

APPLIED MECHANICSDOI <https://doi.org/10.30525/978-9934-26-264-7-8>**RESEARCH OF THE BENEFITS OF LEARNING PROGRAMMING
LANGUAGES FOR MODERN MECHANICAL ENGINEERS****ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ПЕРЕВАГ ВИВЧЕННЯ МОВ
ПРОГРАМУВАННЯ СУЧАСНИМИ
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Today is the time of global digitalization of science and production, when all stages of the product life cycle and document flow in engineering companies are computerized. As a result, companies need more and more employees trained in information and computer technologies, from the lowest to the highest level.

For example, managers, administrative and engineering staff of all departments must use CAD-, PDM-, PLM-, CALS-systems, sometimes CAD- and CAM-systems, office software as users. It is well known that the most effective user is the one who understands algorithmization and understands the nature of the software. So, the basics of algorithmization and practical programming experience at a basic level facilitate the interaction of the employee with the software, improve the quality of work, job satisfaction, quality of life.

For a mechanical engineer who designs a product or process, additional calculations are required. Calculations performed by mechanical engineers are often very simple, but large in the number of mathematical operations, contain many variables, correction factors, table values, which often have to be selected and recalculated. To facilitate these routine calculations, ready-made software can be used: spreadsheets [1, 2], computer algebra systems [2], etc. Taking into account the commercial nature and versatility of such software, it has certain disadvantages: the need to purchase software at a high price, the inability to use some mathematical operations, the fact that the loop operator is not always available, the need to manually enter tabular data and many specific formulas, the need to train staff both in the software itself and in the projects developed by the authors, the developed project may not open on another computer, etc.

Once open source programs are developed for certain narrow tasks with a user-friendly interface, an engineer's daily work can become more creative, more focused on solving the company's engineering problems, reducing the time spent on calculations. For example, [2-4] propose robotic computations in C#, C++, MathLab. Advantages of certain applications: friendly and usable interface that is intuitive for a professional mechanical engineer, even for someone using the application for the first time, free and functionally flexible if you use open source applications, the application runs fast even on a weak computer. However, there is a small drawback: engineers need to know the programming language.

In this work, in order to determine the minimum effective programming knowledge of a mechanical engineer, software was developed to compute a typical task for a mechanical engineer. It analyses the operators and operands required, assesses the complexity of the algorithms and determines the required level of programming skills. A study of this issue in contemporary scientific articles and a search for resources with open source applications showed that this topic is topical and under-researched, with almost no such applications in the public domain.

In the Lazarus programming environment, using the Pascal programming language, we have developed an application (Fig. 1) that calculates the seating of the inner ring on the shaft and the outer ring in the housing for the bearings supporting the gearbox drive shaft, checks the seating spacing. During development, the full conditional statement `if` was often used, for example in strings:

```
if spos>0 then
```

```
    showmessage('The selected bearing mount on the shaft meets the  
operational needs and the clearance is equal to: '+ floattostr(Spos) +'µm');
```

```
end else begin
  showmessage('No clearance, select fit with lower tension inner ring –
shaft'+floattostr(spos)+floattostr(deltaD));
end;
```

The screenshot shows a software window titled "Incoming data" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The window content is organized into a "Main parameters:" section. It features several input fields and a dropdown menu, each with a label and a unit or description. The inputs are: "Bearing:" with value "0-7208"; "R =" with value "9000" and label "H - radial load"; "A =" with value "2700" and label "H - axial load"; "Type of action:" with a dropdown menu showing "Strong blows, overload. 300%"; "Type of the case:" with a dropdown menu showing "can't be se"; "D =" with value "40" and label "mm - nominal diameter of the inner ring"; "d =" with value "80" and label "mm, nominal diameter of the outer ring"; "B =" with value "18" and label "mm - width of the outer ring"; "r =" with value "2" and label "mm - radius of the edges of the inner ring"; and "β =" with value "10" and label "° - angle of contact of the rolling elements with the raceway". At the bottom center, there is a grey button labeled "Next step".

Fig. 1. Input data input window

The study of the conditional operator is included in the most basic school programming course and is usually well taught. It is the most appropriate of all operators.

In developing the application, several tables with standard tolerance intervals were created to quickly select a match using StringGrid. It is a bit more complex to work with than the primitive components Label, Button, Edit, but it is very efficient for working with tabular data.

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**TO CALCULATE THE DRIVES OF SCREW COMBINED
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**ДО РОЗРАХУНКУ ПРИВОДІВ ШНЕКОВИХ КОМБІНОВАНИХ
КОНВЕЄРІВ ДЛЯ ТРАНСПОРТУВАННЯ ВІДХОДІВ
МЕХАНІЧНИХ ВИРОБНИЦТВ ТА АГРАРНОЇ
ПРОМИСЛОВОСТІ**

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