Connection Design: Tips, Tricks & Lessons Learned
Quiz for Session 8: Lessons Learned – April 8, 2019
Due: April 29, 8:00 a.m. EDT – Submit through the online form

AISC Night School

1. True or False: The AISC *Seismic Provisions* require stiffening of gusset plates for vertical bracing connections in special concentrically braced frames.
    a. True
    b. False

2. True or False: The AISC *Code of Standard Practice* contains no guidance on the specification of architecturally exposed structural steel (AESS).
    a. True
    b. False

3. How should the Engineer of Record (EOR) communicate special project requirements that are not typically in the building codes?
    a. By clearly defining them in the contract documents
    b. By clarifying these requirements once requests for information (RFIs) start to come in
    c. By pointing them out during the shop drawing review process

4. What resulted from the design-assist relationship described in Part 2 of the presentation?
    a. The EOR was able to reduce the number of analysis iterations.
    b. The Connection Designer needed only to consider envelope force effects.
    c. The collaboration resulted in cost savings for built-up member connections.
    d. The use of complete-joint-penetration groove welds was eliminated from the project.

5. For the project described in Part 3 of the presentation, the elimination of which structural elements resulted in loss of continuity for the propped cantilever beam?
    a. Cast-in-place slab with steel headed stud anchors
    b. Continuity plates
    c. Horizontal braces
    d. Bolted flange plates

6. Which of the following is a lesson that can be taken from Part 3 of this presentation?
    a. Stay firm on your decisions, no matter the number of times it is questioned by another team member.
    b. Consider design concerns from other team members, and admit it if a mistake has been made.
    c. There is nothing for the Connection Engineer to do, once an EOR has approved a change, even if that change might result in loss of structural stability.
    d. Value engineering changes should not be made late in projects.

7. True or False: According to the speaker Larry Muir, the design documents at the bid-stage are often unclear or incomplete.
    a. True
    b. False

8. Which is most correct?
    a. Fabricators should only ask for clarifications once the contract has been awarded.
    b. Fabricators are better off making assumptions during the bid process. They can confirm those assumptions once they have won the job.
    c. Fabricators should ask for clarifications during the bid process, in order to clarify what they are bidding.

9. What resulted from the design-assist relationship described in Part 5 of the presentation?
    a. The project budget and schedule were exceeded.
    b. The response modification factor, *R*, was reduced, since the project was located in a low-seismic area.
    c. The Issued For Construction (IFC) drawings contained major updates based on issues identified pre-bid.
    d. All of the above

10. Which of the following is true about specifying seismic requirements?
    a. EORs are not allowed to use seismic force-resisting systems (SFRSs) with $R = 8$ for low-seismic areas.
    b. The amount of information that needs to be shown on drawings for an $R = 8$ SFRS is the same as for an $R = 3$ SFRS.
    c. Using SFRSs with $R = 8$ will result in higher cost for the steel connections than using SFRSs with $R = 3$.
    d. All of the above