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, CAx (Computer-Aided technologies) – CAD, CAE CAM-

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5-10

CAD/CAM/CAE-

1%

2013

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CAD/CAM/CAE-

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PDM (Product Data Management).

– CAD/CAM/CAE/PDM,

CAD (Computer Aided Design) –

CAE (Computer-Aided Engineering) –

CAM (Computer-Aided Manufacturing) –

CAD/CAM/CAE-

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1.

- : \$500-\$2000  
 (AutoCAD, AutoCAD LT, );  
 - : \$2000-\$20000 (Inventor, Mechanical  
 Desktop, SolidWorks);  
 - : \$20000 (ProEngineer,  
 Unigraphics).

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(STEP) (ACIS, DXF, DWG,  
 Parasolid)

2.

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Softline

52,6% - ;  
 25% - 1 2-3 ;  
 12,3% - , 1 5 .

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28195-89 “ ” [2] / 9126  
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2850-94 [5].

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28195-89

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	28195-89	ISO/IEC 9126	2850-94
<b>1</b>		<b>(Reliability)</b>	<b>(Reliability)</b>
1	1.1. 1.2. 1.3. – 1.4. – 1.5. –	1.1. (Maturity) 1.2. (Fault Tolerance) 1.3. (Recoverability) 1.4. – 1.5. –	1.1. (Maturity) 1.2. (Fault Tolerance) 1.3. (Recoverability) 1.4. (Accuracy) 1.5. (Responsibility)
<b>2</b>		<b>(Maintainability)</b>	<b>(Maintainability)</b>
2	2.1. 2.2. 2.3. 2.4. 2.5. 2.6. – 2.7. – 2.8. – 2.9. –	2.1. – 2.2. (Analyzability) 2.3. – 2.4. – 2.5. – 2.6. (Changeability) 2.7. (Stability) 2.8. (Testability) 2.9. –	2.1. – 2.2. (Analyzability) 2.3. – 2.4. – 2.5. – 2.6. (Modernizability) 2.7. – 2.8. (Testability) 2.9. (Correctability)
<b>3</b>		<b>(Usability)</b>	<b>(Usability)</b>
	3.1. 3.2. 3.3. 3.4. – 3.5. –	3.1. (Understandability) 3.2. (Learnability) 3.3. (Operability) 3.4. – 3.5. –	3.1. (Trainability); 3.2. (Prepareability) 3.3. (Operability) 3.4. (Result Analyzability); 3.5. (Documentability)
<b>4</b>		<b>(Efficiency)</b>	<b>(Efficiency)</b>
	4.1. 4.2. 4.3.	4.1. – 4.2. (Time Behavior) 4.3. (Resource Utilization)	4.1. (Resource occupancy) 4.2. – 4.3. (Resource Utilization)
<b>5</b>		<b>(Portability)</b>	<b>(Portability)</b>
	5.1. 5.2. 5.3. 5.4. –	5.1. (Adaptability) 5.2. (Conformance) 5.3. (Installability) 5.4. (Replaceability)	5.1. (Adaptability) 5.2. – 5.3. (Installability) 5.4. –
<b>6</b>		<b>(Functionality)</b>	<b>(Functionality)</b>
	6.1. 6.2. 6.3. 6.4. 6.5.	6.1. (Suitability) 6.2. (Compliance) 6.3. – 6.4. (Accuracy) 6.5. (Security)	6.1. (Suitability) 6.2. (Compliance) 6.3. – 6.4. – 6.5. (Security)

6.6. – 6.7. – 6.8. –	6.6. (Interoperability); 6.7. – 6.8. –	6.6. (Interoperability) 6.7. (Rangability) 6.8. (Throug-put)
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CAD/CAM/CAE.

3D-

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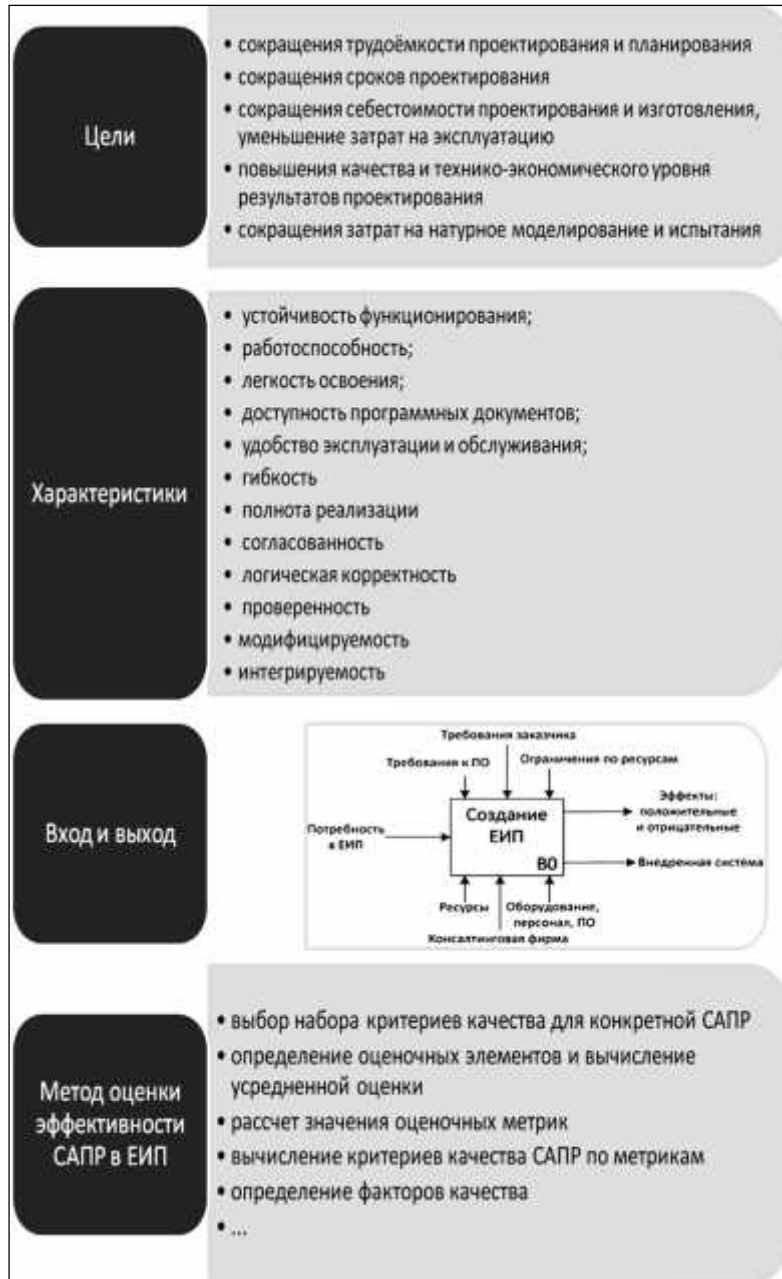
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$$m_k = \left( \sum_{\alpha=1}^t m_{\alpha} \right) / t$$

3.

m -

; k -

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; q -

$$M_j = \left( \sum_{k=1}^Q m_k \right) / Q$$

4.

$$P_i = \sum_{k=1}^n M_j \cdot V_j^M$$

n –  
Vjk –

$$\sum_{j=1}^N V_i = C = 1$$

5.

$$R_i^\phi = \sum_{j=1}^N P_i \cdot V_i^K$$

6.

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05.09.2013

IDEFO.

**THE METHODS AND MODELS OF QUALITY ASSESSMENT THE CAD/CAM/CAE SYSTEMS  
IN SINGLE INFORMATION SPACE INTRODUCTION**

A.V. Karatanov

*There are considered the problems of CAD/CAM/CAE choice in article. There are also marked the most important criteria which heads of Construction Bureau usually use to choose software package for engineering. The current standards of basic standards in the field of the life cycle work and the quality of software design tools are analyzed. There is made comparative analysis of models and methods for quality assessing of software.*

**Keywords:** *Computer Aided Design (CAD), Computer Aided Manufacturing (CAM), Computer Aided Engineering (CAE), engineering, Construction Bureau, quality, information life cycle support.*