

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ  
ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ ВАЗИРЛИГИ  
АНДИЖОН МАШИНАСОЗЛИК ИНСТИТУТИ**

**МАШИНАСОЗЛИК  
ИЛМИЙ-ТЕХНИКА ЖУРНАЛИ**

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО  
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН  
АНДИЖАНСКИЙ МАШИНОСТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ИНСТИТУТ**

**НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ ЖУРНАЛ  
МАШИНОСТРОЕНИЕ**

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Ушбу журналда чоп этилган материаллар таҳририятнинг ёзма рухсатисиз тўлиқ ёки қисман чоп этилиши мумкин эмас. Таҳририятнинг фикри муаллифлар фикри билан ҳар доим мос тушмаслиги мумкин. Илмий-техника журналида ёзилган материалларнинг ҳаққонийлиги учун мақоланинг муаллифлари масъулдирлар.

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determining the open data's content in the state register of immovable property rights, for widely implementing the geoportal, and for disseminating data via the National Geoinformation System to individuals, legal entities, and state and economic authorities.

Naturally, such actions will aid in the introduction of a perfect system for the protection of the rights of the buyer of the property, based on verified information from the government agency, as well as monetary mechanisms that ensure the ownership rights of a legitimate owner and the restoration of the owner's violated rights. In other words, enhancing the legal guarantees of the inviolability and protection of private property would promote its free administration, boost population economic activity, support the growth of entrepreneurship, and, in the end, raise the people's quality of living.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF ALGORITHM FOR CONVERTING INTEGER TYPE VARIABLE INTO STRING VIEW

### ANNOTATION

*This article discusses an algorithm for replacing the entered numerical information with words formed using a recursive function.*

**Key words:** *Algorithm, programming, programming technologies, speech simulator, input - output objects.*

Today, rapid development of science, technology and technology is one of the urgent issues. The role of information technology and algorithms and programming technologies, which are its main part, is incomparable in the implementation of this urgent issue.

A person sets himself the goal of solving big and small tasks or issues during his life. Usually, in order to achieve his goal, he arranges the actions or works that he has to perform in a certain order based on his life experience or acquired knowledge [1].

Advanced algorithms and programming technologies are developing day by day. Simple algorithms are not able to solve some problems.

Simple and complex algorithms are used to create an information system for an enterprise. The process of creating information systems is called the life cycle of information system development, because the activities associated with this process are continuous [2].

The purpose of this article is to put numerical information into words. For example, when creating a bank payment order and special programs that read the text on the screen of the device for the blind, when pronouncing numbers and numbers, they are first represented by words (text).

The bank receives the number entered in payment orders from the input object and displays the result written in words in the output object.

Speech simulators will not know how to pronounce the number "1234" when they come across it. Therefore, before teaching numbers, it is necessary to express them in words. That is, "1234" must first be converted to text like "one thousand two hundred and thirty-four" and then transmitted to the speech simulator.

It is natural that the algorithm for expressing numbers in words is different depending on the language for which it is written. Because different languages express complex numbers differently. For example, in Russian, the numbers from 11 to 19 have their own names. The same is true in English. [3]

In the Uzbek language, this issue is much simpler, because two-digit numbers consist of the name of the decimal and the name of the unit (in the number 13, the "ten" part is the name of the decimal, the "three" part is the number of the unit). So, the algorithm must first divide

the number to be read into units, tens, hundreds, thousands, millions, billions, etc., and then attach the corresponding names to them.

One-digit numbers are easy to read: just replace each one with its name.

1 => "one", 2 => "two", 3 => "three", etc.

When the algorithm encounters a multi-digit number, it first determines how many digits the number has. Then the last three digits (units), the preceding three digits (thousandths), if any, the preceding three digits (millionths), and the billionths, if any, are determined. Units, tens and hundreds within each part are replaced by their own names. Also, the names of these parts are added after the parts of thousands, millions and billions.

Let's consider the work of the algorithm in a concrete example. For example, the algorithm converts the number "12345" into words like this:

1. Determine how many digits the number has and divide it into parts: 5-digit, consisting of two parts - thousands ("12") and units ("345").

2. Each part is translated into words: 12 => "twelve", 345 => "three hundred and forty-five".

3. After the thousandth part, the word "thousand" is added: "twelve" => "twelve thousand".

4. The parts are combined: "twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five".

The program code of the algorithm is written in the Delphi programming language.

```
unit uNumToText;
interface
uses
Windows, Messages, SysUtils, Variants, Classes, Graphics, Controls, Forms,
Dialogs, StdCtrls, Buttons, Mask, RzEdit;
type
TForm1 = class( TForm )
BitBtn1: TBitBtn;
Memo1: TMemo;
RzNumericEdit1: TRzNumericEdit;
procedure BitBtn1 Click( Sender: TObject );
function NumberToText ( Number:string ):string;
private
{ Private declarations }
public
{ Public declarations }
end
there is
Form1: TForm1;
implementation
{$R *. dfm }
```

```

procedure TForm1.BitBtn1 Click( Sender: TObject );
start
Memo1.Lines.Clear;
Memo1.Lines.Add ( NumberToText (RzNumericEdit1.text));
// Memo1.Lines.Add ( NumberToText (Edit1.Text));
// Label1.Caption := NumberToText (Edit1.Text);
end
function TForm1.NumberToText( Number:string ):string;
there is
i,lNum :integer ; b,u:array of string;
start
SetLength (b,10); SetLength (u,10);
b[ 0]:=''; b[1]:=' one '; b[2]:=' two '; b[3]:=' three '; b[4]:='to ' rt ';
b[ 5]:=' five '; b[6]:=' six '; b[7]:=' seven '; b[8]:=' eight '; b[9]:='to ' girl ';
u[ 0 ]:=''; u[1]:='o ' n '; u[2]:=' twenty '; u[3]:='o ' ttiz '; u[4]:=' forty ';
u[ 5]:=' fifty '; u[6]:=' sixty '; u[7]:=' seventy '; u[8]:=' eighty '; u[9]:='to ' qson ';
lNum := Length(Number);
for i := 0 to lNum-1 do
start
if (i+1=4) and (copy( Number,lNum -i-2,3)<>'000') then Result:=' thousand '+Result;
if (i+1=7) and (copy( Number,lNum -i-2,3)<>'000') then Result:='million '+Result;
if (i+1=10) and (copy( Number,lNum -i-2,3)<>'000') then Result:='billion '+Result;
if (i+1=13) and (copy( Number,lNum -i-2,3)<>'000') then Result:='trillion '+Result;
if (i+1=16) and (copy( Number,lNum -i-2,3)<>'000') then Result:=' trillion '+Result;
case i+1 of 1,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,13,15,16,18,19,21,22:
start
case i+1 of 3,6,9,12,15,18,21: if Copy(Number,lNum-i,1)<>'0' then Result:=' hundred
'+Result;
end
Result:= b[ StrToInt (Copy(Number,lNum-i,1))]+Result;
end
otherwise
Result:= u[ StrToInt (Copy(Number,lNum-i,1))]+Result;
end
end
// result := copy(number,lnum,lnum-3) + 'so ' m '+ copy( number,lnum,lnum )+' penny';
if Result="" then Result:= ' nil ';
end
end.

```

Summary by doing so to speak , every how issue modern information technologies using solve can. The issue model - algorithm - programming in solving technology we know need. These we know and to life application we reach social and economic areas development positive influence does.

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#### ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE MARKET OF DOMESTIC TOURIST SERVICES IN UZBEKISTAN AND WAYS TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF PROCESS MANAGEMENT

#### ANNOTATION

*In the socio-economic reforms carried out in our country, a special place is occupied by factors affecting the effective management of the sphere of domestic tourism. The development of effective management of the domestic tourism services market, the study of*