applying innovative and digital technologies in the educational system, 1(2), 1-7.
12. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). ЭФФЕКТИВНОЕ ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКОМ МОДЕЛИРОВАНИИ. Methods of applying innovative and digital technologies in the educational system, 1(2), 27-32.
13. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). СОЗДАНИЕ ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИХ СИСТЕМ НА ОСНОВЕ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В СИСТЕМЕ ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ. Methods of applying innovative and digital technologies in the educational system, 1(2), 14-20.
14. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). SUN'Y INTELLEKT YORDAMIDA KATTA MA'LUMOTLARNI QAYTA ISHLASH VA TAHLIL QILISHNING SAMARALI USULLARI. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 25-30.
15. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). AVTONOM ROBOTLARDA SUN'Y INTELLEKT TEXNOLOGIYALARINI RIVOJLANTIRISH. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 56-61.
16. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). SOG 'LIQNI SAQLASHDA SUN'Y INTELLEKTGA ASOSLANGAN DIAGNOSTIKA TIZIMLARINI YARATISH. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 13-18.
17. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). SUN'Y INTELLEKTNING IJTIMOIY TARMOQLARDAGI TASIRINI O 'RGANISH: FOYDALANUVCHI XATTI-HARAKATLARINI TAHLIL QILISH. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 31-37.

Index: google scholar, research gate, research bib, zenodo, open aire.

https://scholar.google.com/scholar?hl=ru&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=wosjournals.com&btnG

<https://www.researchgate.net/search/publication?q=worldly%20knowledge>

<https://journalseeker.researchbib.com/view/issn/3060-4923>

18. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). TIBBIY TASVIRLARNI TAHLIL QILISH UCHUN CHUQUR O 'QITISH ALGORITMLARINI QO 'LLASH. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 19-24.
19. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). TA'LIM TIZIMIDA SUN'iy INTELLEKTNING BAHOLASH JARAYONLARIGA TA'SIRI: AVTOMATIK TEKSHIRISH TIZIMLARI. Ensuring the integration of science and education on the basis of innovative technologies., 1(3), 7-12.
20. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). HA OCHOBE IJI NAPADENIYA PROROCHESTVO DELAT I ZAЩИЩАТЬ. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 60-65.
21. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). OCHOBO MAШINNOGO ЯЗЫКА. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 46-52.
22. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ФАЛЬШИВЫЙ ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОПРЕДЕЛИТЬ МЕТОДЫ. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 53-59.
23. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). АЛГОРИТМЫ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЯ И ПРИНЯТИЯ РЕШЕНИЙ ДЛЯ РОБОТОТЕХНИКИ. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 73-79.
24. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). С ПОМОЩЬЮ ИИ СНОВА ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЙ ВОЗМЕЩЕНИЮ ЭНЕРГИЯ ИСТОЧНИКИ РАБОТА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ОПТИМИЗАЦИЯ. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 80-85.
25. Jalolov, T. S. (2024). ИСКУССТВЕННЫЙ ИНТЕЛЛЕКТ КИБЕРБЕЗОПАСНОСТЬ В СИСТЕМАХ ПРИМЕНЯТЬ УГРОЗЫ. Advanced methods of ensuring the quality of education: problems and solutions, 1(3), 66-72.