

Construction Engineering Program

Faculty of Engineering

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Course:	Introduction to Construction Contracts	Final term Exam	Code	CES365
Date	20-6-2023	No. of Pages: 1	time	3 hrs

السؤال الأول: إختر الإجابة الأصح: (٦ درجات)

١. يتم توضيح ''طريقة الدفع بين المقاول والمالك'' في مستند:

أ-الإتفاقية ب- الشروط العامة ج- الشروط الخاصة د- لا توجد اجابة صحيحة

٢. يريد المالك أن يجبر المقاول على نوعية معينة من المعدات في بند معين. في أي مستند يذكر هذا الأمر:
 أ-الشروط العامة ب- المواصفات الفنية ج- الشروط الخاصة د- لا توجد إجابة صحيحة

٣. أحد الهياكل التعاقدية التي لا يوجد بها عقد بين المالك والمقاول:

أ-تسليم المفتاح ب- الحساب الإجباري ج- التنفيذ الخارجي د- التعاقد المتخصص

ع. في مرحلة "المناقصة" يقرأ المقاول بند معين في "قوائم الكميات"، ليعرف ويستنتج هذا البند. ألتوصيف مبدئي لمادة بالسعر جمدة دكل الإجابات صحيحة

ه. يتم توضيح "التأمينات وغرامات التأخير" في مستند:

أ-الإتفاقية ب- المواصفات الفنية ج- الشروط الخاصة د- لا توجد إجابة صحيحة

٦. الكتاب الذي يحتوي علي عقد مقاولات الإعمال الصناعية:

أ-الكتاب الاحمر ب- الكتأب الاخضر ج- الكتاب الاصفر د-الكتاب الفضي

السؤال الثاني (١٤ درجات)
١. إلى ما يشير الشكل التالي؟ وضح بالشرح التفصيلي.
التابي المناد التالي الت

قارن في جدول بين كلا من مستند الشروط العامة و مستند الشروط الخاصة من حيث : (٥ درجات)
 الغرض - حجم المستند - طبيعة المحتوى - حتمية وجودها ضمن مستندات التعاقد - أمثلة لكل منهما

م. يحق للمقاول أن يطلب البدء في إجراءات التسليم الإبتدائي بشرط الإنتهاء الجوهري للأعمال وإتمام الأعمال الدائمة. ما المقصود بالإنتهاء الجوهري و المقصود بإتمام الأعمال الدائمة؟ (٣ درجات)

ع، ما المقصود بالضمان العشري؟ متى يبدأ ومتى ينتهي؟ ماذا يشمل؟ (٣ درجات)

السؤال الثالث: علل (١٢ درجة)

١) المقاول هو المسؤول عن اعداد رسومات الورشة التقصيلية.

٢) يستخدم عقد المقطوعيه في المشروعات ذات مخاطر محدودة و قليلة.

) في عقد التكلفه المستهدفه يسمح بتغيير التكلفه المستهدفه بعد البدأ في التنفيذ.

أ من الممكن فسخ العقد فورا في حالة اذا كان اصلاح ما في طريقه التنفيذ مستحيلا.

ه) أعمال الديكور و البياض و الدهانات لا يشملها الضمان العشري.

٦) الكميات المدونه في جداول الكميات تعتبر كميات تقديرية، وحساب المقاول يكون على الكميات الفعلية أثناء التنفيذ.

السؤال الرابع: (٨ درجات)

ا. ما المقصود بعقود الفيديك FIDIC وأنواعها؟ (درجتان)

٢. تختلف انواع العقود إلى عقود سعر وعقود تكلفة. وضرح بالرسم والشرح التفصيلي ماهو الفرق بين التكلفة والسعر وبالأمثلة في مشروعات التشييد.

٣. ما الفروق بين مستندات المناقصة ومستندات التعاقد. (٣ درجات)



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Course Title	Introduction to Safety in Construction Engineering	Final term Exam	Code	HUM235
Date	18-6-2023	No. of Pages: 1	Couc	110111233

Question Number (1) (6 Marks)

Types of construction hazards can be classified as shown in the following shape. Explain in details

each type, with full examples and sketches, if any.



Question Number (2) (8 Marks): Explain in details the following extra indirect accident cost:

1. OSHA or civil fines.

2. Cost of legal assistance.

3. Cost of safety and clerical personnel.

4. Cost of wages for additional supervision.

Question Number (3) (10 Marks): Define the following terms, give examples and sketches:

(a)Safety Nets

(b)Indirect injuries for electrical hazard

(c)OSHA

(d)Confined spaces

(e)Safety training

Question Number (4) (4 Marks)

What does this figure describe? Explain the "rule" and protection.



Question Number (5) (12 Marks):

1. ,How can you protect humans from exposed electrical parts?

2. "Do not allow waste materials to build-up in working areas". Explain in details this guideline.

3. Some construction equipments could contact electrical power lines. State four examples for these equipments. How can the safety officer prevent this scenario?

4. State the difference between the following terms: Hazards, Risk, and Accidents.

5. What is meant by "Safety Discipline System" and its steps?



جامعة طنطا كلية الهندسة برامج الساعات المعتمدة الامتحان النهائي



المادة: مواصفات تشييد المشروع والعطاءات والعقود رمز المقرر: (CSE 364) الزمن: ساعتان تاريخ الامتحان: 3023/6 الدرجات: 40 درجة عدد أوراق الأسئلة: ورقة واحدة وجهان

الســـوال الأول (15 درجات):

1- تكلم عن المناقصة المفتوحة مع ذكر المميزات والعيوب ؟

2- تكلم عن المناقصة المتعددة مع ذكر المميزات والعيوب ؟

3- ما هو اسلوب الاسناد المباشروما هي الحالات التي يمكن فيها استخدام هذا الاسلوب؟

السعوال الثاني (5 درجات):

اذكر بإختصار ما تعرفة عن التالى:

. مراحل تنفيذ العطاء في مشاريع الإنشاءات.

- تأمينات حسن التنفيذ.

مساوي فتح المظروف الفني قبل المالي.

- تأمينات الدخول

السوال الثالث (5 درجات):

اذكربإختصارما تعرفة عن التالى:

- العينات والاختبارات لمقاومة للضغط للخرسانة والنتائج

المواصفات الفنية لحديد التسليح

. المواصفات الفنية للخرسانة الجاهزة.

· المواصفات الفنية لل شدات الخسُّبية

الســــؤال الرابع (15 درجات):

ضع علامة صح امام العبارة الصحيحة وعلامة خطأ امام العبارة الخاطئة.

1- تعتبر أعمال البياض والكر انيش للحو ائط الداخلية منها والخارجية والاسقف من الاعمال الاعتيادية.

2- تشمل بنود اعمال التغذية واعمال الصرف الداخلية والخارجية والاجهزة الصحية اللازمة للحمامات والمطابخ من الاعمال الاعتبادية.

3- أعمال المصاعد تشمل بنود المصاعد المستخدمة وكيفية تجميعها وتعتبر من الاعمال الاعتيادية

4- من أهداف حساب الكميات عمل تقدير ابتدائي لقيمة المشروع من التصميمات المطروحة قبل البدء في المشروع

5- حصرما تم تنفيذة على الطبيعة لعمل المستخلصات الختامية من أهداف حساب الكميات بالنسبة للمقاول

6- تكسية درج السلم تقاس المتر المسطح



جامعة طنطا كلية الهندسة برامج الساعات المعتمدة الامتحان النهائي



المادة: مواصفات تشييد المشروع والعطاءات والعقود رمز المقرر: (CSE 364) الزمن: ساعتان تاريخ الامتحان: 364 ورقة واحدة وجهان تاريخ الامتحان: 3/2026 الدرجات: 40 درجة عدد أوراق الأسئلة: ورقة واحدة وجهان

- 7- يتم حصر البلاطات الخرسانية بالمتر المسطح
- 8- يتم حصر البلاطات ذات الاعصاب) block Hollow) الخرسانية بالمتر المسطح
 - 9- يتم حصر الخوازيق بالمتر الطولي
 - 10- لا يستخدم القلم الرصاص في التدوين في دفتر الحصر.
- 11- يعلن المدير العام عن طرح العطاءات بأرقام متسلسلة سنوية بما لا يقل عن ثلاث صحف محلية ليوم واحد فقط.
 - 12- يمكن تمد يد موعد تقديم العروض لفترة زمنية مناسبة بناء على طلب أكثر من مناقص أو لضرورة يراها المدير العام
 - 13- يتم بيع العطاءات عن طريق قسم المحاسبة في الدائرة
 - 14- على المناقص الذي يشارك للمرة الأولى في عطاءات الدائرة إرفاق صورة مصدقة عن رخصة المهن والسجل التجاري مع عرضه
 - 15- لا يحق للمناقص ا لاعترض على أي من الشروط الواردة في دعوة العطاء



(2 marks)

Design and construction of Foundations Construction Engineering Program Term Exam, June 2023 Course Code: CES413 Saturday 3/6/2023 Allowable time: 3 hours

Answer all the following questions. (Exam mark =40)

For all the problems, consider F_{cu} is 250 kg/cm² and H.T.S 36/52

Question No. (1) (6.0 marks)

Design a square reinforced concrete footing to support a column (600 x 600) mm if the working column loads 1600 kN. The allowable net bearing capacity qall, net = 2.00 kg/cm 2 and the thickness of the plain concrete is 20 cm.

Question No. (2) (6.0 marks)

For a continues reinforced concrete wall has a thickness of 400 mm if the wall carries a line load of 125 kN/m (working load). The allowable net bearing capacity q_{all} ,net = 0.50 kg/cm2 and the thickness of the plain concrete is 30 cm:

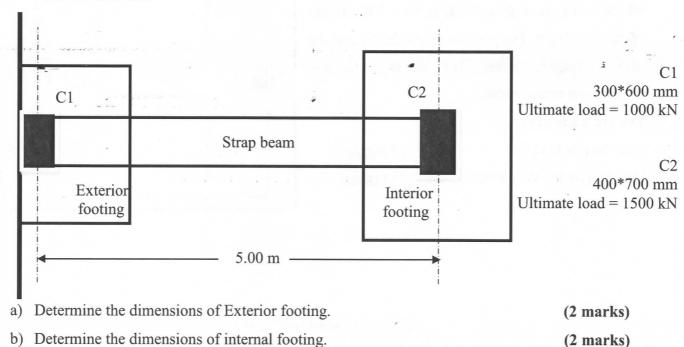
a) Determine the plan dimensions of required footing. (2 marks)

b) Find the thickness and required reinforcement for the designed footing (2 marks)

c) Draw section showing the reinforcement details. (2 marks)

Question No. (3) (8.0 marks)

- a) Differentiate between total, net and allowable stress in shallow foundations (2 marks)
- b) For the strap beam that connecting the shown two footings to carry columns, C1 and C2. If the allowable net bearing capacity q_{all} , net = 1.50 kg/cm2 and the thickness of the plain concrete is 20 cm.



c) draw the bending moment and shear force acting on the strap beam

Question No. (4) (7.0 marks)

(a) Discuss in details the effect of pie installation on the surrounding soil

(2 marks)

(b) Write detailed notes on bored pile reinforcement.

(2 marks)

(c) Design a pile cap subjected to ultimate column load of 315 tons. The column is 50 cm x 50 cm.

Bored piles were used with diameter of 60 cm, and factored pile load = 60 ton

(3 marks)

Question No. (5) (6.0 marks)

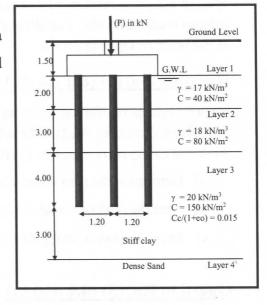
A square of 9- Bored piles group supported a column carrying a load (P) at ground level. The piles are 0.40 m in diameter spaced at 1.20 m center to center.

(i) Find out the safe column load (P)

(4 marks)

(ii) Estimate the group efficiency.

(2 mark)



Question No. (6) (7.0 marks)

The figure shows a strap beam connecting two columns. The left column is 30×70 cm and carries 90 ton while the right column is 35×200 cm and carries = 280 ton. The pile diameter = 50 cm and the safe pile load = 55 ton. Given the suggested pile number and arrangement,

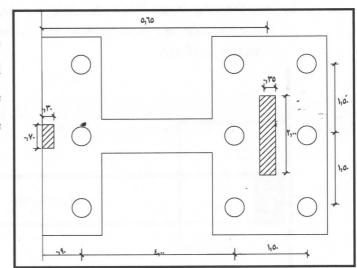
You are required to:

(i) Find the pile loads

(4 <u>marks</u>)

(ii) Design only the strap beam

(3 marks)



خالص الأمنيات بالتوفيق والنجاح

أ.د. أشرف نظير

أ.د. مصطفى الصواف



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Question (4) (8 Points)

- 4-a) Mention the different systems of water distribution systems and clarify the advantages and disadvantages of each system. (2 Points)
- 4-b) Explain the components of sanitation projects.

(4 Marks)

4-c) Discuss the Egyptian experiences in field of the advanced treatment of wastewater.(2 Points)

Question (5) (8 Points)

- 5-a) Explain briefly the biological treatment of wastewater and its importance in reducing the organic pollutants. (2 Points)
- 5-b) A completely mixed activated sludge system with an aeration tank volume of 300 m³ has an applied discharge of 1200 m³/d with influent BOD₅ of 300 mg/L and effluent BOD₅ of 20 mg/L. The mixed liquor (MLSS) is 3000 mg/L. Assuming that yield coefficient (y) = 0.5, and the endogenous decay rate (K_d) = 0.05 d⁻¹. It is required to calculate:
 - The hydraulic retention time. (1 Point)
 - Volumetric loading (V_L). (1 Point)
 - Food per microorganisms ratio (F/M). (2 Points)
 - The mean cell residence time (θ_c) . (2 Points)

$$\begin{aligned} & \textbf{Hints:} \ V = \frac{QY\theta_c(S_o - S_e)}{X(1 + k_d\theta_c)}, \quad V_L = \frac{QS_o}{V}, \quad F/M = \frac{Q(S_o - S_e)}{VX}, \quad \theta_c = \frac{VX}{Q_wX_w}. \end{aligned}$$

End of questions Good luck and best wishes

Dr/ Mohamed Ayoub



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Tanta	University
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Course Title	Environmental and Sanitary Engineering	Level (3)	Course Code	CEP222
	Spring Semester Exam	June 2023	Maximum Points	40
Date	Monday 5 June 2023	No. of Pages 2	Allowed time	3 hrs.

Please answer the following questions with neat sketces if it is possible and assume any missing data

Question (1) (8 Points)

1-a) What are the basic studies that required for water supply projects?

(2 Points)

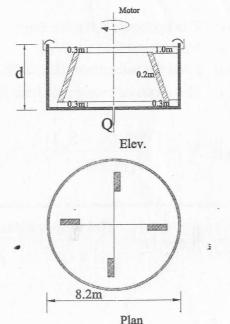
- 1-b) What are the factors should be taken into consideration for selecting the location of intake structure? (2 Points)
- 1-c) Design the raw water sump and the delivery pipe for design period of 50 years for a city with a present population of 150,000 capita (geometric increasing, K_g = 0.01), and annual average water consumption of 200 L /c/d. In addition, the allowed velocity range in the delivery pipe is between 1.60 2.0 m/s. (4 Points)

Question (2) (8 Points)

2-a) Discuss the main difference between the plain sedimentation and chemical sedimentation.

(2 Points)

- 2-b) State with neat sketches the type of flow through the sedimentation tanks. (2 Points)
- 2-c) The discharge influent to the sketched slow mixing tank 15000 m³/d of water. The slow mixing is operated with retention time of 20 minutes. It is required to complete the missing dimension (d) of the flocculator. (4 Points)



Question (3) (8 Points)

- 3-a) Determine the number and dimensions of rapid sand filters units to purify 40000 m³/d of water in the water treatment plant. The filtration rate is 200 m/d. It is also required to estimate the quantity of wash water that required daily and its percentage if the rate of washing is 900 m/d and the washing time for one unit is 10 minutes. (4 Marks)
- 3-b) The future population for a community is expected to be 200,000 capita and the water consumption per capita is 200 L /c/d. Design the ground storage works. (4 Marks)

Please turn over



Tanta University Faculty of Engineering Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering Department Energy Engineering Department



Course Title: Hydraulics

Date: 1, June, 2023 Final Fir

Final First Term Exam | Total Marks: 40 Marks

Course Code:CIH232

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Question No.1:

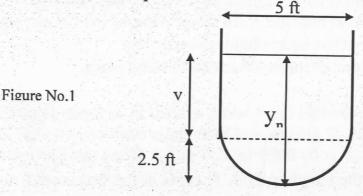
(10 Points)

A. Define the following items:

(6 Points)

Types of flow, Factors affecting on flow, the best hydraulic section, Alternate depths, Vertical and horizontal transitions, and Non-Erodible channels

B.Open channel has U section, semi-circular at the bottom with vertical sides and 5 ft wide, as shown in Figure 1, if the normal flow rate is 25 C.F.S, the bed slope is 1/4000, and the Chezy coefficient equals 96, Calculate the normal depth and the hydraulic mean depth. (4 Points)



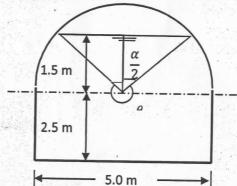
Question No.2:

(12 Points)

- A. Discuss the behavior of the supercritical and the subcritical flow in a horizontal frictionless open channel having a hump, depression of height Δz . Also, discuss the behavior of the supercritical and the subcritical flow in a horizontal frictionless open channel having a contraction, expansion of width.

 (4 Points)
- B. A rectangular channel whose width is 8.0m passes a discharge of 25 m³/sec at upstream water depth 2.5m, find: a- The water depth at downstream if the channel bed raised by 50.25m at downstream and maximum raised to get critical flow, b- The water depth at downstream if the channel bed width contracted to 7m at downstream and the minimum contracted breadth to get critical flow.

 (4 Points)
- C. An open channel as shown in figure having bottom width 5.0 m, water depth 4.0 m, bed slope is 0.0016, Manning's n = 0.013. Determine: (4 Points)
 - 1. The discharge
 - 2. Froude number
 - 3. Critical water depth





Tanta University Faculty of Engineering Irrigation and Hydraulics Engineering Department Energy Engineering Department



Course Title: Hydraulics Course Code:CIH232

Date: 1, June, 2023 Final First Term Exam Total Marks: 40 Marks Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Question No. 3

(18 degree)

- 1. A discharge of 25 m³ / sec. flow in a trapezoidal channel having bottom width 6.0 m. and side slope 2:1. Determine the:- (4 Points)
 - Depth after a hydraulic jump has occurred from an initial depth of 0.6 m
 - Height of this jump.
 - Specific energies before and after the jump.
 - · Loss energy in the jump.
- 2. Draw the possible water profiles for the following open channels: (4 Degrees)
 - The bed slope changes from steep slope to mild slope and discuss the position of the hydraulic jump occurring.
 - The bed slope changes from Mild to steep slope.
- 3. A trapezoidal channel has a width of 10.0 m and side slopes 2:1, carries a discharge of 29.72 m³/sec. and Manning's coefficient 0.025. The bed slope changes from $S_{01} = 0.00009$ to $S_{02} = 0.017$. Draw the water surfaces profile and compute the length of G.V. F. curve at the first reach (with S_{01} slope). (Use five strips)

 (10 Points)

The Dynamic equation

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{\left(1 - \left(\frac{Z_C}{Z}\right)^2\right)}{S_0 \left[1 - \left(\frac{K_n}{K}\right)^2\right]}$$

With best wishes Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Rashwan and Associate Prof. Dr. Asaad Mater Armanuos



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Course Title:	Highway Engineering and Transportation	Final Exam		Final Exam		Course Code:	CEP352
Date:	29/5/2023	No. of Pages:	1	Allowed time:	3 hours		

مسموح باستخدام الجداول والمنحنيات الخاصة بالماده

Answer the following questions... Assume any missing data

Question No.(1): (25 Marks)

- a. Write briefly what is meant by the following terms:
 - 1. Degree of curve
- 2. Study area
- 3. Screen line
- 4. Trip
- 5. Ttack coat
- 6. Prime coat

(6 Marks)

- **b.** A circular curve connects two tangents (2-lane undivided highway) that deflect at an angle of 36°. If the point of intersection is at station (288+45.4), the design speed is 70 mph and the superelevation equal to 7%.
 - 1) Determine the middle ordinate, external distance and the long chord.
 - 2) Determine the station of PC, PT and the deflection angles for setting out the curve at 100 ft stations from PC. (10 Marks)
- c. A corner of a building is 52 ft from the centerline of a curved section of a 4-lane rural highway. If this section has a grade of 4% and the radius of the curve is only 800 ft, what speed limit will you recommend at this section if:
 - i. The highway has no median,
 - ii. The highway has a 18 ft median

(9 Marks)

Question No.(2): (15 Marks)

- a. Discuss the followings:
 - 1. Difference between flexible and rigid pavements.
 - 2. Tie and dowel bars in rigid pavement.
 - 3. Difference between JPCP and JRCP.
 - 4. Crest and sag vertical curves

(6 Marks)

- b. An existing vertical curve joins a +4.0% grade to -2.5% grade. If the length of the curve is 800
- ft. Grades intersect at station 5540+00 at an elevation of 2343ft.
 - 1. What is the maximum safe speed?
 - 2. What is the station and level of PC, PT and highest point?

(9 Marks)

GOOD LUCK

Assoc. Prof. Dr./Islam Abo El-Naga and the Examination committee.



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Course Title	Project Resource Management	Second term Exam	Course Code	CES363
Date	1-6-2023	No. of Pages: 1	Allowed time	3 hrs

Question (1) [10 marks]: Explain with sketches:

- 1- The difference between Supply chain and Logistics.
- 2- Transformation processes (Operations) in supply chain, with examples.
- 3- A framework for supply chain drivers.
- 4- The difference between conventional and green supply chain.
- 5- Risks associated with a green supply chain.

Question (2) [10 marks]:

1- Explain the following paragraph in details.

Although multiskilled resource utilization strategy has many potential benefits, North American labor unions have mixed opinions about it. In Canada, the Christian Labor Association of Canada, for example, favors multiskilled workers and allows an employee to do more than one kind of work if he/she is qualified. In the United States,

- 2- What is meant by SMART rule? Explain each Term that included in this rule.
- 3- The construction of a repetitive activity has an initial duration of 10 days. It is repeated 12 consecutive times without any interruptions, using only one crew. This activity has a learning rate of 92%. In table, calculate the durations for each unit and list the start and finish timings also.

Question (3) [12 marks]:

It is required to determine scheduled start and finish of all activities in order to satisfy the resource constraints. Draw the final two histograms for R1 and R2.

Act.	Dur. (days)	Pred.	R1≤ 4	R2≤ 3	A	ct.	Dur. (days)	Pred.	R1≤ 4	R2≤ 3
A	2		1	0		F	4	Α	0	0
В	6	Α	1	0		G	6	С	2	3.
C	4	Α	3	2		Н	7	D	1	1
D	6	Α	0	2		1	4	E	2	3
E	2	В	2	2		J	6	F	0	1

Question (4) [8 marks]:

- 1. Some of actions that can be taken by the project manager to limit the number and severity of conflicts on the project include the following: "A rigorous attention should given to trends in the project..." what does this action mean, in details?
- 2. Resources can be classified according to many aspects. Explain the most well-known three classifications
- 3. Hiring-firing cycles in the machine or labor resource histograms usually reduce the productivity of the resource. Explain briefly this argument.



Construction Engineering Program Academic Year 2022/2023 Second term - Final Exam



Course Title: Risk Management

Course Code:

CES 467 Year: 5 th level.

8 June, 2023

Allowed Time:

3 hrs

Total Marks:

40 marks

- قم بفرض اى معلومات قد تراها غير معطاه- دعم دائما اجاباتك بالرسومات التوضيحية - ان العناية بتنظيم الحل لهى محل تقدير Question [1] (12 marks)

A. Briefly differentiate between each pair of the following terminologies:

- Active and passive acceptance of a threat
- Ordinal Scale and Cardinal Scale in P-I Matrix
- A risk and an issue
- Upside risk and downside risk

B. Schedule and cost probabilistic results of MCS of a certain project for case of uncertainty only are given in table below.

Si	chedule Prob	abilistic Result	S	Cost Prof	pabilistic R	esults (LE.	Milliona
P5	P50	P80	P95	P5	P50	P80	P95
May 2022	9 Aug. 2022	1 Nov. 2022	15 Jan. 2023	650	730	785	830

- Draw cumulative probability distribution of both project duration and project cost
- Determine uncertainty Budget and uncertainty duration for this project

Question [2] (12 marks)

A. Consider MCS output given in table blew.

Table: Effect of Opportunity and uncertainties on project cost

		26.				
Value	Prob.	Minimum	Maximum	95%	80%	50%
655014	7%	7583277	7877412	7793671	7750476	7710250
833306	100%	6092282				
655014	97%	5937705				
(655014 833306 655014	value Prob. 655014 7% 833306 100% 655014 97%	value Prob. 655014 7% 7583277 833306 100% 6092282	value Prob. 655014 7% 7583277 7877412 833306 100% 6092282 7473051 655014 97% 5937705 7817670	Value Prob. 655014 7% 7583277 7877412 7793671 833306 100% 6092282 7473051 7363093 655014 97% 5937705 7817670 7585002	value Prob. 655014 7% 7583277 7877412 7793671 7759476 833306 100% 6092282 7473051 7363093 6718428 655014 97% 5937705 7817670 7585002 7096237

luce scaled curves of uncertainty, opportunity (Pre- exploitation) and opportunity (Post exploitation)

2- Determine:

- Probability of project cost that will exceed (LE 7793671) under effect of uncertainty only.
- Exploitation cost
- Reward given by opportunity

b- Chose the correct answer

- 1. Ali is project manager on a construction project. When he hears that his project has run into a snag due to weeks of bad weather on the job site, he says "No problem, we have insurance that covers cost overruns due to weather". What risk response strategy did he use
 - a- Exploit

c- Mitigate

b- Transfer

d- Avoid

- 2. Which of the following is NOT a valid way to respond to an opportunity?
 - a- Share

c- Exploit

b- Enhance

d- Transfer

3. The construction project manager holds a meeting with the work team leader, who tells him that there is a high chance that bad weather will delay the project. They brainstorm to try and find a way to deal with it, but in the end they decide that if there is bad weather, there is no useful way to reduce the impact on the project. This is an example of a risk response strategy

a- Share

c- Exploit

b- Enhance

d- Accept

- 4. Which of the flowing is NOT true about risk management?
 - a- Risks should be analyzed for impact and priority
 - b- Risks should be discussed at every team meeting.
 - c- The project manager is only person responsible for identifying risks
 - d- all known risks should be added to the risk register
- 5. Which of the following is NOT a risk response technique

a- Share

c- Confront

b- Enhance

d- Accept

Question [3] (8 marks)

C. The next table shows number of activities and their optimistic, mean, and pessimistic durations (per days).

Activity	a	m	b	Predecessors
A	6	8	10	
В	1	7	12 •	A
С	5	8	7	A
. D.	5	5	12	В
. E	2	4	8	В
F	3	5	7	D
G	-7	7	7	F

It is required to

- 1- Use PERT method to schedule this project
 - 2- produce to scale the project cumulative probability vs. duration curve and then determine:
 - Find the probability of project compilation within 32, 34,37 days
 - Find the project compilation time within probability equal 90%



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

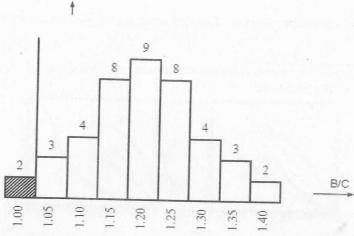
Final Term Exam	Course Code	CES464
No of Pages 2		
	Final Term Exam	Final Term Exam Course Code No. of Pages: 2 Allowed time

ملحوظة: مسموح باستخدام جداول نسب الإحتمالات من الخارج

Question Number (1):

- A. In order to analyze past bids for a key competitor A, answer the following points using the figure below.
 - What is the number of all past bids that appear in this figure?
 - If B/C=1.15, the markup is _____ % of cost.
 - How many times did the competitor A use markup equal to or less15%.
 - At 25% markup, what is our chance of winning company A? and what is his (Company A) chance of winning?

No. of past bids



B. If a typical competitor has a B/C ratio with μ =1.15 and σ =0.09. At 12% markup, what is the probability of beating three typical competitors?

Question Number (2)

(8 Marks)

In a two-story building, the following Table provides the list of activities involved in the project. The table also provides the normal duration, crash ability, and cost slope. The indirect cost in this project is 500 LE/day. It is required to crash the project duration to 70 days and calculate the extra cost?

Act.	Normal Dur.	Pred.	Crashability	Cost Slope
A	10	133	2	300
В	10	A	_	_
C	20	A	4	100
D	10	В		-
E	20	C	3	120
F	25	C	10	50
G	30	D	5	200
H	30	E,F	6	200

Question Number (3) (10 Marks)

The activities involved in the construction of a small building are given in the table below. Information and contract conditions for this project are as follows:

- Contractor markup = 10 % of tender value;
- Owner retainage = 10%;
 The retention is paid at the end of the contract;
- Measurement is made monthly with a payment delay of one month;
- Interest rate is 1% monthly
- Advanced payment is 15 %

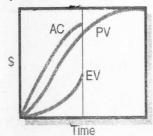


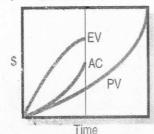
Activity Code	Predecessors	Dur. (month)	Price
A		2	80,000
В	-	4	120,000
С	A	3	60,000
D	A,B	2	40,000
Е	C,D	3	60,000
F	C,D	1	14,000
G	F	2	16,000

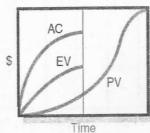
It is required to:

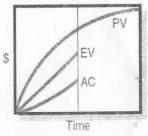
- 1. Draw the cumulative income and expense curves? (Note: make your calculations clear and organized. Specify the term for each step)
- 2. Determine the maximum amount of cash the contractor needs to execute this contract and when does he require this amount?
- 3. Calculate the cost to the contractor of providing the working capital necessary to finance the project?

Question Number (4) (8 Marks)
Redraw each shape in your answer sheet. Comment on the performance of each project, using proper "performance indicators" and your judgment.









Question Number (5): State true or false, correct if false (3 Marks)

- 1-Crashing noncritical activities that already have float don't shorten the project duration.
- 2-An estimator must not spend so much time and effort to analyze unnecessary details in determining the costs of insignificant items.
- 3-Activities that cost less to crash are preferred.
- 4-In a bill of quantities for civil engineering project, 20% of the costs can be attributed to 80% of the items, and vice versa.
- 5-Site overhead costs are estimated to be between 5%-15% of project direct cost.
- 6-The project direct cost will increase by decreasing its duration.

Question Number (6) (4 Marks)

مطلوب حساب التكلفة المباشرة والفئة لوحدة البند التالي وإجمالي التكلفة المباشرة والسعر لهذا ألبند.
" بالمتر المكعب توريد وصب ومعالجة خرسانة مسلحة لزوم الأعمدة ولا تقل المقاومه المميزه عن ٢٥٠ كجم/سم٢ بعد ٢٨يوم ومحتوى اسمنت لا يقل عن ٥٥٠ كجم/م والفئة تشمل توريد وتركيب حديد التسليح طبقاً للرسومات وأصول الصناعة والكود المصرى لتصميم وتنفيذ المنشآت الخرسانية ". (الكمية = ٥٠٠ م ٣٠).

قم بتحليل مكونات البند والحسابات التفصيلية في جدول. إفترض أي بيانات غير موجودة.

End of questions Best Wishes



Construction Engineering Program Final Exam of Academic Year 2022/2023 Second term



الاثنين ٢٠ /٣/٦/٢٦

كود المادة: CES 262

ساعتان

المادة: الاستراتيجيات الاقتصادية في صناعة البناء الزمن:

- ان العناية بتنظيم الحل و توضيحيه لهى محل تقدير

- يسمح للطلاب باستخدام جداول الاستثمار

- ألامتحان مكون من ٤ اسئلة

السؤال الاول: (٨ درجات)

أ- يراد انشاء محطة صرف هناك اقتراح بانشاء المحطة على مرحلتين تتكلف المرحلة الاولى ٨ مليون جنيه على ان تستكمل عملية الانشاء في مرحلة ثانية بعد ١٦ سنة بتكلفة ٦ مليون جنيه ستكون تكلفة التشغيل و الصيانة للمحطة ٢٥٠ الف جنيه / سنة لمدة ٨ سنوات تزداد الى ٢٨٠ الف جنيه / سنة في الثمانية اعوام التالية ثم تستديم بتكلفة ٣٠٠ الف جنيه / سنة بعد ذلك . احسب التكلفة السنوية المكافئة باعتبار سعر الاستثمار = Λ %.

ب- تقدم احدى شركات الاستمار العقارى عرضا لبيع وحدة سكنية بمقدم ٢٠٠٠٠٠ جنيه و اقساط نصف سنوية لمدة ٦ سنوات قيمة القسط الواحد منها ٤٠ الف جنيه و كذلك ستة اقساط سنوية قيمة القسط الواحد منها ١٠٠٠٠٠ تبدأ بعد ٣ سنوات من دفع المقدم . احسب ثمن الوحدة السكنية حاليا و ثمنها في نهاية فترة التقسيط اذا كان سعر الاستمار ١٠٪ سنويا

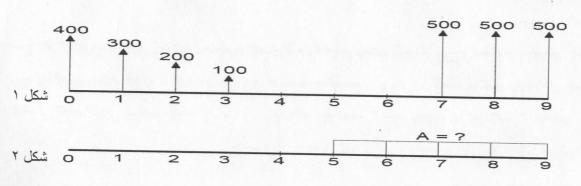
السؤال الثاني: (١٢ درجات)

أ- ناقش (صحة / خطأ) العبارات التالية مع تصويب الخطأ ان وجد:

- ١- عند مقارنة مجموعة بدائل لمشروع ما ، يفترض ان كل البدائل تكون معتمدة على بعضها البعض
 - ٢- المشاريع المعمرة عادة هي مشروعات الاسكان و التعمير
- ٣- طريقة المضاعف المشترك الاصغر لاعمار البدائل هي احد طرق حساب اقل عائد استثمار مقبول
 - ٤- يفضل ان يقوم الاقتصاديون و ليس المهندسين بدر اسة اقتصاديات مشاريع التشييد

ب- اكمل الجمل التالية:

- ١- قام الاقتصاديون بوضع جداول للاستثمار بغرض
- ٢- يتساوى عائد استثمار مبلغ ما بطريقة العتساب العائد البسيط و العائد المركب في
 - ٣- انسب المعايير الاقتصادية لتقييم مشروعات الخدمة العامة ٍ هي
 - ٤- عائد الاسبتثمار الاسمى يتساوى مع عائد الاستثمار الفعلى في حالة
- ج- احسب مقدار القيمة المكافئة المنتظمة (A) في الشكل ٢ و التي تكافئ مجمل التدفقات النقدية المبينة بالشكل ١ اذا علمت ان
 - سعر الاستثمار ٨ %



السؤال الثالث: (١٠ درجات)

- أ- باستخدام الرسومات التوضيحية ، اشرح طرق حساب الاهلاك
- ب- اذا علمت ان ثمن شراء ماكينة اختبار مكعبات خرسانة ٢٠٠٠٠ جنيه عمرها الافتراضي ٨ سنوات يمكن بيعها في نهاية عمرها بمبلغ ٢٠٠٠٠ . المطلوب حساب الاهلاك السنوى و كذلك القيمة الدفترية خلال سنوات عمر الماكينة ثم رسم علاقة توضح القيمة الدفترية مع الزمن باستخدام طريقة الايداع لتوفير رأس المال اذا كان سعر الاستثمار ٨٪.
- ج- تدرس هيئة الطرق و الكبارى المفاضلة بين بديلين لانشاء كوبرى يوفر انشاؤه عن استخدام الطرق البديلة . اذا كانت بيانات البديلين كالتالى

البديل الثاني	البديل الاول	
۱۶ ملیون جنیه	۱۰ ملیون جنیه	كلفة الانشاء
٢٥٠ الف جنيه	۰۰۰ الف جنیه	صيانة سنوية
۱۲۰۰۰۰ جنیه	۱۵۰۰۰۰۰ جنیه	الوفر في كلفة مستخدمي الطريق سنويا

المطلوب اختيار أفضل البديلين باستخدام معيار (المزايا الى التكلفة) اذا كان سعر الاستثمار ١٠٪ و عمر المشروع الافتراضي ٢٥ سنة .

السؤال الرابع: (١٠٠ درجات)

أ- قدرت شركة مقاولات احتياجاتها لاقامة عدد من الابراج السكنية يستغرق انشاؤها ١٢ سنة فقررت ان تشترى مجموعة من الاوناش سوف يتم استهلاكها طوال مدة المشروع انواعها و تكلفتها كما يلى

العمر	ثمن البيع	صیانهٔ کل ۳ سنوات	صيانة سنوية	ثمن الشراء	نوع الونش
۱۲ سنة	1	۲۰۰۰۰ جنیه	٢٥ الف جنيه	٠٠٠ الف جنيه	النوع (أ)
٦ سنوات	۰۰۰۰ جنیه	۱۵۰۰۰ جنیه	٠ ٢ الف جنيه	١٤٠ الف جنيه	النوع (ب)

المطلوب اختيار افضل البدائل الثلاثة الاتية .

البديل الاول: استخدام اربعة أوناش من النوع (أ)

البديل الثاني : استخدام ونش واحد من النوع (أ) و أربعة أوناش من النوع (ب)

البديل الثالث: استخدام ستة أوناش من النوع (ب)

اعتبر سعر الفائدة ١٢ % و استخدم مفهوم القيمة الصافية الحالية كمعيار للمقارنة

ب- اودع شخص ما مبلغا من المال في احد البنوك و اراد الحصول على خمس دفعات سنوية مقدار كل منها ٥٠ الف جنيه تبدأ بعد سنة من الايداع و في نهاية العام الثامن كان حساب هذا الشخص ١٠٠ الف جنيه فما مقدار المبلغ الذي اودعه هذا الشخص علما بان معدل الفائدة ١٠٪ سنويا

With the best wishes

أ.د.م / تامــر مصطفــی الکورانــی

<u>Tanta University - Faculty of Engineering</u> <u>Construction Engineering Program</u>

Course Title: Construction Methods

Date: 22/6/2023 Allowed Time: 3.0 hours Course Code: CES 366 Final Term Exam No. of Pages: (2)



Assume any missing data

Answers should be in the same order of questions (i.e., you are required to answer question Number 1 completely, then answer question Number 2 completely, and so on
 يتم اجابة الاسئلة بنفس ترتيب ورقة الاسئلة. أي يتم اجابة السؤال الأول بالكامل بجميع أجزائه متتالية وبنفس الترتيب، وهكذا لباقي الاسئلة.........

Question No. 1 (10 Marks)

1-a) What are the factors affected on choice of dewatering method.

(2 Marks)

1-b) Illustrate by clear sketches only the different systems can be used for ground water reduction.

(2 Marks)

1-c) Explain briefly the wall selection criteria in braced cut excavation.

(2 Marks)

<u>1-d)</u> The depth of circular excavation 20.0 m in diameter is 4.0 m. the site profile consists of 6.0 m clay overlying 4.0 m sand on intact granite bedrock. The initial ground water table is (-1.0 m). The designed pressure relief system consists of 7.5 cm in diameter fully penetration wellpoints. The yield discharge of the well is $0.0004 \text{ m}^3/\text{sec}$. The coefficient of permeability for sand layer = 0.004 m/sec and the constant C = 1500.

(a) Design the wellpoints system.

(2 Marks)

(b) Estimate the drawdown of water at wells, and center of site.

(2 Marks)

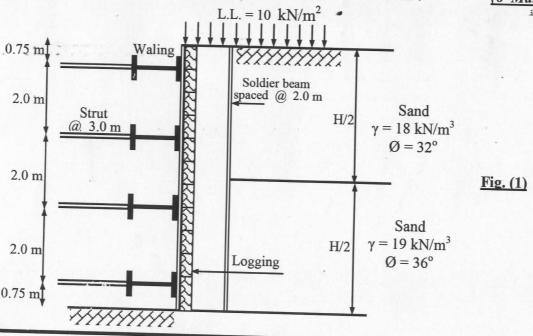
Question No. 2 (10 Marks)

2-a) Explain briefly with clear sketches the following:

(4 Marks)

- 1. Classification of piles with respect to pile installation method.
- 2. Continuous flight auger piles CFA
- 3. Connection between pile and pile cap

<u>2-b)</u> For the braced-cut shown in figure (1), <u>design</u> the soldier beams, logging, waling, and strut. <u>Note:</u> width of excavation = 1.5 m, $F_{\text{all steel}} = 140000 \text{ kN/m}^2$ and $F_{\text{all wood}} = 4000 \text{ kN/m}^2$. (6 Marks)



Question No. 3 (10 Marks)

3-a) Explain briefly the following:

(3 Marks)

- 1. Vibro piles.
- 2. Types of caissons.

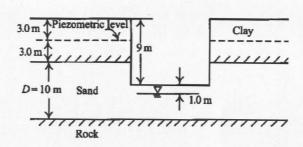
<u>3-b)</u> Explain briefly with clear sketches details of cutting edges of caissons.

(2 Marks)

<u>3-c)</u> For the excavation site shown in Figure 2, Design the dewatering system by using full penetration deep wells. The coefficient of permeability of sand layer $K = 6.6 \times 10^{-4}$ m/sec. the pumping capacity for one deep well = 0.5 m³/min.

Excavation plan 45 m

Fig. (2)



السوال الرابع: (10 درجات)

 F_{cu} عرف المقاومة المميزة للخرسانة F_{cu} والمقاومة المتوسطة F_{m} موضحاً بالرسم تأثير هامش أمان تصميم الخلطة الخرسانية علي كل من الخرسانة سابقة الصب وخرسانة الموقع.

<u>ب</u> الخرسانة سابقة الصنع تساهم بصورة أساسية في تعزيز صناعة التشييد ، وضح مع الرسم كامل التفاصيل كل مما يلي:

- 1) الوصلات المختلفة لإنتقال قوي الشد.
- ¿ إنتقال قوى القص في البلاطات المفرغة Hollow core slabs
 - (3) الفرق بين Hard connection & Soft connection

<u>(3 درجات)</u>

ج بم تفسر مع التوضيح بالرسم كلما أمكن:

أماكن رفع قطاعات الخرسانة سابقة التجهيز ذات أهمية خاصة.

- 1) عدم البدء المباشر بعد صب الخرسانة في المعالجة بالبخار داخل مصانع الخرسانة الجاهزة.
 - 2) معدل التشييد سريع نسبياً في الخرسانة سابقة الصب.

د_ لمبني مكون من عشرة طوابق منفذ بنظام الـ precast concrete وضح بالخطوات والرسم طرق تنفيذ وصلات الأعمدة وأهم الإحتياطات الواجب مراعاتها وقت التنفيذ.

End of questions Best Wishes

Prof. Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Nasr

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Taman

	Check of the drawdown - gravity wells	71
	Check of the drawdown - Artesian wells	
$Q_{\rm w} = \frac{\pi K}{\ln R/r_{\rm W}} (H^2 - h_{\rm e}^2)$	Single deep well - partial penetration – gravity circular water source	
$Q_{\rm w} = \frac{\pi K}{\ln R/r_W} (H^2 - h_e^2)$	Single deep well - full penetration – gravity circular water source	
$Q_{w} = \frac{2\pi N D}{\ln (R/r_{w})} G (H - h_{e})$	artesian circular water source $G = \frac{W}{D} * [1.0 + 7.0 \sqrt{r_{W}/2W} \cos \frac{\pi W}{2D}]$	
$\vec{Q_w} = \frac{2\pi K D}{\ln (R/r_w)} (H - h_e)$	Single deep well - full penetration – artesian circular water source	∞ -
Q = $[0.73 + 0.27 * \frac{H - h_0}{H}] * \frac{KX}{L} *$ (H ² -h ₀ ²)	gravity two water source	
$Q = \frac{2KDX}{L + \lambda D} (H - h_e)$	Single row of partial penetration wellpoints – artesian two water source	
$Q = \frac{KX}{L} (H^2 - h_e^2)$	Single row of full penetration wellpoints – gravity two water source	
$Q = \frac{2KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$	Single row of full penetration wellpoints—artesian two water source	ω
$Q = \frac{KX}{2L} (H^2 - h_e^2)$	Single row of full penetration wellpoints – gravity single water source	2
$Q = \frac{KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$	Single row of full penetration wellpoints – artesian single water source	_
The discharge	Water flow	series
	The discharge $Q = \frac{KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$ $Q = \frac{KX}{L} (H^2 - h_e^2)$ $Q = \frac{2KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$ $Q = \frac{2KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$ $Q = \frac{2KDX}{L} (H - h_e)$ $Q = \begin{bmatrix} 0.73 + 0.27 * \frac{H - h_0}{H} \\ (H^2 - h_0^2) \\ Q_w = \frac{2\pi KD}{\ln (R/r_w)} (H - h_e)$ $Q_w = \frac{\pi K}{\ln (R/r_w)} G (H - h_e)$ $Q_w = \frac{\pi K}{\ln R/r_w} (H^2 - h_e^2)$ $Q_w = \frac{\pi K}{\ln R/r_w} (H^2 - h_e^2)$	on wellpoints— on wellpoints— on wellpoints— ation wellpoints— ation wellpoints— ation wellpoints— ation artesian ration— e e ? **The control of the contro

Flow of circular slot (WellPoint system)

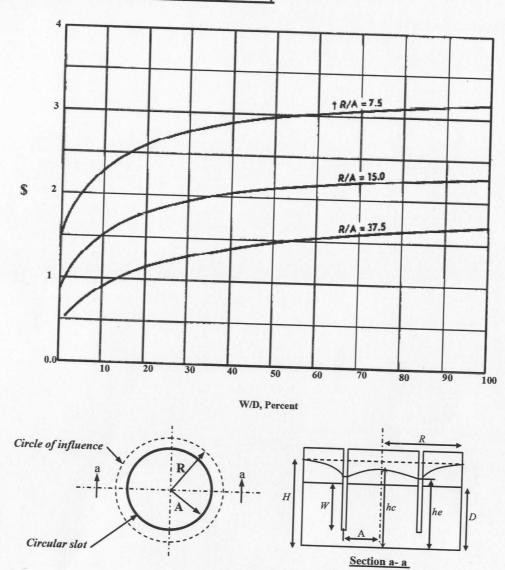


Fig. Flow for fully and partially penetration circular slot with circular seepage source (Artesian flow)



Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

	Design of Steel Structures	Final-term Exam	Course code	CES141
Date	17/6/2023	No. of Pages: 4	Allowed time	3 Hours

Question (1) 30%

Within an industrial factory, it is required to cover an area of 20m×42m. The main system of covering is proposed in the following Figure. The spacing (S) between trusses is 6m. The roof cover is a steel sheet (own weight of the steel cover is 10 kg/m²).

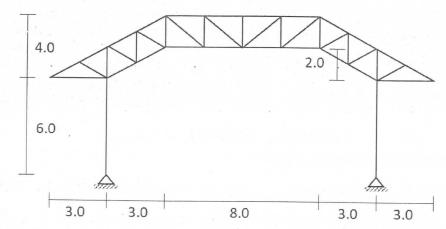
It is required to:

(a) Draw the layout to an appropriate scale showing all bracing systems.

20%

(b) Calculate the acting loads due to the dead and live loads.

10%



Question (2)

30%

For the following <u>bolted truss members</u>, it is required to design the cross-section of the members using the appropriate angle combinations. The construction material is steel <u>St 37</u>, and the gusset plate thickness is 8 mm.

Member	Pu [t]	L [cm]	L_{bx} [cm]	L_{by} [cm]	Notes
"_1	+ 16	400			Lower (Horizontal)
2	- 12	300	300	360	Vertical
3	- 14	400	400	480	Diagonal

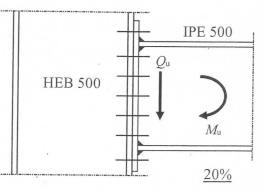
Question (3)

20%

During the assessment of a building, the shown beam-column connection was required to transmit an ultimate straining action of ($M_u = 22$ t.m and $Q_u = 15$ ton). The construction material is steel St.37, the dimensions of the plate are $70\text{cm}\times30\text{cm}\times2\text{cm}$, and the bolts are M22 Grade 6.8.

It is required to:

(a) Check the safety of the welds ($S_w = 1.0$ cm and $I_{xw} = 54402$ cm⁴).



(b) Check the safety of the bolts (2bolts per each row).

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Construction Engineering Program



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Question (4)

20%

According to the current Egyptian LRFD specification, it is required to:

- (1) Calculate the values of (M_p, M_r, L_p, L_r) considering a beam cross-section of IPE 300. The steel used is St.37. Assume a simply supported case (i.e., $C_b=1.13$).
- (2) Calculate the flexural design strength (ϕM_n) if the beam length is $(L_b = 6.0 \,\mathrm{m})$.

Best wishes

Assoc. Prof. Ahmed El-Hadidy

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Dr. Khaled Ramzy



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Steel Grades:

	Minimum Values of Yield Stress (f_y) and Ultimate Strength						
G 1	(f_u)						
Grade of	Thickness (t)						
Steel	t ≤ 4	0 mm	$40 \ mm < t \le 100 \ mm$				
	$f_{\nu}(t/cm^2)$	$f_u(t/cm^2)$	$f_y(t/cm^2)$	$f_u(t/cm^2)$			
St 37	2.40	3.70	2.15	3.40			
St 44	2.80	4.40	2.55	4.10			
St 52	3.60	5.20	3.35	4.90			

Tension Members:

a) Yielding Failure

$$P_n = f_y A_g \qquad \emptyset_t = 0.85$$

b) Fracture Failure

For
$$\lambda_c \ge 1.1$$
 $f_{cr} = 0.648 f_y/\lambda_c^2$ $f_{cr} = 0.648 f_y/\lambda_c^2$

 $A = A_n = \text{net area for bolted members}$

 $A = A_g =$ gross area for welded members

Compression Members:

$$P_n = f_{cr} A_g \qquad \emptyset_c = 0.8$$

$$\delta_c = 0.8$$

For
$$\lambda_c \leq 1.1$$

$$f_{cr} = f_y (1 - 0.384 \, \lambda_c^2)$$

For
$$\lambda_c \geq 1.1$$

$$f_{cr} = 0.648 f_y / \lambda_c$$

$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\frac{f_3}{f_6}}$$

$$\lambda_c = \sqrt{\frac{f_y}{f_e}} \qquad f_e = \frac{\pi^2 E}{(KL/r)^2}$$

Flexural Design Strength:

$$Ø_h = 0.85$$

a)
$$L_b \leq L_p$$

a)
$$L_p$$
 $\leq L_p$ $M_n = M_p$ $M_p = Z_p f_y$ $L_p = \frac{80r_y}{\sqrt{f_y}}$

b)
$$L_p < L_b \le L_r$$

b)
$$L_p < L_b \le L_r$$
 $M_n = \left[M_p - \left(M_p - M_r \right) \left(\frac{L_b - L_p}{L_r - L_p} \right) \right] C_b \le M_p M_r = f_L S_x$

 $f_{t} = 0.75 f_{y}$ for rolled sections

 $f_L = 0.6 f_y$ for built-up sections

$$L_r = \frac{1380 \, A_f}{d \, f_L} \, \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sqrt{1 + (2Xf_L)^2} \,\right)} \qquad X = \left(\frac{0.104 \, r_T \, d}{A_f} \,\right)^2$$

$$X = \left(\frac{0.104 \, n}{A_f}\right)$$

c)
$$\underline{L_b > L_r}$$

$$M_n = C_b M_{cr} \le M_b$$

c)
$$L_b > L_r$$
 $M_{cr} = C_b M_{cr} \le M_p$ $M_{cr} = S_x \sqrt{(\frac{1380 A_f}{d L_b})^2 + (\frac{20700}{(L_b/r_T)^2})^2} \le M_p$



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Bolted Connection:

Bolt		Stre	Pre	Re		Permi	ssible Fr Fric		ad of On- ace (P _s) t		r One	
	Bolt (A)	SS	Pretension (T) tor	Required Torque (M _a) kg.m		Ordinar Wo	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			Bridge Cra		
Diameter	Area cm ²	Area s) cm²	v m	kg.m	St. 378		St. 5 (μ=	0-55 0.5)	St. 378		St. 5 (µ=0	
			orce	nb.	3	Cases of	Loading			Cases of	Loading	
<u>a</u>			6	O.	1	11	1	11	1	11	1	present. Mannage.
M12	1.13	0.84	5.29	12	1.69	2.01	2.11	2.52	1.32	1.56	1.65	1.95
M16	2.01	1.57	9.89	31	3.16	3.37	3.95	4.71	2.47	2.92	3.09	3.66
M20	3.14	2.45	15.43	62	4.93	5.90	6.17	7.36	3.85	4.56	4.82	5.71
M22	3.80	3.03	19.08	84	6.10	7.27	7.63	9.10	4.77	5.65	5.96	7.06
M24	4.52	3.53	22.23	107	7.11	8.45	8.89	10.60	5.55	6.58	6.94	8.22
M27	5.73	4.59	28.91	157	9.25	11.03	11.56	13.78	7.22	8.55	9.03	10.70
M30	7.06	5.61	35.34	213	11.30	13.48	14.13	16.86	8.83	10.46	11.04	13.07
M36	10.18	8.17	51.47	372	16.47	19.64	20.58	24.55	12.86	15.24	16.08	19.05

$$T = (0.7) F_{yb}.A_s$$
 $M_a = 0.2 d.T.$ $P_s = \mu T/\gamma$

A) Shear Strength (for Bearing Type)

- For bolt grades 4.6, 5.6 and 8.8 $\emptyset_{\nu}R_{n\nu} = \emptyset_{\nu} (0.6 f_{ub}) A_s n$

$$_{v}R_{nv} = \emptyset_{v} (0.6 f_{ub}) A_{s} n$$

$$Ø_v = 0.6$$

- For bolt grades 4.8, 5.8, 6.8 and 10.9 $\emptyset_{v}R_{nv} = \emptyset_{v} (0.5 f_{ub}) A_{s} n$

$$\emptyset_{\nu} = 0.6$$

B) Plate Bearing Strength

$$\emptyset_{br}R_{br} = \emptyset_{br} d \left(\min \Sigma t \left(\alpha f_u\right)\right) \quad \emptyset_{br} = 0.7 \quad \alpha = \frac{0.8 e_1}{d} \le 2.4$$

(C) Tension Strength

$$Ø_t = 0.7$$

sion Strength
$$\emptyset_t = 0.7$$

 $\emptyset_t R_{nt} = \emptyset_t (0.66 f_{ub}) A_s$

(D) Combined Shear and Tension

$$[\frac{R_{ut}}{\varnothing_t R_{nt}}]^2 + [\frac{R_{uv}}{\varnothing_v R_{nv}}]^2 \leq 1$$

Welded Connection:

a) Weld Shear Strength

$$\emptyset_w R_{uw} = 0.7 s (0.4 f_u)$$

b) Combined Shear and Normal

$$\emptyset_w R_{uw} = 0.77 s (0.4 f_u)$$

Best wishes

Assoc. Prof. Ahmed El-Hadidy

Dr. Khaled Ramzy

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Construction Engineering Program



Faculty of Engineering

Course Title	Introduction to Tall Buildings and Large Span Structures	Final Exam	Course Code	CES423
Date	June, 2023	No. of Pages 4	Allowed time	2 hrs

For all questions:

- Assume reasonably any missing data
- Concrete compressive strength = 30 MPa, Steel used is St. 400/600

Question Number (1) (20 Points)

a- Mention three different statical systems of the frame and discuss the effect of soil type on choosing the suitable statical system.

(3 points)

b- For the shown statical system in Fig. 1 for reinforced concrete frame subjected to the given total ultimate loads (including its own weight), it is required to carry out the following:

1.	Calculate the reactions under the given loads.	(2 points)
-	_	(= pomis)

- 2. <u>Draw</u> the straining action diagrams (N.F.D, S.F.D and B.M.D) (4 points)
- 3. <u>Conduct</u> complete ultimate design for all critical sections (4 points)
- 4. <u>Design</u> of the hinged support at the right side. (3 points)

Data:

- 1. Frame spacing = 5 m
- 2. Frame width = 350 mm
- 3. Assume the slab thickness of 120 mm and located at the upper side.

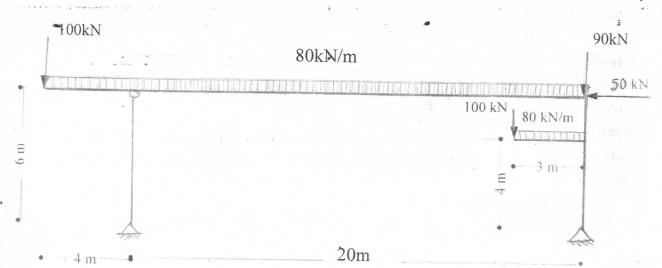


Fig. 1

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Question Number (2) (10 Points)

For a residential building of dimensions 40 m x 65 m having reinforced concrete skeletal ductile frames. Given that:

- The building is consisted of ground floor of 4.00 mm height and ten typical floors of 3.00 m height for each one.
- The building is located in Cairo city and was constructed on medium clay soil.
- Foundation Level = 3.00 m (P.C. Raft thickness = 0.30 m and R.C. Raft thickness = 1.0 m).
- Average dead and live loads = 12 kN/m^2 and 2 kN/m^2 , respectively.

It is required to:

- 2-Estimate the overturning moment for both seismic and wind loads for the most critical direction. State which one is the governing. (2 points)

Question Number (3) (6 Points)

For a circular hall of 42m diameter covered by RC dome, it is required to carry out the followings:

- <u>Draw</u> to reasonable scale its details of reinforcement in both plan and sectional elevation. Assume the number of supporting columns = 12 and the clear height of the hall = 6m. (2 points)

Question Number (4) (4 Points)

For a hall of 18m *60m, it is required to:

End of questions Best Wishes

Prof. Dr. Mohamed Hussein Mahmoud

Prof. Dr. Nesreen Mohamed Kassem



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Wind load data sheet

Basic wind pressure kN/m²: $q = 0.5 \times 10^{-3} (\rho.v^2.c_t.c_s)$

 $\rho = 1.25 \text{ kg/m}^3 \text{ c}_t = 1.0$

 $c_s = 1.0$

Basic wind velocity

Location	wind velocity (m/sec)
Matrouh, Dabaa, Zaafrana	42
Salloum, Ras sidr, Ain Sukhna	39
Aswan, Asyut, Hurghada, Alexandria	36
Cairo, Siwa, Luxor	33
Menia, Fayoum, Tanta, Tahrir, Damanhour, Mansoura	30

Static wind pressure kN/m²: P_e =C_e.k.q

Wind pressure coefficients:

 C_e =0.8 (compression) +0.5 (suction) =1.30

Exposure coefficient k

Exposure coeffi	cient k		,
Subjected area	А	В	С
Roughness Height (Z _{o)}	0.05	0.30	1.00
Height in (m)	200	k	
0-10 m	1.00	1.00	1.00
10-20 m	1.15	1.00	1.00
20-30 m	1.40	1.00	1.00
30-50 m	1.60	1.05	1.00
50-80 m	1.85	1.30	1.00
80-120 m	2.10	1.50	1.15
120-160 m	2.30	1.70	1.35
160-240 m	2.50	1.85	1.55

Earthquake sheet

Subsoil classification

Subsoil Type	Subsoil class
Very stiff (Rock)	A
Stiff (Dense sand or very stiff clay)	В
Medium (sand and stiff clay)	С
Soft (clay)	D
Very soft (soft clay)	E

Value of S. Tr. Tc and Tr.

	ac 01 3, 18, 10 8	110110		
Subsoil class	S	T _B	Tc	TD
Α	1.00	0.05	0.25	1.20
В	1.35	0.05	0.25	1.20
C	1.50	0.10	0.25	1.20
D	1.80	0.10	0.30	1.20
E	1.60	0.05	0.25	1.20

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Fundamental building period:

 $T_i = C_{t.} \; H^{3/4}$ where $c_t = 0.075$ for framing systems, 0.05 for other systems

Earthquake zones

Zone	ag	Location
1	0.10 g	Luxor, Asyut, Edfu, Sohag, Menia
2	0.125 g	Alexandria, Dakahlia, Gharbiya, Matrouh
3	0.15 g	Ismailia, Fayoum, Port Said, Cairo
4	0.20 g	Safaga, Sinai, Ras Ghareb
5a	0.25 g	Sharm El-Shaikh, Hurghada
5b	0.30 g	Taba, Shidwan Island

Importance factor Yi

Group	Building	Υ:
i	Hospitals, Fire stations, Police stations	1.40
ii	Schools, Mosques, Churches, Tanks, Silos	1.20
iii	Residential buildings	1.00
iv	Agricultural buildings	0.80

Response modification factor R

Structural system	R
Ductile frames	7.00
Frames with Limited ductility	5.00
Shear walls	5.00
shear walls and ductile frames	6.00
shear walls and frames with limited ductility	5.00

Building design weight

 $W = D.L+\Psi_{Ei}$. L.L

Structure	Ψ_{Ei}
Silos, Tanks, Libraries, Storage, Main garages	1.00
Public buildings, Schools, Hospitals, Mosques, Stadiums	0.50
Residential buildings	0.25

Correction factor: $\lambda = 0.85$ for $T_i \le 2T_C$ or 1.0 for $T_i > 2T_C$

Horizontal design spectrum

 $0 \le T \le T_B$:

 $S_d(T)=a_g.Yi.S(2/3+T/T_B(2.5/R-2/3))$

 $T_B \le T \le T_C$: $T_C \le T \le T_D$:

 $S_d(T)=a_g.\Upsilon i.S(2.5/R)$

 $S_d(T) = a_g. Yi. S(2.5/R). (T_c/T)$

≥ (0.20) a_g. Yi

 $T_D \le T \le 4 \text{ sec}$:

 $S_d(T) = a_g.\Upsilon i.S (2.5/R).(T_C.T_D/T^2)$

≥ (0.20) ag.Yi

Total base shear force

 $F_b = S_d(T).\lambda.W/g$



Department: Structural Engineering Total Marks: 40 Marks



Course Title: Composite Structures Date: 21 Jun 2023 (Second term)

Course Code: CSE 333 Allowed time: 3 hrs

Year: 2022-2023 No. of Pages: (2)

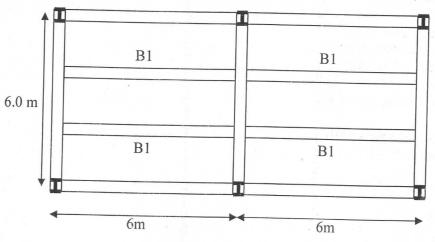
Remarks: Answer the following questions and assume any missing data

Question #1: (45%)

The shown floor system consists of a reinforced concrete slab rested on Steel I-Beams B1 of IPE360 grade 37. Using slab thickness = 10 cm with concrete cubic strength $f_{cu} = 400 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, L.L. = 500 kg/m², F.C. = 150 kg/m², consider the modular ratio = 10.

For an intermediate beam B1, it is required to draw the normal stresses distribution for the following cases:

- B1 as a **simple** non-composite beam(10%).
- B1 as a **simple** composite beam. Consider both cases of shored construction and unshored construction method (20%).
- Design the **shear connectors** using shear connectors of 20 mm diameter, $F_y = 3.6 \text{ t/cm}^2$, $F_u = 5.2 \text{ t/cm}^2$, weld size = 6mm (15%). (e) = $(R_{sc} I_v) / (Q S)$ $R_{sc} = 5.4*10^{-3} A_{sc} (f_{cu} E_c)^{1/2}$



Designation		Designation Dimensions					strong axis x-x	weak axis y-y
	G	h	b	t _w +	tf	A	Ix	I _v
	kg/m	mm	mm	mm	mm	cm ²	cm ⁴	cm ⁴
IPE 360	57.1	360	170	8 -	12.7	72.7	16270	1043

Question #2: (15%)

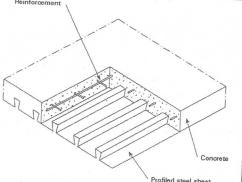
- 1. How to calculate the effective width of a slab for composite beam according to Egyptian Code.
- 2. Describe the relation between the load and the slip for composite construction.
- 3. Describe with clear sketch the standard push-out test.
- 4. Compare composite to bare steel beams from the following points of view: load resistance, steel weight, overall height and stiffness.
- 5. Draw a sketch showing the difference between composite beams with: (a) no interaction, (b) partial interaction and (c) full interaction.
- 6. What is meant by the term "modular ratio".

P.T.O.

Page: 1/2

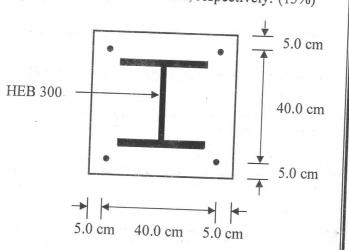
Question #3: (10%)

For the typical <u>one-way spanning composite slab</u>, shown in the figure, explain the functions of the profiled steel sheeting.



Question #4: It is required to design a concrete-filled <u>circular</u> tubular column. The column is a *fixed-free* column and its height is 5.5 ms. The design force of the column equals 150 t. The steel tube is formed from St 37 and the concrete cubic strength (f_{cu}) is 300kg/cm^2 . Use $4\Phi12 \text{mm}$ as a minimum longitudinal reinforcement with $F_{yr}=4t/cm^2$. Consider c_1 , c_2 and c_3 in design as 1.0, 0.68 and 0.4, respectively. (15%)

Question #5: It is required to check the following square concrete encased I-section $50cm \times 50cm$. The column is loaded by an ultimate bending moment of $(M_u=50t \cdot m)$ and an axial factored load of $(P_u=200t)$. The concrete cubic compressive (f_{cu}) strength is 300 kg/cm². The steel I-section is HEB No. 300 with a steel grade of St 37. The hinged-hinged column is 6.0 m length and reinforced by a longitudinal reinforcement of $4\Phi 12mm$ $(F_{yr}=4t/cm^2)$. Consider c_1 , c_2 and c_3 in design as 0.7, 0.48 and 0.2, respectively. (15%)



Design aids for composite column design:

For flexural buckling:

$$F_{ym} = F_{y} + c_{1}F_{yr}(\frac{A_{r}}{A_{s}}) + c_{2}f_{cu}(\frac{A_{c}}{A_{s}})$$

$$E_{m} = E_{s} + c_{3}E_{c}(\frac{A_{c}}{A_{s}})$$

$$\lambda_{m} = \frac{L_{b}\sqrt{\frac{F_{ym}}{E_{m}}}}{\pi r_{m}}$$

$$F_{cr} = \begin{cases} F_{ym}(1 - 0.384\lambda_{m}^{2}) & \lambda_{m} \leq 1.1\\ \frac{0.648F_{ym}}{\lambda_{m}^{2}} & \lambda_{m} > 1.1 \end{cases}$$

$$\phi_{c}P_{n} = \phi_{c}^{t}A_{s}F_{cr} \text{ and } \phi_{c} = 0.80$$

For Interaction of bending and compression:

For
$$\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} \ge 0.20$$
: $\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} + \frac{8}{9} \left[\frac{M_{ux}}{\phi_b M_{nx}} \right] \le 1.0$ For $\frac{P_u}{\phi P_n} < 0.20$: $\frac{P_u}{2\phi P_n} + \left[\frac{M_{ux}}{\phi_b M_{nx}} \right] \le 1.0$

Course Examiners:

Prof. Mostafa F. Hassanein Prof. Mahmoud H. El-Boghdadi

End of Exam

Page: 2/2



Construction Engineering Program

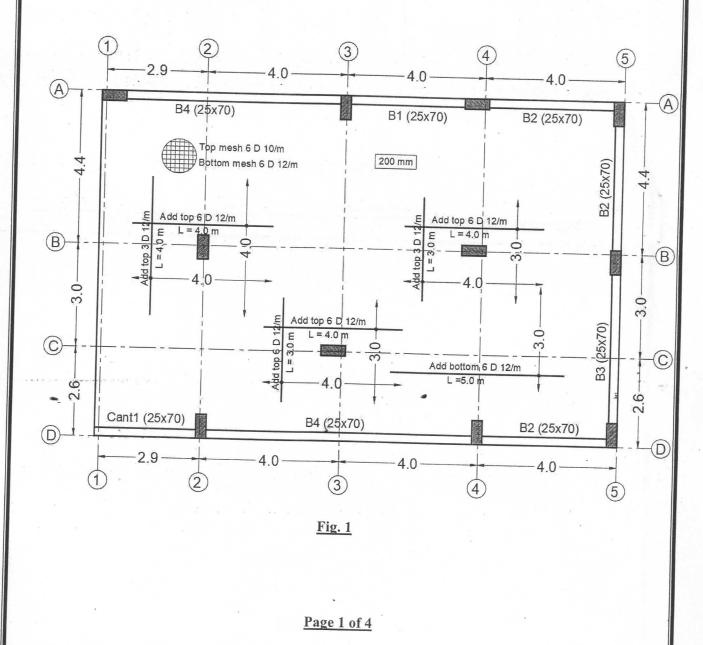


Faculty of Egineering

Course	Engineaving 1 1 :			
Title	Engineering shop drawings	Final Exam	Course Code	CES323
Date	6-2023	No. of Pages (4)	Allows J.C.	2.1
Ouestion N	Number (1) (15 Po	: 100 01 1 ages (4)	Allowed time	3 hour

Fig. 1 shows the structural plan of flat slab floor. The slab thickness is 200 mm. For the given floor, it is required to carry out the following:

- (1) Draw the shop-drawings for the bottom reinforcement mesh.
- (2) Draw the shop-drawings for the top reinforcement mesh.
- (3) Explain without calculations how to calculate the amount, length and distribution distance of the additional steel reinforcement.





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Question Number (2) (25 Points)

Figs. (2 to 4) show the structural plans of a reinforced concrete skeleton structure. For the given structure, it is required to carry out the following:

- -Draw, using a scale of 1:10, the shop drawings of column C4 at the first floor, and then calculate the required amount of steel reinforcement for this column. Consider the height of the typical floor is 3.0 m and the columns have constant dimensions at all floors.
- -Draw, using a scale of 1:25°, the shop drawings of footing F3. Consider the column is concentric with the footing.
- -Draw, using a scale of 1:50, the shop drawings of the beam at axis 2-2.
- -Sketch, using an appropriate scale, the reinforcement details of the solid slabs shown in Fig. 4.

Table 1: Schedule of the columns

Column	Dimensions (mm)	Longitudinal Reinforcement	Stirrups
C1	300 x 600	10 D 16	6 D 8 /m
C2	300 x 800	14 D 16	6 D 8 /m
C3	300 x 1000	16 D 16	6 D 8 /m
C4	300 x 1200	18 D 16	6 D 8 /m

Table 2: Schedule of the Footings

Footing	Plain	Reinforced c			Bottom rei	nforcement	Top rein	forcement
			Width	Thick.	Long	Short	Long	Short
F1		1900	1400	600	6 D 16 /m	6 D 16/m		
F2	Mat with	1800	1500	600	6 D 16 /m	6 D 16/m		
F3	400 mm	2200	1700 .	600	6 D 16 /m	6 D 16/m		
F4	thickness	2600	1900	800	6 D 16/m_	6 D 16 /m		
F5		6300	2300	800	8 D 16 /m	8 D 16 /m	8 D 16 /m	8 D 16 /m

Table 3: Schedule of the beams

Beam	Bottom reinfo	orcement	Top reinfor			
Beam	Continuous steel	Add, steel	l. steel over supports at mid-span			Notes
B1	2 D 12		2 D 12	2 D 12	6 D 8 /m	
B2	2 D 12	2 D 12	4 D 12	2 D 12	6 D 8 /m	
B3	2 D 16	2 D 12	2 D 16 + 2 D 12	2 D 12	6 D 8 /m	
B4	2 D 16	2 D 16	4 D 16	2 D 12	6 D 8 /m	

Page 2 of 4



Construction Engineering Program



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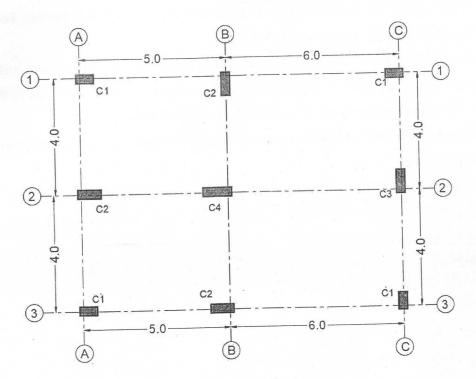


Fig. 2 Plan of axes and columns.

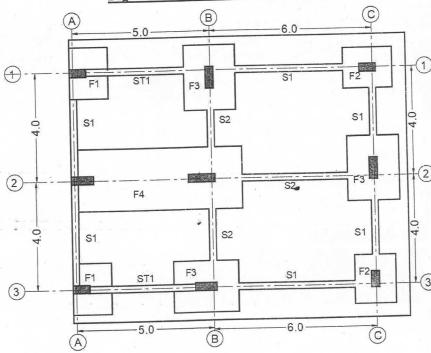


Fig. 3 Plan of footings.

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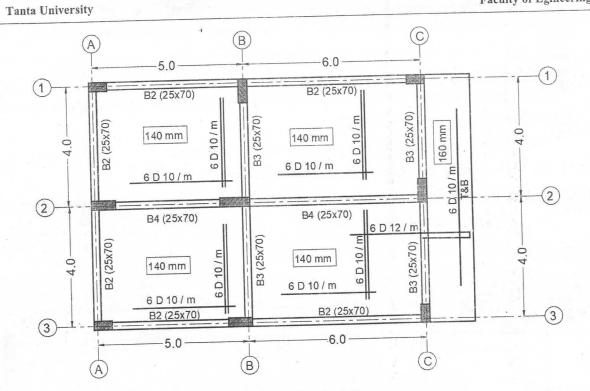


Fig. 4 Plan of typical floor.

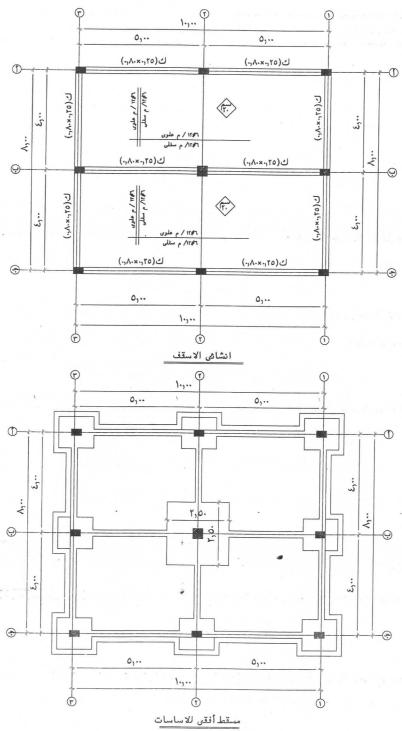
End of questions Best Wishes

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Prof. Dr. Mohamed Hussien

Dr. Ali Hassan





شكل رقم (١)

	لجنة الممتحنين	BAROULE.
أ.د/ عماد السيد عتمان	أ.د/ عبد الحكيم عبد الخالق خليل	
د.م/ رضا نجاتی بحیری	أ.د.م/ أحمد طه براغيث	

جامعة طنطا



برنامج هندسة التشييد مجموع الدرجات ٤٠ درجة الإمتحان مكون من سوالين



كلية الهندسة

الماده : اصلاح وتقوية المنشات تاريخ الامتحان : ۲۰۲۰،۲/۱۲

 کود الماده : CSE426 ،
 المستوى الخامس

 زمن الامتحان ٣ ساعات عدد اوراق الاسنلة : ٢

ملحوظه هامه: اى بيانات يراها الطالب ضرورية وغير معطاه يمكن فرضها بقيمة مناسبة

السؤال الأول: (٢٠ درجة)

- أ _ وضح مع الإستعانة بالرسم _ كلما أمكن ذلك _ الفرق بين كل من:
 - ١) الترميم والتدعيم.
 - ٢) الشروخ الانشائية والشروخ الغير الانشائية.
- ٣) شروخ الإنكماش اللدن وشروخ الانكماش طويل المدى.
- ٤) تأثير الكلوريدات والامونيوم على الخرسانة المسلحة.
- ب. وضح مستعينا بالرسم كلما أمكن ذلك العيب الناتج عن كل من الأخطاء الآتية مع توضيح الاشتراطات السليمة لكل حالة:
 - 1) الإهمال في التفاصيل الإنشائية مثل فواصل التمدد والإنكماش و الهبوط والفواصل الإنشائية.
 - ٢) عمل جسات بعدد غير كاف لتحديد خواص التربة.
 - ٣) بناء حوائط جديدة غير موجودة باللوحات الاصلية دون ارتكازها على كمرات في البلاطات المصمتة.
 - ٤) عدم أخذ تأثير القيد على الحركة عند تصميم العناصر الخرسانية التي تتعرض للتغيرات الحجمية.
 - ج- اشرح بإختصار مقولة "العيب الغير إنشائي قد يؤدي إلى عيب إنشائي".
- د- اذكر بعض الأسباب التي قد تؤدى الى حدوث ميل بالأبراج السكنية بعد إتمام تنفيذها وماهى التوصيات التي تؤدى الى تفادى حدوث مثل هذا الميل.
 - ه- وضح بالمعادلات كيفية حدوث عملية الكربنة للخرسانة مع توضيح كيفية تحديد عمق الكربنة.
- و- اذكر أهم الخطوات التي يتم اتباعها عند إجراء إختبار القلب الخرساني مع توضيح شروط نجاح التجربة طبقا لإشتراطات الكود

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- ز- وضح مستعيناً بالمعادلات ميكانيكية حدوث الصدأ مح ذكر بعض الطّرق المستخدمة لمنع حدوثه.
- ح- اذكر أهم مميزات و عيوب البوليمر المسلح بالألياف (Fiber Reinforced Polymer). مع رسم منحنى الاجهاد والأنفعال للانواع المختلفة منه ومقارنته بحديد التسليح.

السؤال الثاني: (۲۰ درجة)

الرسم الموضح بالشكل رقم (۱) يوضح جزء من مبنى تجارى فإذا علمت أن المبنى يتكون من ستة أدوار والحمل الحى = ٥٠٠٠ كن /م٢ ووزن التشطيبات = ٢,٠٠ كن /م٢ والحوائط سمك ٢٥سم موجودة على جميع الكمرات الموضحة على المسقط الأفقى بإرتفاع ٣,٠٠ متر وجهد التربة الصافى الأمن ١٢٠ كن /م٢ والمطلوب:

- ١. إذا علمت أن العمود على محور (٢ ب) ذو قطاع مربع بطول ٣٠ سم وتسليح ٤ أسياخ بقطر ١٦ مم. المطلوب عمل الحسابات والرسومات اللازمة لتدعيم العمود باستخدام القميص الخرساني لتحمل الأحمال الواقعة عليه مع الشرح بالتفصيل خطوات تنفيذ أعمال التدعيم.
- ٢. إذا علمت أن القاعدة على محور (٢ ب) بأبعاد ٢,٥٠ * ٢,٥٠ متر وتسليح ٦ أسياخ بقطر ١٦ مم لكل متر طولى في الاتجاهين. المطلوب عمل الحسابات والرسومات اللازمة الدعيم القاعدة باستخدام القميص الخرساني لتحمل الأحمال الواقعة عليها مع الشرح بالتفصيل خطوات تنفيذ أعمال التدعيم.