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Planning, Analysis and Designing of Shopping Mall.

[1]G. Sri Chikitha Chowdary, [2]K. Renuka, [3]N. Jyoshna, [4]S. T. M. Suma Harshitha
[1,2,3,4] UG Student, Department of Civil Engineering, Dr K V Subba Reddy College Of Engineering For Women, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract
A structural engineer needs to be able to save time in order to be successful in the ever-expanding market for qualified professionals. As a follow-up, a staad pro-based attempt is made to analyze and design a building with multiple stories. When conducting an analysis of a building with multiple stories, it is necessary to take into account all of the potential loads and ensure that the structure is safe from all of those loads. The Kani's method, the cantilever method, the portal method, and the matrix method are just a few of the various methods for analyzing various frames. The current project examines the investigation of a G+6 multi-story residential building housing five apartments on each floor. The design for the beams, columns, and footing is produced after the dead load and live load are applied. With its new features and data-sharing capabilities with major software like AutoCAD and MS Excel, STAAD Pro outperformed its predecessors and competitors. We conclude that Staad Pro is a very effective and accurate shopping mall design tool that can save a lot of time.

1. Introduction

Engineering that deals with the construction of buildings like residential homes is building construction. A straightforward building is one that encloses a space with walls, a roof, food, clothing, and the essential needs of humans. In order to shield themselves from the elements, such as the sun, rain, and wild animals, early humans lived in caves that were built over or under trees. as time went on, people started living in huts made of branches from trees. Beautiful houses have been constructed from the ancient shelters. Rich people live in well-maintained homes.

The county's social progress is largely represented by its buildings. Every person wants to live in a comfortable home; on average, people spend two-thirds of their lives there. The civic sense of security and responsibility. These are a few of the reasons why people put in a lot of effort and save a lot of money to buy homes.

The construction of new homes is now an important part of the county's social progress. Engineers and architects are in charge of the building's design, planning, and layout, among other tasks, and each day new methods are being developed to build houses in a cost-effective, time-efficient, and satisfying manner for the needs of the community. Draughtsmen are in charge of drawing buildings under the direction of architects and engineers. The draughtsman must be knowledgeable about his job, be able to follow the engineer's instructions, and be able to draw the building, site plans, layout plans, and other necessary drawings.

A number of bays and a storey make up a building frame. A complicated statically

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intermediate structure is a frame with multiple panels and multiple floors. A design for a R.C. building with a G+6-story frame is used. The building's 40 x 28-foot plan depicts a network of monolithic columns. The building measures 40 by 28 meters. There are 85 columns in total. It is a housing complex.

The plan is made utilizing programming on primary examination plan (staad-genius). The building was subjected to both horizontal and vertical loads. The dead load of structural components like beams, columns, and slabs, among others, and the live load make up the vertical load. According to IS 875, the building is designed for dead load, live load, and wind load. The horizontal load is the force of the wind. In accordance with IS 456-2000, the building is constructed as a two-dimensional vertical frame and analyzed through trial and error for maximum and minimum bending moments and shear forces. The calculations of loads, moments, and shear forces are derived from the institute's software, which serves as support

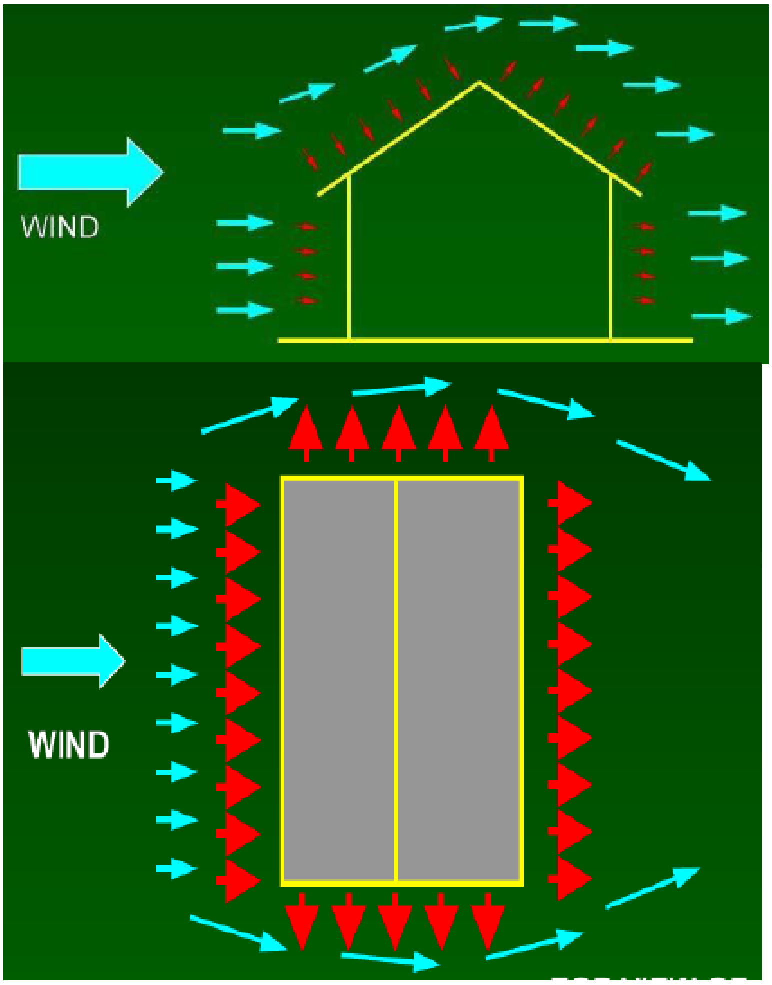

Fig.1 Wind load

2. Literature Review

The dimensions, type, and orientation of each room, including the bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, and hallway, are all detailed in the plan. The layout of the rooms is the same in each

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of the five apartments. The total plan area is roughly 1100 sq. meters. There is still some parking space around the building. The layout of various pieces of furniture, like a sofa, is detailed in the plan.

Additionally, the plan provides specifics regarding the stair case locations in various blocks. We have two stair cases for each block, and the design of the stair case is shown in AutoCAD plot no. 3. In the middle, we have a small structure with four lifts. People who want to fly through the lift can use this facility. We know that a building with more than four floors must have lifts, and all members pay for the facilities. We have a club for our enjoyment at that intersection, and every tenant of the building pays a monthly fee. As a result, these are representations of the plan for our building. The following sections provide a more in-depth explanation of the remaining components, such as elevations and design. The building was not intended to have more floors in the future; consequently, the number of floors in this building has been set for the future as well due to the lack of permission from the relevant authorities.

In addition, special materials like self-compacted concrete and fly ash were used to reduce the structure's dead load, extend its lifespan, and save money. However, these materials were not taken into account when designing in staad to reduce complexity, and necessary adjustments have been made to ensure the structure's safety and economy because it is a huge building with 30 apartments.

In June 2012, the construction will be finished and the building will be ready for occupancy.

This is about the plan and details of the site, and the next section is about how the building is designed to handle different loads

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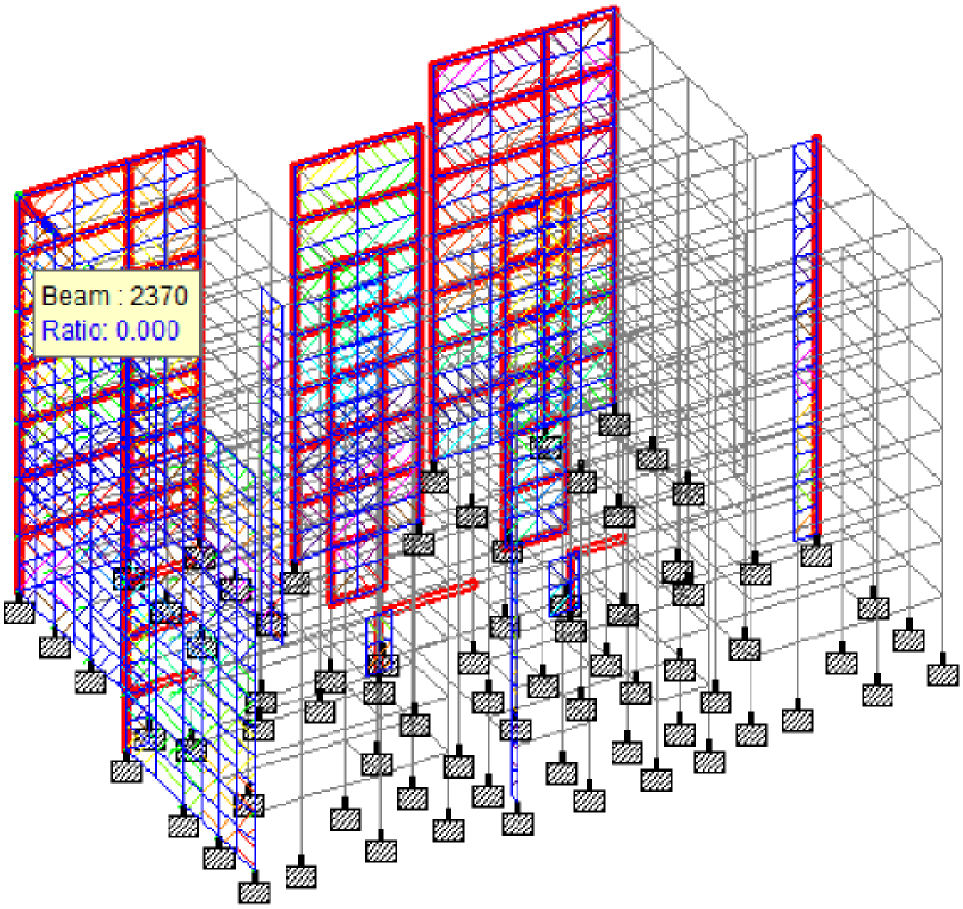

Fig.2 Wind load structure

3. Proposed System

Dead, live, and snow loads are examples of gravity loads that act in the same direction as gravity (i.e., downward or vertically). They are typically static in nature and are typically regarded as a concentrated or uniform load. Consequently, using the concept of tributary areas to assign loads to structural elements, including the dead load (i.e., the weight of the construction) and any applied loads, it is relatively easy to determine a gravity load on a beam or column. live weight). For instance, the uniform floor load (live and dead) applied to the portion of the floor supported by each floor joist would be included in the tributary gravity load on that joist. The structural designer then selects a standard beam or column model to examine the stability of the structural member or system, bearing connection forces (also known as reactions), internal stresses (also known as bending stresses, shear stresses, and axial stresses), and bearing connection forces (also known as reactions). However, selecting the appropriate analytical model is not an easy task, particularly if the structural system departs significantly from conventional engineering assumptions. This is especially true for the structural systems that make up many different parts of a house, but to varying degrees Wind uplift forces are caused by negative (suction) pressures acting outwardly from

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the roof's surface in response to the aerodynamics of wind that flows over and around the building. These pressures cause the wind to lift the building.

Wind up lift pressures have the same effect on a structure or assembly as gravity loads do (i.e., roof) are looked at using the idea of tributary areas and loads that are evenly distributed. Even though the wind loads are dynamic and highly variable, the design approach is based on a maximum static load (i.e., pressure) equivalent. The principal difference is that wind pressures act perpendicular to the building surface (rather than in the direction of gravity) and that pressures vary according to the size of the tributary area and its location on the building, particularly proximity to changes in geometry (e.g., eaves, corners, and ridges). Overturning reactions brought on by wind and seismic lateral loads exert vertical forces on the building as a whole and its lateral force resisting systems. Earthquakes also cause vertical ground motions or accelerations, which intensify the impact of gravity loads. However, in the gravity load analysis of a light-frame building, vertical earthquake loads are typically thought to be implicitly addressed.

The study used STAAD Pro and ETABS to analyze and design rectangular plans with regular and irregular plans, including irregular multistory buildings with vertical geometry. ETABS's advantages over STAAD Pro are the focus of this study. It has been observed that the ETABS software is simpler to use and produces results that are more precise than those produced by STAAD Pro. In their paper, a number of additional advantages of ETABS over STAAD Pro are discussed.

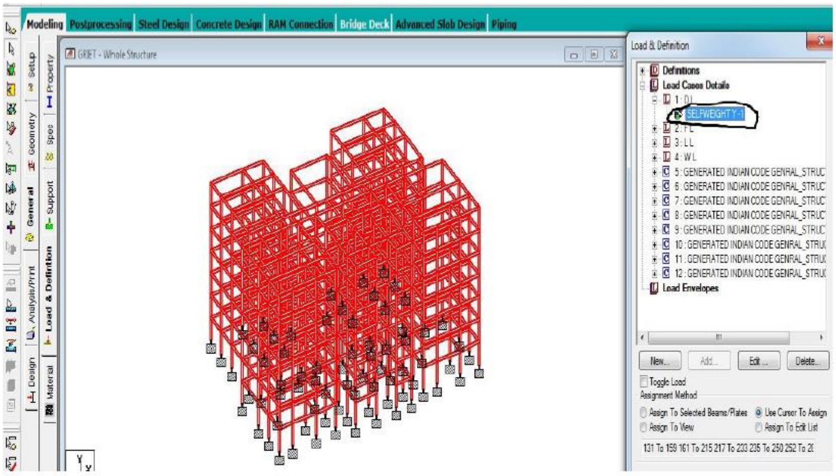

Fig.3 Proposed result

4. Conclusion

The mass of the building, the dynamic structural response characteristics, and the magnitude of the ground motion all influence the magnitude of the seismic shear (or lateral) load. a simplified seismic load analysis employs equivalent static forces based on fundamental Newtonian mechanics (F=ma) with somewhat subjective (i.e., damping, ductility, natural period of vibration, etc.) for houses and other similar low rise structures. adjustments based on experience to take into account the ductile, inelastic response characteristics of various building systems. By elevating the structure on a foundation that has been carefully designed, flood loads are typically reduced or avoided

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