



## **CONSTRUCTION WEBSITE**

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**SUBMISSION DATE : 20-04-2021**



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## **Introduction about project**

Construction Industry is one of the cannonading industries of today that has a great impact on the economy of any nation. Any piece of infrastructure or real estate erected around us is undertaken by segments under Construction Industry. The scope of Construction Industry is too broad and HHI Lifting is making its valuable contribution for expanding it further.

### **➤ Role of Construction Industry**

Any kind of alterations in structuring properties is done by a professional construction Industry. Construction can be generic or based on civil engineering. Building of a dam, road, monument, wooden structure, real estate assets, etc. is done by Construction Industry with proper calculations.

### **➤ Contribution of Construction Industry in Economic Growth**

Construction is an important sector that contributes greatly in the economic growth of a nation. The Construction Industry is an investment-led sector where government shows high interest. Government contracts with Construction Industry to develop infrastructure related to health, transport as well as education sector. For prosperity of any nation, Construction Industry is quintessential.

### **➤ Diversified Clients Act in Construction Deal**

The Construction Industry is diversified. It involves numerous clients like property builders, property developers, material suppliers and contractors. The Construction Industry brings cost-effective building solutions where in all these clients play an active role to make the contract a success. Also, attractive construction of the infrastructure attracts many inward investors for business deals. Well constructed infrastructure creates a healthy environment to work in, thereby increasing productivity and flexibility of the labour force.

### **➤ Pollution Control**

Construction industry works with calculations and within the framework of carbon credits. Their input of resources is precise by implementing optimum use with minimum wastage.



### ➤ **Logistics**

Logistics contributes greatly to the construction industry. It teaches effective management of product transport, product handling, delivery of material, storage etc. Executing logistics on Construction Industry reduces cost by up to 2.5%.

### ➤ **Tools and Machines**

With the competitive times, many construction equipments have been introduced that make construction work easy, quick as well as safe. Certain common construction equipments are:

- Aerial Lifts
- Concrete Mixture
- Backhoe Loaders
- Cranes
- Excavators
- Generators
- Engines
- Light Towers
- Scrapers
- Trailers
- Welders and many more.

Based on the type of construction, construction tools and machines can be categorised as:

#### **Earth-moving Equipments**

These equipments help in digging foundations and landscape areas.

#### **Construction Vehicles**

These are heavy duty vehicles for conducting civil engineering tasks.

#### **Material Handling Equipments**

These equipments lift or move construction materials. E.g., Crane- It is the most common construction machine seen at the construction site. Construction activity is incomplete without the use of cranes, and **crane rigging** is one of its specialties.



## ➤ **Construction Equipments**

These equipments are mixtures and conveyors used during construction.

Hence, as mentioned above the construction industry plays a significant role in the success of the economy. The government, and other regulatory authorities, need to consider these points seriously in order to ensure that the industry receives the importance that it deserves.

## ➤ **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

Construction Engineering is a professional discipline that deals with the designing, planning, construction, and management of infrastructures such as roads, tunnels, bridges, airports, railroads, facilities, buildings, dams, utilities and other projects. The specialisation in Construction Engineering Management will provide students the knowledge of Civil Engineering with extensive focus on modern construction materials, techniques and effective construction management practices.

## ➤ **CAMPUS RECRUITMENT**

Chitkara University students are groomed under high standards of program delivery and rigorous curriculum. This will naturally make them capable enough to match any employer's expectations. Civil Engineers who specialise in Construction Engineering Management, can find jobs in government departments, private and public-sector industries. Opportunities are also available in research and teaching institutions. Abundant jobs opportunities are available to graduates as:

Planning Engineer	Quality Control Engineer
Site Engineer	Project Manager



## Home Page Details

### HOME PAGE

<!DOCTYPE html> Document Type Declaration.

<html> html opening tag

<head> header opening tag

<meta charset="utf-8"> used to describe HTML documents

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="./font-awesome-4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"> link of font-awesome to use icons

<link rel="stylesheet" href=""> to link css file

<title> main pages</title> title of the webpage

</head> header closing tag

<body> use to defines the document's body(body opening tag)

<div class=" "> division tag

<img class="logo-img" src=""> tag is used to embed an image

<a href=" "> </a> used for creating an a element “Anchor tag”

</div> division tag closed



<br> use to break the line

<button class=" "> </button> used to create a clickable button

<a href=" " target="\_blank">r</a> target is used to open the page in next tab.

<section class="background firstsection"> used to divide in parts

<p class="text\_big">..

use to write the paragraph

<h1> </h1> h1 ,used for heading

<br> break line

<div class="thumbnail"> division tag , class is attribute

</section> section closing

<footer class="footer"> used for copyright information or author information.

<ul class=" "> used to designate an unordered list.

<li> use for list

<h2> </h2> heading

</ul> closing of unordered list

</li> closing for list

</footer> copyright information closed using footer closing tag

</body> body of html part closed

</html> html tag closed





## CSS OF HOME PAGE

margin: sets the margin area on all four sides of an element

\*{

margin: 0;

padding: 0; used to generate space around an element's content, inside of any defined borders.

}body {font-family::

background:linear-gradient(); css for body

1) Font-family:- to specify the font of a text

2) Linear-Gradient:- to define more than 1 color.

}

body:hover { used to select elements when you mouse over them

}

.navbar { css for navbar

overflow: hidden; to hide the overflow element

background-color:: use to set background color

}

.navbar a {

float: left; places an element on the left or right side of its container

text-align: center; use to align the text at center.





text-decoration: none; use to decorate the text.

.dropdown {

} used to select an element from the list of elements.

.dropdown-content {

display: none; used with JavaScript to hide and show elements without deleting and recreating them

position: absolute; the element is positioned absolutely to its first positioned parent

background-color:: used to fill background color

min-width: ; set max width for dropdown content

z-index: 1; sets the z-order of a positioned element and its descendants or flex items.

}

.dropdown-content a:hover {

background-color: white;

/\* display: flex; \*/

}

.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content { make hover to dropdown element.

display: block; here display has been blocked .

}

.background{

background:linear-gradient(to right,#ff105f,#ffad06), url(image/cp11.jpg) ;  
define color for background and set image in background



background-size: cover; background size cover with image and color

background-blend-mode: darken; sets how an element's background images should blend with each other and with the element's background color

}

:-

.box-main{

justify-content: center; Use the align-items property to align the items vertically.

margin: auto;

element will then take up the specified width, and the remaining space will be split equally between the left and right margins.

}

.text\_big{

font-size: 38px; use to arrange the size of text.

text.btn{ css to style the button parts

padding: 8px 15px;

margin: 7px 0;

border: 2px solid white;

border-radius: 8px; use to set the radius of the element

}

vertical-align: middle; sets vertical alignment of an inline in middle.

}

.section-Left{

flex-direction: row-reverse; to reverse the row of a section

}



@media ( max-width:400px){ use to make the page responsive in any device  
used to check many things, such as: width and height of the viewport.

.navbar{  
flex-direction: column; to fix the flex in column.  
}  
}  
:  
display: block; to block the element within a boundary.

### Css for footer section

,::before,\*::after 1) ::after selector to insert something after the content.  
2) ::before selector inserts something before the  
content of each selected element(s)

body{ css for body part.

display: grid; A grid area is the logical space used to lay out one or  
more grid .

}

main{

display:-webkit-flex; used in combination with display: -webkit-box .

display:-o-flex; used to align flex items along the main  
axis.

text-transform: uppercase; use to write the text in capital .

font-weight: bold; sets the weight (or boldness) of the font.



display:-ms-flex; The flex property sets the flexible length on flexible items

flex-flow: row wrap;

}

.footer > \*{ use to make page responsive according to device.

flex:1 100%;

list-style: none;

padding-left: 0; padding from left.

padding-top: padding from top.

}.socials a i{ css for social icons.

}

@media screen and (min-width:600px){

.footer-right > \*{ arrange the page according to device

flex: 1;

}

@media( max-width:600px){ use to make the page responsive

}



## Login Page Details

Css starting for login page as we have used external css so no need to mention <style> tag

body{

applying css for body

}

.navbar applying css for navbar

.navbar a applying css for navbar headings

.navbar a.right { applying css for navbar heading in right side

float: right; shifts right

}

.navbar a:hover, applying css for navbar hovering headings

.dropdown:hover applying css for navbar dropdown hovering

.dropbtn{ applying css for navbar dropdown button

.dropdown applying css for navbar dropdown heading

.dropdown .dropbtn applying css for navbar dropdown button elements

.dropdown-content applying css for navbar for dropdown content

.dropdown-content a applying css for navbar for dropdown content links



.dropdown-content a:hover [applying css hover for navbar for dropdown contents](#)

}

.hero [applying css for div class = hero](#)

.form-box [applying css for form used in box](#)

.toggle-btn{ [applying css for toggle button](#)

#btn{ [applying css for button](#)

.social-icons [applying css for social icons](#)

} .social-icons img [applying css for social icon images](#)

} .input-group{ [applying css for input type group](#)

} .input-field{ [applying css for field box](#)

} .submit-btn{ [applying css for submit button](#)

} .check-box{ [applying css for check box](#)

span{ [applying css for span](#)

} #login{ [applying css for login](#)

left: 50px; [arranging postion](#)

}

#registration{ [applying css for register](#)

left: 450px; [arranging postion](#)

}

[Css completed for login page](#)



## Html and java script for login page

<!DOCTYPE html> Used for document type html

<html> to create HTML documents

<head> to create head

<title> </title> title of a web page

<link rel="stylesheet" href=""> to link css

</head> to close the head part

<body> The <body> element contains all the contents of an HTML document

<div class="navbar"> Division tag of nav bar

<img class="logo-img" src="" width="" height="" ALT="align box" ALIGN=left> to add logo image

<a href="">HOME</a> to link the home page

<a href="">Contact Us</a> to link contact us page

<a href="" target="\_blank">Location</a> to link location

</div> to close division tag

<br> to enter next line

<div class="dropdown"> division tag to add dropdown

<button class="dropbtn">Our Business</button> to create clickable buttons

<div class="dropdown-content"> division tag to add dropdown content

<a href=""> </a> used for hyperlink





`<a href="" target="_blank"></a>` used to link from one page to another.

`<button type="button" class="toggle-btn" onclick="" "></button>` It is also **used** to call a function when the button is clicked.

`<form>` for creating a **form** for user input

`<form id="" " class="" ">` used for creating a form.

`<input type="" " class="input-field" placeholder="" " required>`

input field where the user can enter data which is required

`</form>` closing form

`<script>` used to embed a client-side script (JavaScript).

`var = document.getElementById("");` assign a value to the variable

`function () {` function calls

`}`

`}`

`</script>` closing javascript

`</body>` closing body

`</html>` closing html



## CONTACT US

Margin : to create margin in CSS

padding: to generate space around elements

box-sizing: different box size

font-family: different font

..body used to style body content

. navbar used for navigation bar

.drop down used for DROPDOWN OPTION

.Different text decoration done by text alignment,paddig .INTERNAL CSS HAS BEEN DESIGNED.

. overflow: hidden VALUE THE OVERFLOW IS hidden.

. CONTACT internal css has been designed with different features.

. .contactform is CREATED WITH THE HELP OF INPUT BOX

. Transform is used by adjusting different pixel value

in container flex direction is also used.

.Pointer events are also considered.

<!DOCTYPE html> document type html

<html> html opening tag

head> ...</head> HEAD TAG

<title>.....</title> TITLE TAG

<a>...</a> HYPER LINK



<div>....</div> SPAN AND DIVIDE

br> BREAK

<h2><b><u>.. </u></b></h2> SECOND LEVEL HEADING.BOLD & UNDERLINED

</br> BREAK

<p> PARAGRAPH

<h3>....</h3> THIRD LEVEL HEADING

<span>.....</span> INLINE CONTAINER

<form>.....</form> FORM TAG

<section> TO CREATE SECTION

<body>.....</body> MAIN BODY TAG

<html>.....</html> HTML STARTING TAG AND ENDING TAG>



## ABOUT US

<!DOCTYPE html> document type declaration

<html> html opening tag

<head> header opening tag

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">  
control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="/font-awesome-4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css"> link of font-awesome to use icons

<link rel="stylesheet" href="footer\_beauty.css"> to link css file for footer

<style> add styles to the webpage

.navbar { } add style to the nav bar

.navbar a { add style to the element of nav bar

.navbar a.right { used to align the element of nav bar to right side

float: right;

}

.navbar a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn { used to hover the element in dropdown of nav bar

.dropdown { used to add style to the dropdown }

.dropdown .dropbtn { used to add style to the dropdown button }

.dropdown-content { used to add style to the dropdown content

}

.dropdown-content a { to add style to the dropdown content element }



.dropdown-content a:hover { [used to add hover to the dropdown content](#)

body { [used to add css styling to the body](#)

html { [used to add style to html](#)

\*, \*:before, \*:after { [used as selector](#)

.column { [used to add style to column](#)

.card { [used to add style to card](#)

}

.h2 { [used to add style to heading h2](#)

.about-section { [used to add style to class about section](#)

.container { [used to add style to container class](#)

.title { [used to add style for title](#)

.button { [used to add style for button](#)

.button:hover { [used to add style to hover button](#)

@media screen and (max-width: 650px) [To target specific media for the <style>, <link>, <source>, and other HTML elements with the media= attribute](#)

p { [used to add style for paragraph](#)

.box-wrapper { [used to add style for paragraph](#)

</style> [used to close styling of css](#)

</head> > [used to close heading](#)

<body> [content of html document](#)

<div class=""> [division of html](#)

<img class="logo-img" src="" "> [to add image](#)

<a href="" "> </a> [anchor tag to add hyperlink](#)



`</div>` division closing tag

`<br>` enters next line

`<h2 ></h2>` used for heading

`<div class="about-section">` division class of about section

`<p>` opening of paragraphs

`</ p>` closing of paragraphs

`<i></i>` used for italize the font

`<footer >` used to add the footer for webpage

`<ul >` used for specifying an unordered list

`<li>` used to represent an item in a list

`</footer>` used to close footer

`</body>` used to close content of html

`</html>` html closing tag

## PROJECTS

`<div> </div>` { The `<div>` tag is used as a container for HTML elements - which is then styled with CSS or manipulated with JavaScript. }

`<body></body>` { The `<body>` element contains all the contents of an HTML document, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc }

`<html> </html>` { The `<html>` tag represents the root of an HTML document. The `<html>` tag is the container for all other HTML elements }

`<br> </br>` { The HTML `<br>` element produces a line break in text (carriage-return). }

`<p></p>` { The HTML `<p>` element represents a paragraph. Paragraphs are usually represented in visual media as blocks }

`<h2> </h2>` { The `<h2>` heading will generally appear slightly smaller in font than the `<h1>` heading }

`<li> </li>` { The HTML `<li>` element is used to represent an item in a list

}

`<ul> </ul>` { he `<ul>` tag is a block element used to designate an unordered list }

`<h1> </h1>` { `<h1>` defines the most important heading }

`<a> </a>` HYPER LINK { The HTML `<a>` element (or anchor element), with its href attribute, creates a hyperlink to web pages, files, email addresses, locations in the same page, or anything else a URL can address. Content within each `<a>` should indicate the link's destination.

}

`<style> </style>` { Internal - by using a `<style>` element in the `<head>` section }





## OUR BUSINESS

IT CONSISTS OF 3 SUB PAGES ROADS/BUILDINGS/BRIDGES IN THAT THREE SUBPAGES WE HAVE USED THE SAME CODE

<!DOCTYPE html> document type declaration

<html> html opening tag

<head> head opening tag

<meta charset="UTF-8"> which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

<title> </title> used for title of webpage

</head> head closing tag

<style> adding styles as css to html

.navbar { } add style to the nav bar

.navbar a { add style to the element of nav bar

.navbar a.right { used to align the element of nav bar to right side

float: right;

}

.navbar a:hover, .dropdown:hover .dropbtn { used to hover the element in dropdown of nav bar

.dropdown { used to add style to the dropdown }

.dropdown .dropbtn { used to add style to the dropdown button }

.dropdown-content { used to add style to the dropdown content



}

.dropdown-content a { to add style to the dropdown content element }

body { used to add css styling to the body

.column { used to add css styling to the column

.row {margin: 0 -5px;} Remove extra left and right margins, due to padding

@media screen and (max-width: 600px) { Responsive columns

.column {

.flip-card { Style the counter cards

.flip-card-inner { styles the counter cards inside

.flip-card:hover .flip-card-inner { styles the counter cards inside when hover

.flip-card-front, .flip-card-back { styles the counter cards when they flip front and back}

.flip-card-front { styles the counter cards when they flip front

.flip-card-back { styles the counter cards when they flip back

h1:hover { styles heading h1 when it hover

</style> closes style tag

<body> opening tag for content of body

<div class=" "> division for type of class

 use to add image in html

<a href=" "> </a> used to add hyperlink in website

</div> to close division of type of class we used

<br> leave some space and enters next line



`<h1>` `</h1>` Used for heading

`<p>` `</p>` used for paragraph

`<footer>` `</footer>` used for footer

`</body>` used for closing content of body

`</html>` used to close html

## **GALLERY**

`.container{` styling container

`h1{` used to style heading

`.top-content{` used to style top content

`label{` used to style label

`}`

`label:hover{` used to style label when hover

`.photo-gallery{` used to style gallery

`.pic{` used to style pic

`content:"MODEL";` used to style content

`.pic:hover::after{` used to style pic when it hover

`}.pic:hover::before{`

`#check1:checked~ .container .photo-gallery .pic{` used to style photo gallery

`}`

`<!DOCTYPE html>` document type declaration



<html> html opening tag

<head> head opening tag

<meta charset="UTF-8"> which covers almost all of the characters and symbols in the world

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">  
control over the viewport, through the <meta> tag.

<title> </title> used for title of webpage

<link rel="stylesheet" href="galler\_beauty.css"> css link for gallery

</head> closing tag for heading

<body> content part opening

<input type=" " name=" " id=" " > to enter the type of input required

<div class=" "> division of class type

<h3> </h3> heading tag

<label for=" "> </label> acts as a caption for a specified element

</div> division of class closing

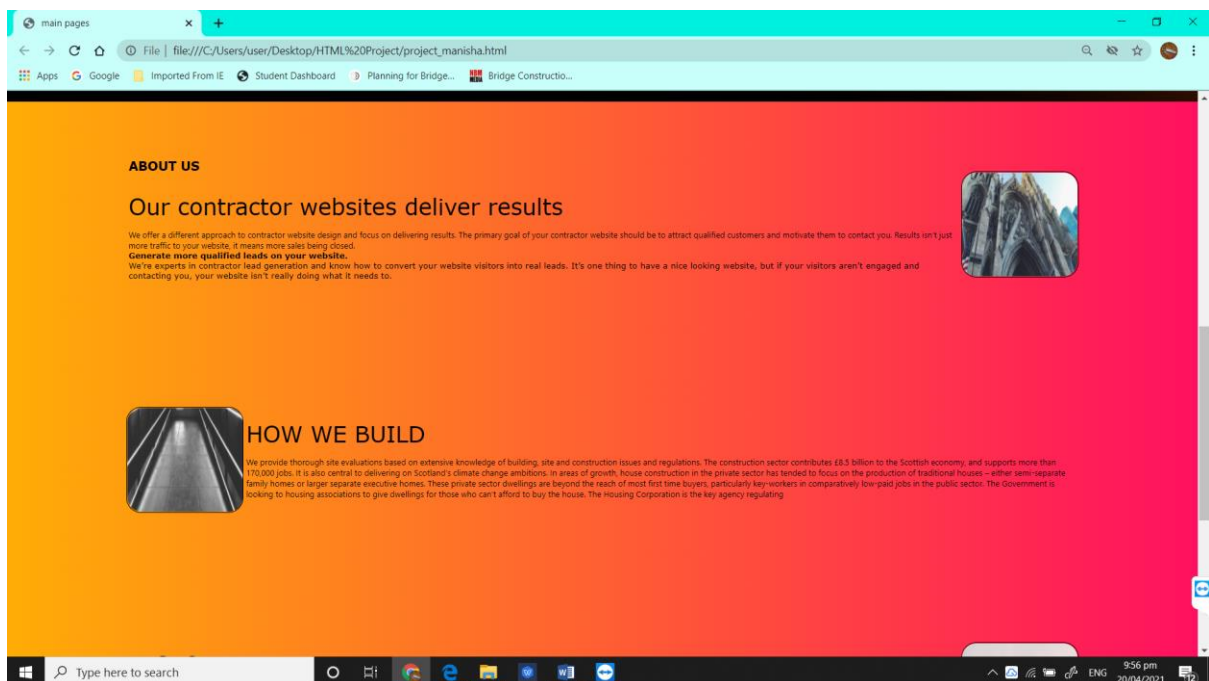
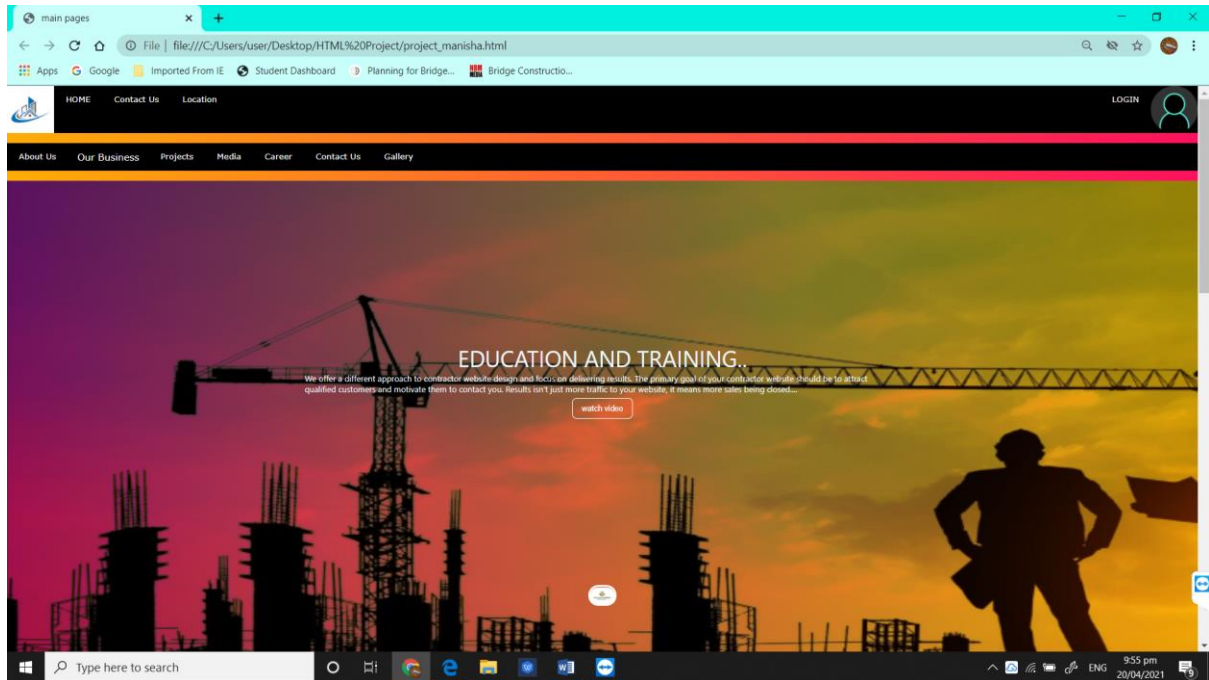
</body> closes the content of html

</html> closes html

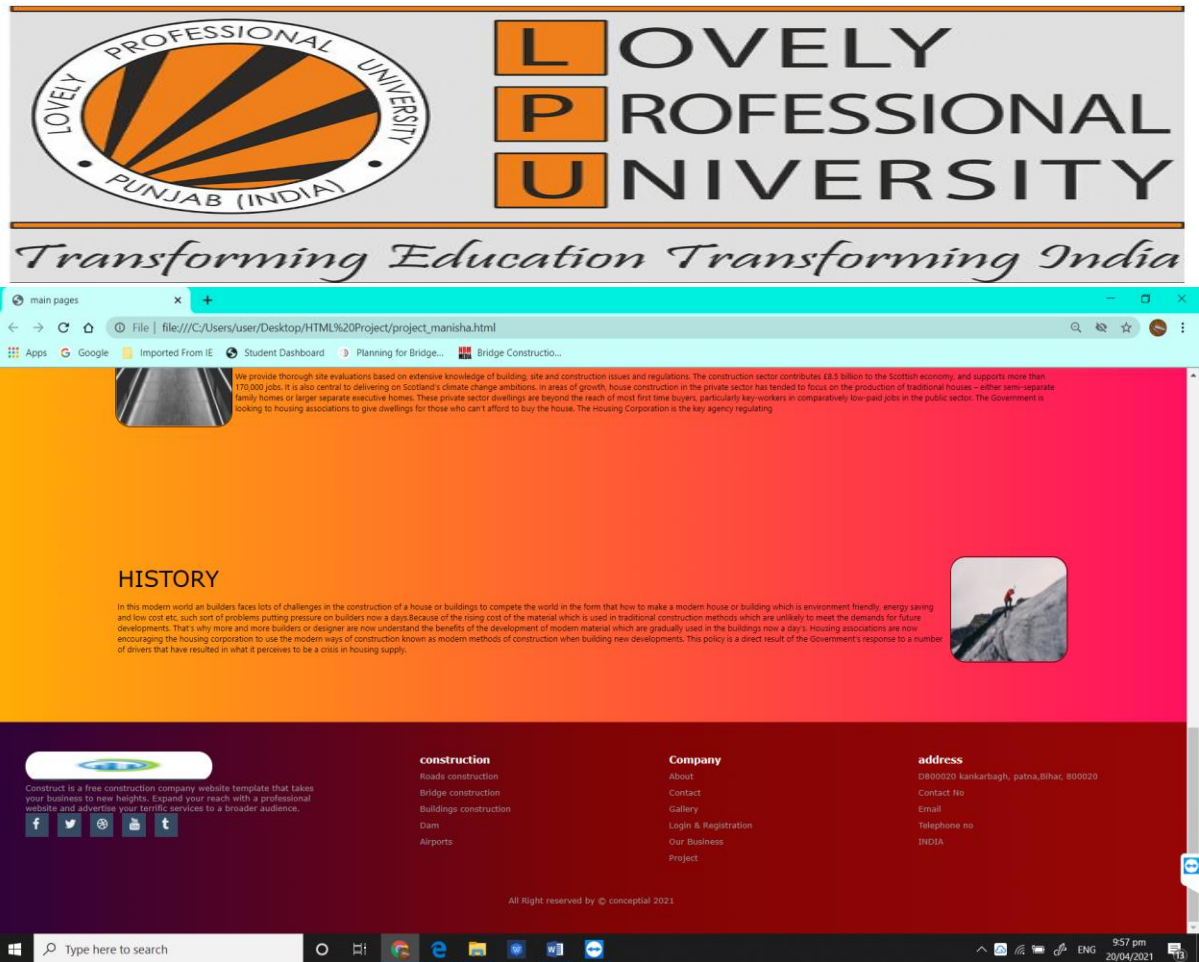


## SCREENSHOTS OF EXECUTION

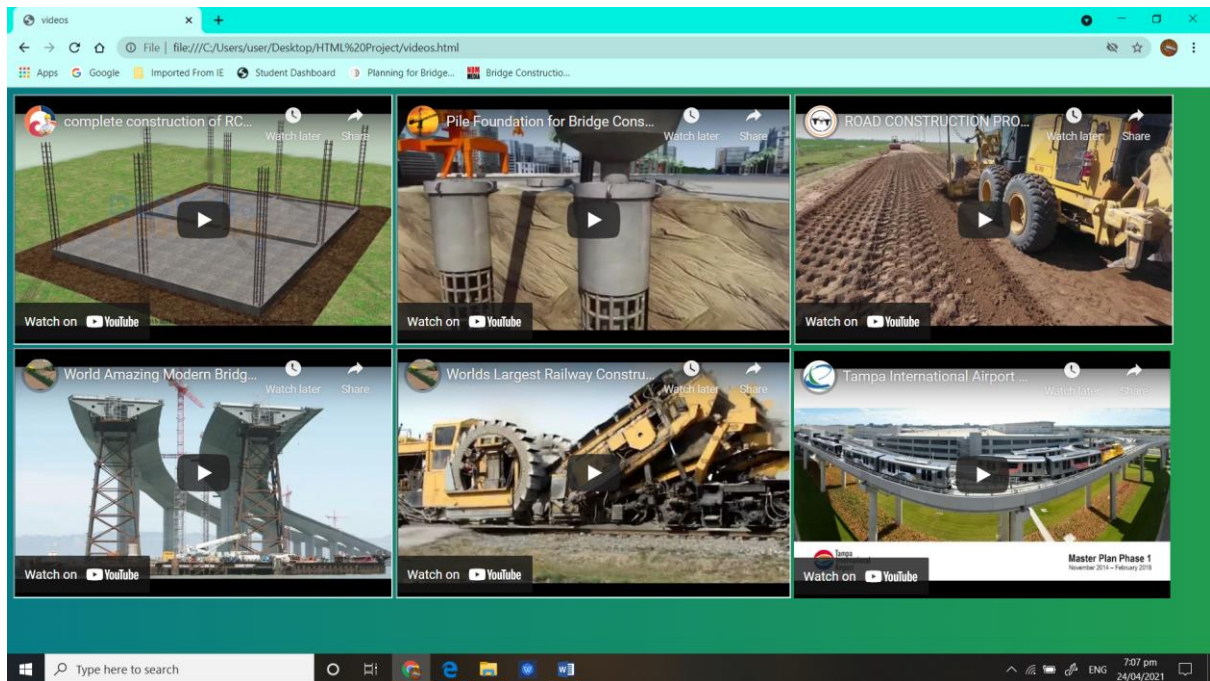
### HOME PAGE





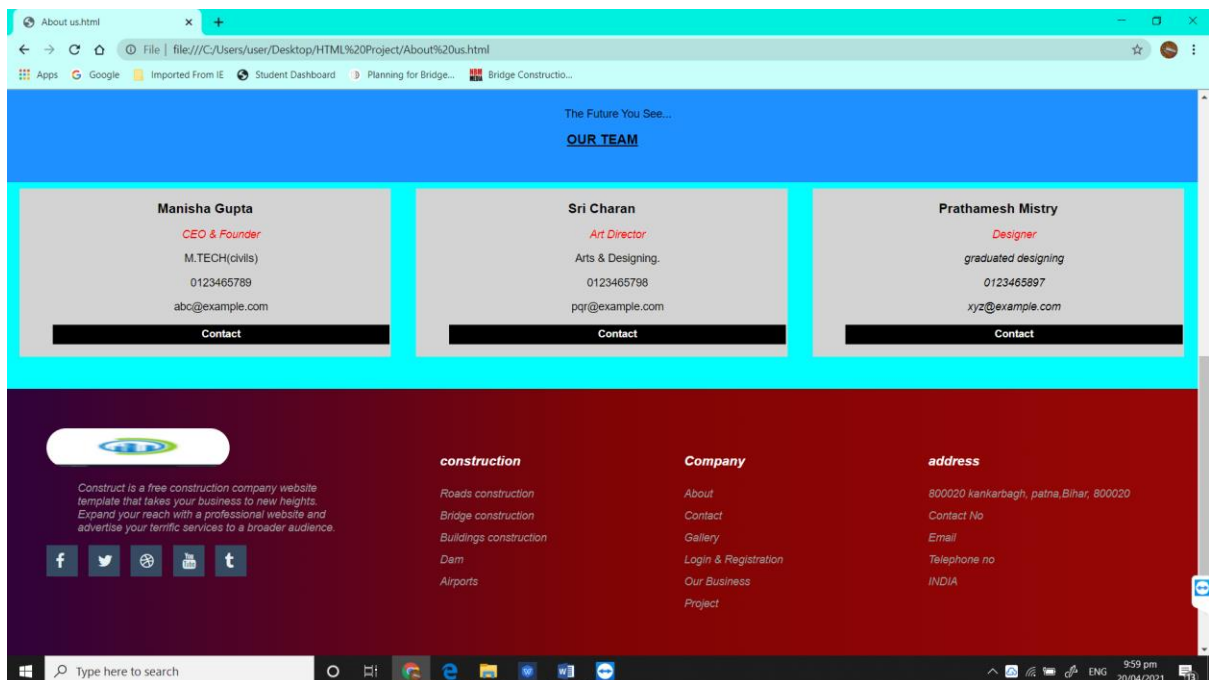
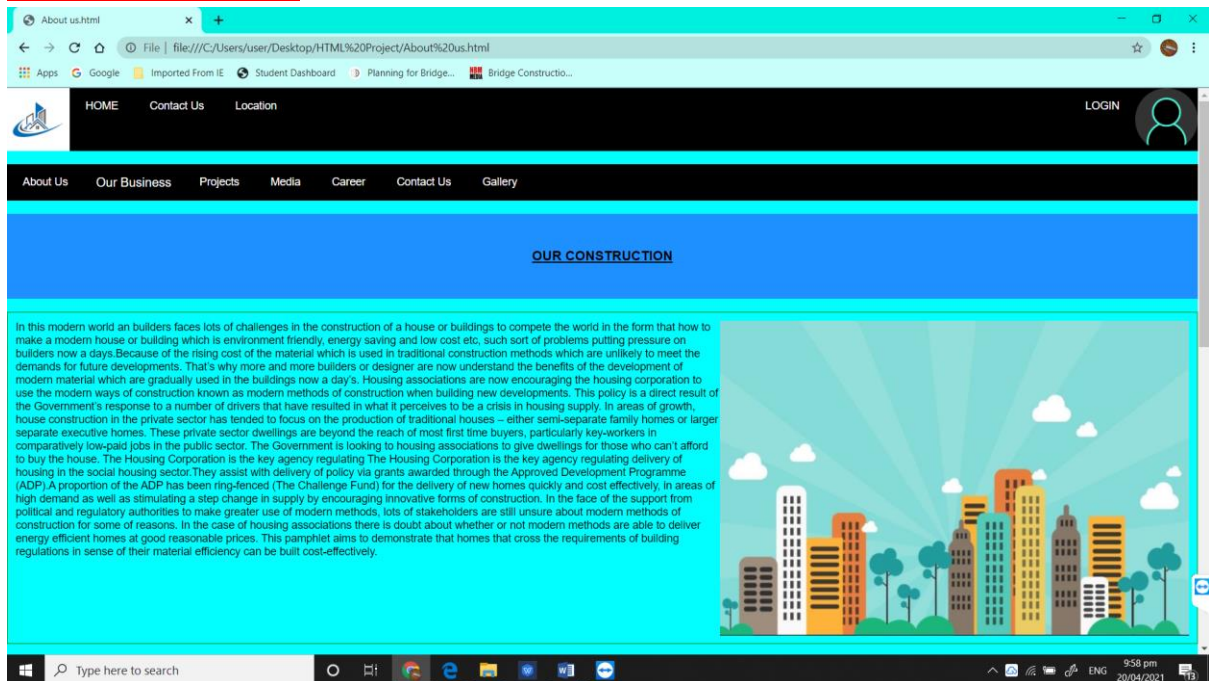


## [LINK FROM HOME PAGE TO WATCH VIDEO](#)



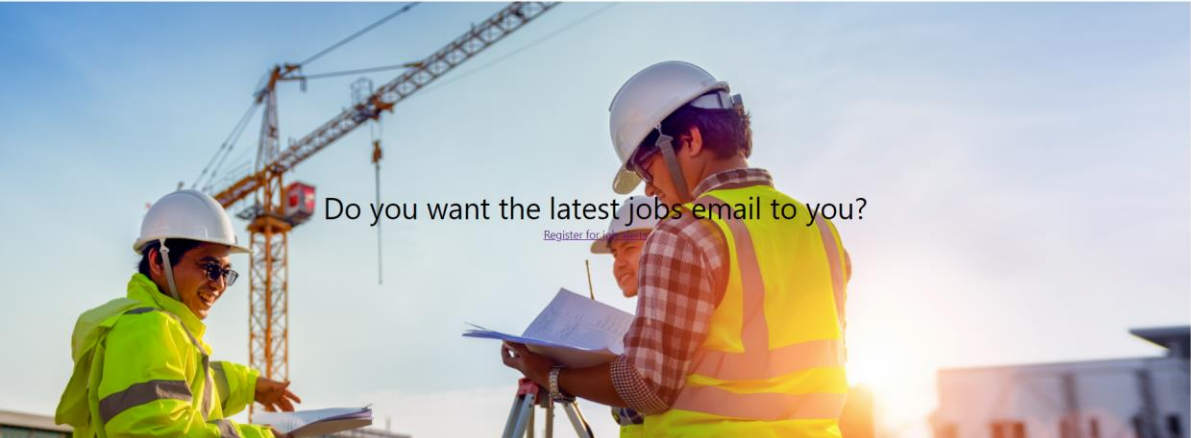


## ABOUT US PAGE



## CARRER PAGE





Do you want the latest jobs email to you?

Register for

Type here to search

🔍

📁

🌐

📧

📅

📌

📄

main pages

main pages

+

File | file:///C:/Users/user/Desktop/HTML%20Project/career.html

←

→

🏠

🔍

Apps

Google

Imported From IE

Student Dashboard

Planning for Bridge...

Bridge Construction...

1

Search jobs

Select from a variety of filters to find your ideal job.

Start Job Search Now

2

Create job alerts

Do you want the latest jobs emailed to you?

Create Job Alerts

3

Manage your job alerts

Select how often you want to receive job alerts.

Schedule your alerts

CONSTRUCTION CAREERS

A Clear Focus on Clients, Community and Collaboration

It takes a skilled, well-crafted team to maximize the value we provide long after turnover — and it starts with you. From our renowned commitment to quality and safety to our virtual design, underground mapping, mechanical and industrial opportunities — we plan, we build, but most important, together we help our clients, partners and the communities around us exceed their goals. A career at McCarthy begins with a desire to do outstanding work and to be part of something special. Whether you are just getting started or have a background that makes you uniquely qualified, we'd like to hear from you.

Type here to search

🔍

📁

🌐

📧

📅

📌

📄

main pages

main pages

+

File | file:///C:/Users/user/Desktop/HTML%20Project/career.html

←

→

🏠

🔍

Apps

Google

Imported From IE

Student Dashboard

Planning for Bridge...

Bridge Construction...

Type here to search

🔍

📁

🌐

📧

📅

📌

📄

main pages

main pages

+

File | file:///C:/Users/user/Desktop/HTML%20Project/career.html

←

→

🏠

🔍

Apps

Google

Imported From IE

Student Dashboard

Planning for Bridge...

Bridge Construction...



#### INTERNS

Do you want to learn from the best in the business and gain real-world experience? If the answer is yes, we're looking for young professionals like you to join our team. Real experience, real results. That's what you'll get through our Intern AdvantageSM program.

LEARN MORE



#### CRAFT PROFESSIONALS

Our legacy of excellence rests upon having the best craft professionals on our team. Do you specialize in carpentry, electrical, roofing, drywall or landscaping and want to work for a company that offers great opportunity? If so, we want to hear from you.

LEARN MORE



#### NEW GRADS

Your career begins now. Together, we'll get you where you want to go. You'll manage projects; solve the toughest construction challenges; invent new, more efficient processes; and use the latest in construction technology. Not your typical day at the office.

LEARN MORE



#### EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONALS

Experienced managers, directors and construction team leaders are crucial to our success in delivering an exceptional experience for clients. No matter where you are in your career, the opportunities ... and the rewards, are waiting for you here.

LEARN MORE

### LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## A Personalized Approach

When it comes to your construction career development, we've got you covered. From specialized technical training in the field to our award-winning leadership development program for both new and experienced leaders, we've been recognized as the #1 training organization in the construction industry for five consecutive years.

LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR APPROACH

through our Intern AdvantageSM program.

LEARN MORE

LEARN MORE

LEARN MORE

### LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT

## A Personalized Approach

When it comes to your construction career development, we've got you covered. From specialized technical training in the field to our award-winning leadership development program for both new and experienced leaders, we've been recognized as the #1 training organization in the construction industry for five consecutive years.

LEARN MORE ABOUT OUR APPROACH



Construct is a free construction company website template that takes your business to new heights. Expand your reach with a professional website and advertise your terrific services to a broader audience.



#### construction

Roads construction  
Bridge construction  
Buildings construction  
Dam  
Airports

#### Company

About  
Contact  
Gallery  
Login & Registration  
Our Business  
Project

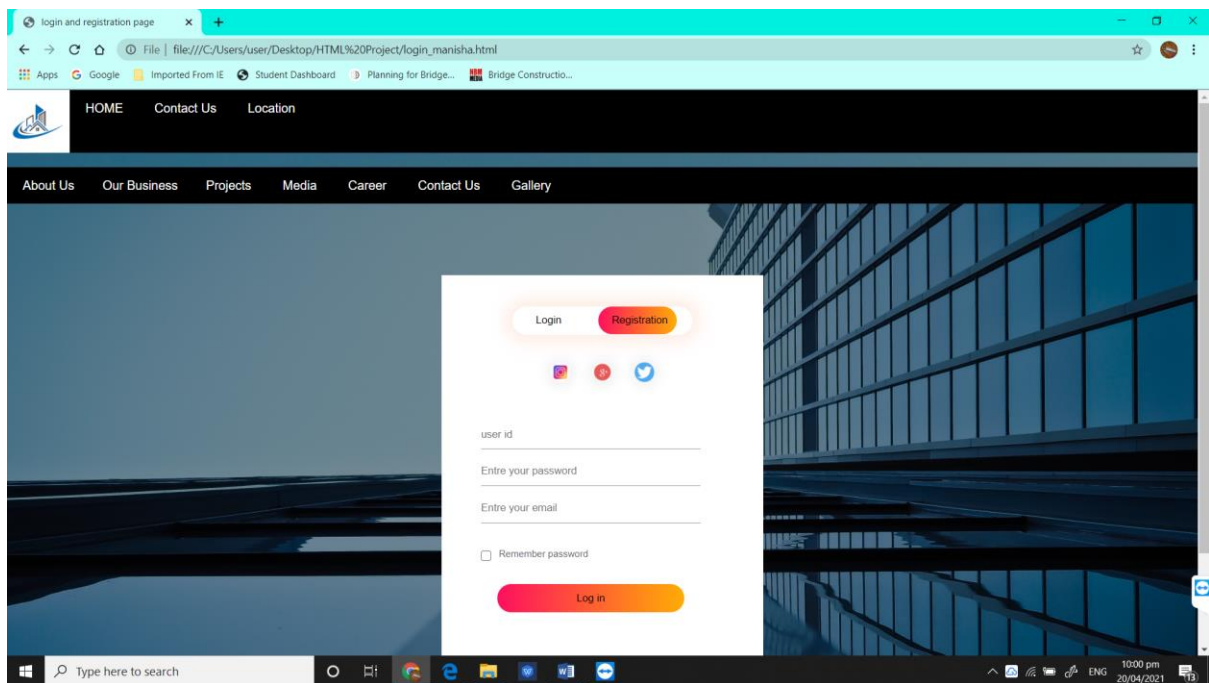
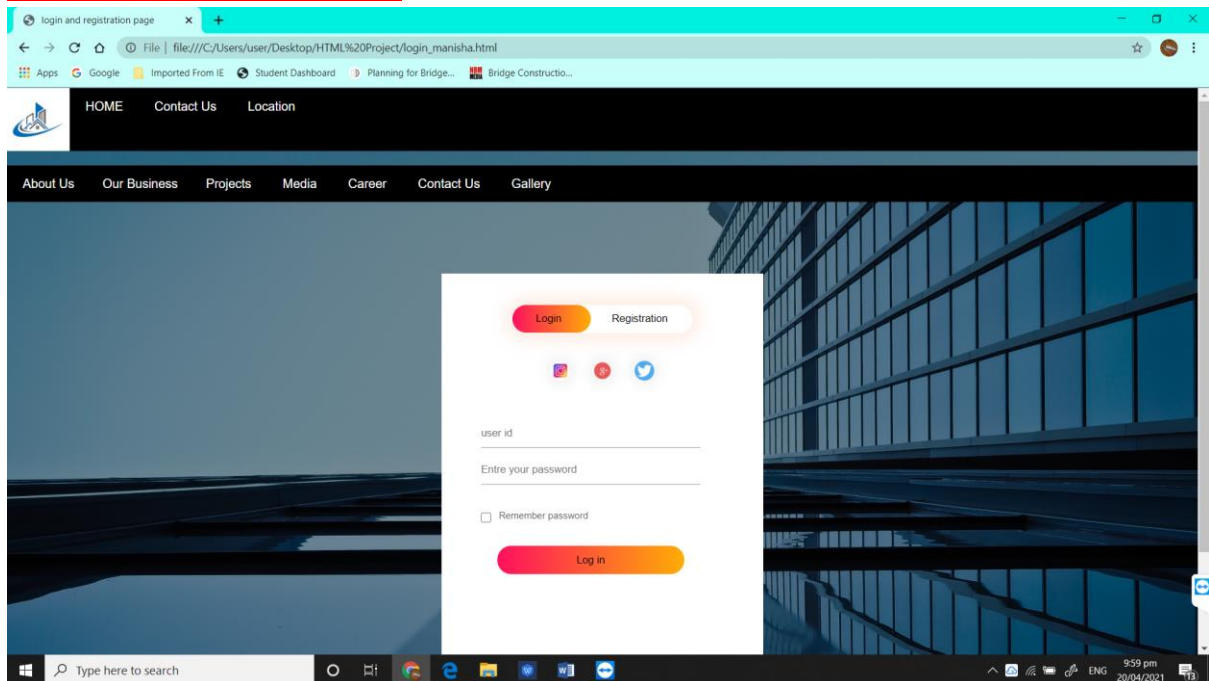
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The accurate behavior of structures is clearly analyzed with the help of new techniques of scale models, computers for huge analysis and aerodynamic studies. With the development of new heavy vehicles with huge capacities, the engineers are forced to construct the bridges with higher capacity. This will influence the strength and the dimensions of the bridge and affect the maintenance related to the same. All these bring up a higher impact on the environment, in the form of air pollution, higher depletion of natural resources. These massive structures make use of huge amount of concrete, which in turn make use of aggregates from nature. When it comes to the concern of a structural engineer, the scientific dimension comes to be the primary criteria. But he must balance with the other two dimensions i.e. the social and the technological dimension. This concludes that he must evolve a structure that is acceptable socially at the same time economic, durable and efficient. This depends on how he chooses the technological dimension, which must be conducted at the conceptual stage of the project.

**Quality Management**

Quality of work at site is most important activity and manager should always grapple to improve the same. Training to staff should be provided to update the quality control measure and it should become part of the work culture. At site laboratory be established to check the quality of concrete.

The major steps that are involved in the planning for bridge construction are: 1. Study on Need for Bridge  
2. Traffic Assessment  
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A brief idea on each stage is explained in the following section.

The planning sequence for the construction of a new highway or a railway project is a major part of the project planning. Based on the complexity of the barrier across which the bridge must be constructed, the detailing of the project planning increases, because more investigation must be carried out. In general, the major steps that are involved in the planning for the construction of a new project is mentioned below: Identifying the need for the bridge Assessment of traffic possible and required in the area proposed to construct the bridge Study the location Study of all possible alternatives Refining and short listing all possible alternatives Identifying conceptual plans for the alternatives. This involves finding the materials, the arrangement of the span and the form. Preliminary design and the cost estimation Evaluating the alternatives, its risk and the final choice of decision Resource source identification by detailed surveying Implementation with the help of bidding documents. This is followed by carrying out by fixing the agency, the construction details, and their commissioning.

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### Our Bridge Building Process is as Simple as Building Blocks

**Know Our Success About Bridges**

Construction of the foundations is the first step toward building a bridge. This process involves detailed geotechnical investigations of the bridge site. The type of bridge foundation has to be selected, such as the well foundation, pile foundation, and the opened foundation. Each foundation is suitable for specific soil strata, and the desired bridge characteristics. The soil characteristics will determine the load bearing capacity, and other important parameters.





**Success**

The construction equipment is required to be carefully identified and assessed so that full advantage can be taken of the productive potential during its use at site. This requirement can be finalized based on type of design of foundation or superstructure and ground strata and the proposed period of completion of the particular project. The costly equipment cannot be left idle and should be utilized meticulously to have optimum usage.


There are three dimensions that are involved in the planning of any mega project like a bridge. This is considered as an initial step towards the planning of structures, that would finally bring up with a project that would be advantageous to the community in all aspects. The three dimensions are:  
**Scientific Dimension**  
**Social Dimension**  
**Technological Dimension**  
 There exist certain laws for nature, based on which every structure constructed must perform. Scientists explain these natural forms and the existence of these laws with the help of certain inter-relations between certain elements.






**Bridge Construction Overview**

Planning and monitoring is basically what is to be done in due course of time, and how it is to be executed in the planned/alotted period for the particular bridge. All the pros and cons of the likely problems in the anticipated period need to be examined. Also the records of important points are made available at site with executives as follows: Why the particular site was selected for the bridge. Why particular type of bridge is proposed. (structural arrangement) Site data Proposal for preparation drawing.

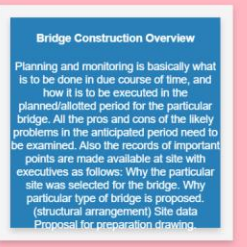




**Technological Dimension**


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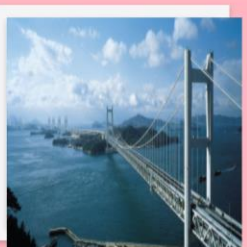
In one or the other form, the scientists or the engineers make use of pre-existing technologies in nature, that the only difference is the method they used to undergo. Various scientific developments that are made by the engineers based on these; like bringing different alternative materials by chemical analysis, physics – to observe and analyze the dynamic behavior of the structure; Mathematics – used to analyze and determine the forces and the stresses. Hence efficient structures are evolved with the help of the scientific dimension. Social Dimension for Bridge Construction Enhancement of quality of life of the people, are greatly facilitated by the bridge construction. These structures improve the mobility of people as well as the material. This dimension helps to realize the pros and cons of such construction and their related precautions.



**Bridge Construction Overview**


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Such a huge construction brings changes to the society and the people, but also bring adverse changes to the environment. It is not only required for the bridges to satisfy the need of mobility and the future demands but also must satisfy the problems related to noise, pollution, during and after construction. As the structure is the for the welfare of the whole community, the people are also committed and responsible for bringing their contribution to this welfare in the form of taxes, levies or in the forms of tolls. This would help in looking the construction as a cost benefited work and as a means of economic development.

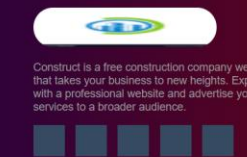
The above considerations come under the social dimension. There are also chances for the incorporation of political dimension with the social dimension. This arises in the situation of choice of location or the facility, or in prioritizing the needs for the welfare of the community. The social dimension has a direct close connection with the scientific and the technological dimension. Technological Dimension for Bridge Construction These have been many technological developments over the years.



meaningful without this. In case of Government work the manager should get his budget fixed on monthly basis, on the basis of work done or minimum to be fed at site, on the decision of higher authorities. Key to measure financial planning lies in taking all above action and taking suitable measures at appropriate times to ensure that individual inputs are achieved to the maximum and capital investment kept at the lowest level.



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### Our Building Process is as Simple as Building Blocks

**Know Our Success About Buildings**

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**Buildings we construct**

The necessity of efficient management is actually felt due to: Works are to be completed in time as per schedule of work as funds are fully dedicated. Requirement of quality and advanced techniques of design to give slender structural members and impart optimization. Increase in size of projects involving large quantities of construction materials to be handled and innovative designs for bridges are being finalized viz cable stayed bridges or other long span bridges.

There are three dimensions that are involved in the planning of any mega project like a bridge. This is considered as an initial step towards the planning of structures, that would finally bring up with a project that would be advantageous to the community in all aspects. The three dimensions are:

**Scientific Dimension**

**Social Dimension**

**Technological Dimension**

There exist certain laws for nature, based on which every structure constructed must perform. Scientists explain these natural forms and the existence of these laws with the help of certain inter-relations between certain elements.

Buildings

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In one or the other form, the scientists or the engineers make use of pre-existing technologies in nature, that the only difference is the method they used to undergo. Various scientific developments that are made by the engineers based on these; like bringing different alternative materials by chemical analysis, physics – to observe and analyze the dynamic behavior of the structure; Mathematics – used to analyze and determine the forces and the stresses. Hence efficient structures are evolved with the help of the scientific dimension. Social Dimension for Bridge Construction Enhancement of quality of life of the people, are greatly facilitated by the bridge construction. These structures improve the mobility of people as well as the material. This dimension helps to realize the pros and cons of such construction and their related precautions.

**Superstructure**

In case of well foundation, the various type of soil are encountered and it becomes difficult to give any clear time schedule about the sinking of wells unless the soil details are very clear and the anticipated profile matched with the actual encountered. In case of bouldery and clayey soil the rate of sinking schedule is likely to be slow when compared with the sandy soil. Also there may be requirement of pneumatic sinking technique subsequent to open grabbing due to difficulties in sinking of well.

Such a huge construction brings changes to the society and the people, but also bring adverse changes to the environment. It is not only required for the bridges to satisfy the need of mobility and the future demands but also must satisfy the problems related to noise, pollution, during and after construction. As the structure is the for the welfare of the whole community, the people are also committed and responsible for bringing their contribution to this welfare in the form of taxes, levies or in the forms of tolls. This would help in looking the construction as a cost benefited work and as a means of economic development.

The above considerations come under the social dimension. There are also chances for the incorporation of political dimension with the social dimension. This arises in the situation of choice of location or the facility, or in prioritizing the needs for the welfare of the economy. The social dimension has a direct close connection with the scientific and the technological dimension. Technological Dimensions for Bridge Construction There have been many technological developments over decades in the field of new structures, methods of construction and materials, as an alternative for rare ones and in bringing new machinery that works over human workers. This technology has helped in bringing and refining alternatives in the bridge construction. Now instead of bricks, steel, cement etc., construction are carried out by glass fibers, carbon fibers etc.

Going through such innovations in technologies, the first FRP





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structures and longer spans.

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consumption and promote lifestyle.

- IBMS
- IBMS
- Challenges involved in a Smart Building
- Smart Buildings- Challenges
- Smart Buildings- Challenges

However, evolution does not provide 100% security. According to Memoori.com, a sudden development of smart devices has increased cyber-risk. Based on the research, an estimate of global revenues for Smart Building cyber security will reach \$8.65 billion in 2021, which is costly. BBC world published a recent cyber attack in 2019, where more than half of British firms reported cyber-attacks. The cost is high to employ physical hardware, as well as perform necessary outfitting, construction etc in a smart building. Furthermore, outfitting IoT can raise cybersecurity risk that might alone deter companies from transforming their buildings. Another challenge is, understanding the scope of the Information Technology and Operations Technology integration. Furthermore, change of building automation, for instance, by introducing protocols like BACnet, but most of the building services are still operating as silos. The reason behind is the security fears. Also, contractors want to secure future maintenance revenues by the use of legacy systems with little transparency.

**Smart Building needs to take into account the following main points:**

- Precautions to be taken in a Smart Building
- Precautions to be taken in a Smart Building

**increasing visibility –**

It is important to note who is coming and leaving the network. We must also get a clear footprint of their status and activities. Visibility can spot misconfigurations, faults or anomalies that can lead to cyber attack. To prevent this we need to continuously monitor the network activities.

view

recognizable routes without any formal construction or maintenance. [1] The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines a road as "a line of communication (travelled way) using a stabilized base other than rails or air strips open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles running on their own wheels", which includes "bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings, interchanges, and toll roads, but not cycle paths". [2] The Eurostat, ITF and UNECE Glossary for Transport Statistics illustrated defines a road as a "Line of communication (traveled way) open to public traffic, primarily for the use of road motor vehicles, using a stabilized base other than rails or air strips. [...] included are paved roads and other roads with a stabilized base, e.g. gravel roads. Roads also cover streets, bridges, tunnels, supporting structures, junctions, crossings and interchanges. Toll roads are also included. Excluded are dedicated cycle lanes." [3] The 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic defines a road as the entire surface of any way or street open to public traffic. [4] In urban areas roads may diverge through a city or village and be named as streets, serving a dual function as urban space easement and route. [5] Modern roads are normally smoothed, paved, or otherwise prepared to allow easy travel. [6] Australia See also: Highways in Australia Part 2, Division 1, clauses 11-13 of the National Transport Commission Road Transport Legislation 2006 defines a road in Australia as "an area that is open to or used by the public and is developed for, or has as one of its main uses, the driving or riding of motor vehicles." [7] Further, it defines a shoulder (typical an area of the road outside the edge line, or the kerb) and a road-related area which includes green areas separating roads, areas designated for cyclists and areas generally accessible to the public for driving, riding or parking vehicles. New Zealand in New Zealand, the definition of a road is broad in common law [8] where the statutory definition includes areas the public has access to, by right or not. [9] Beaches, publicly accessible car parks and yards (even if privately owned), river beds, road shoulders (verges), wharves and bridges are included. [10] However, the definition of a road for insurance purposes may be restricted to reduce risk. United States In the United States, laws distinguish between public roads, which are open to public use, and private roads, which are privately controlled. [17] of dams and bridges. [9] A Mauryan bridge near Gimar wasin VI

view

bridges across marshland. The Arkadiko Bridge dating from the 13th century BC, in the Peloponnese, in southern Greece is one of the oldest arch bridges still in existence and use. The simplest and earliest types of bridges were stepping stones. Neolithic people also built a form of boardwalk across marshes; examples of such bridges include the Sweet Track and the Post Track in England, approximately 6000 years old. [2] Undoubtedly, ancient people would also have used log bridges; that is a timber bridge [3] that fall naturally or are intentionally felled or placed across streams. Some of the first man-made bridges with significant span were probably intentionally felled trees. [4] Among the oldest timber bridges is the Holzbrücke Rapperswil-Hurden crossing upper Lake Zürich in Switzerland; the prehistoric timber piles discovered to the west of the Seesdamm date back to 1523 BC. The first wooden footbridge led across Lake Zürich, followed by several reconstructions at least until the late 2nd century AD, when the Roman Empire built a 6-metre-wide (20 ft) wooden bridge. Between 1358 and 1360, Rudolf IV, Duke of Austria, built a 'new' wooden bridge across the lake that has been used to 1878 – measuring approximately 1,450 metres (4,760 ft) in length and 4 metres (13 ft) wide. On April 6, 2001, the reconstructed wooden footbridge was opened, being the longest wooden bridge in Switzerland. The Arkadiko Bridge is one of four Mycenaean corbel arch bridges part of a former network of roads, designed to accommodate chariots, between the fort of Thyrns and town of Epidauros in the Peloponnese, in southern Greece. Dating to the Greek Bronze Age (13th century BC), it is one of the oldest arch bridges still in existence and use. Several intact arched stone bridges from the Hellenistic era can be found in the Peloponnese. [5] The greatest bridge builders of antiquity were the ancient Romans. [6] The Romans built arch bridges and aqueducts that could stand in conditions that would damage or destroy earlier designs. Some stand today. [7] An example is the Alcántara Bridge, built over the river Tagus, in Spain. The Romans also used cement, which reduced the variation of strength found in natural stone. [8] One type of cement, called pozzolana, consisted of water, lime, sand, and volcanic rock. Brick and mortar bridges were built after the Roman era, as the technology for cement was lost (then later rediscovered). In India, the Arthashastra treatise by Kautilya mentions the construction of dams and bridges.

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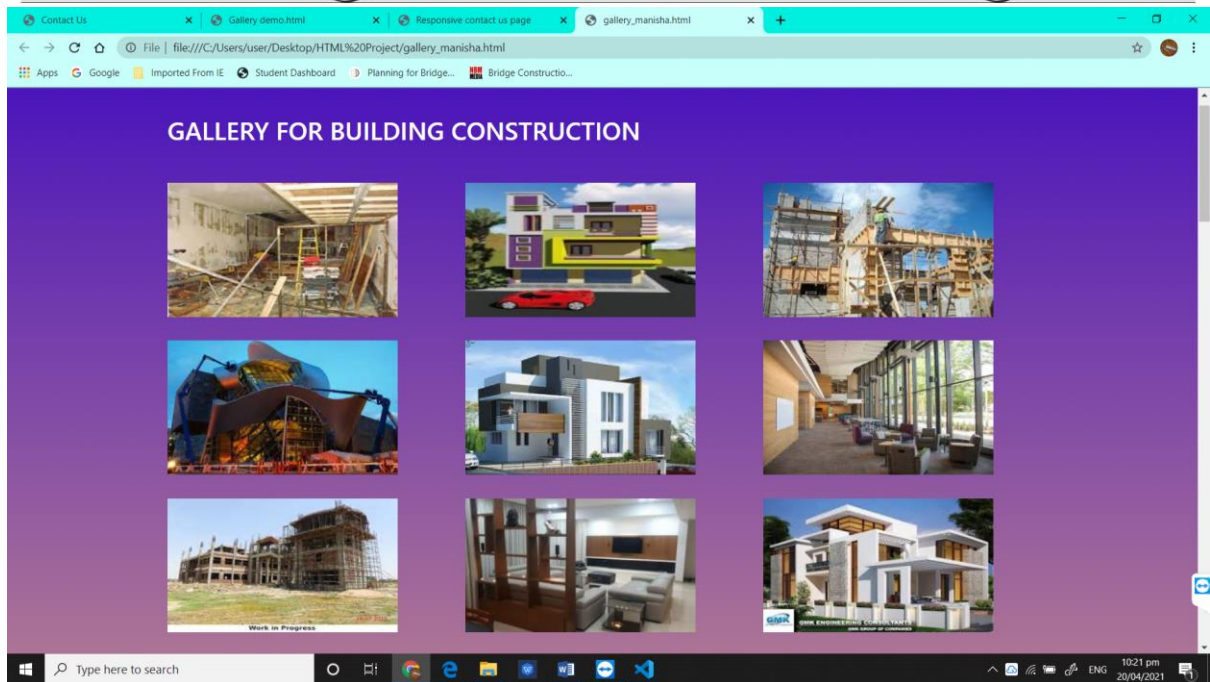
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