



1. The *Code of Standard Practice* addresses:
 - a. every possible arrangement in which connection design is delegated to another licensed engineer.
 - b. a possible arrangement in which connection design is delegated to a licensed engineer working for the fabricator.
 - c. only arrangements in which connection design is delegated to an experienced detailer.
 - d. None of the above.

2. AISC:
 - a. defines “standard connections” as connections found in Part 10 of the *Manual*.
 - b. defines “standard connections” as connections for which AISC has issued design examples.
 - c. defines “standard connections” as connections for which a figure exists in the *Manual*.
 - d. does not define “standard connections”.

3. An extended single-plate shear connection:
 - a. will usually provide LESS torsional restraint than a double coped section.
 - b. will usually provide the SAME torsional restraint as a double coped section.
 - c. will usually provide MORE torsional restraint than a double coped section.

4. Reinforcing for HSS members often:
 - a. will be expensive
 - b. will be ugly
 - c. will be difficult to design
 - d. will be disruptive to the project and the relationships among the project team
 - e. All of the above





5. The connection capacities calculated in Chapter K:
 - a. are based on strength limit states only.
 - b. ensure that the connection will be stiffer than the branch member stiffness assumed in the structural model.
 - c. ensure that the ratio of maximum second-order story drift to maximum first-order story drift is equal to or less than 1.7.
 - d. ensure that the connection represents a brace point in accordance with the requirements in Appendix 6.

6. A wide flange member directly welded to the face of a rectangular HSS:
 - a. will never be stiff enough to be considered a fully restrained moment connection.
 - b. is a “standard moment connection” because the condition is addressed in Design Guide 24.
 - c. may sometimes be stiff enough to be considered a fully restrained moment connection.
 - d. will always be stiff enough to be considered a fully restrained moment connection.

7. More complex equations:
 - a. are always more accurate than less complex equations.
 - b. are always more precise than less complex equations.
 - c. always produce more economical designs than less complex equations.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.

8. Assumptions about stiffness and restraint:
 - a. must always be justified with rigorous calculations.
 - b. must accurately and precisely replicate the real-world conditions.
 - c. are always clearly stated in design examples.
 - d. are often deemed to be okay by inspection based on engineering judgment.



Night School 26: Developing Eye for Connection Design

Session 8: Potluck, August 31, 2021

Due: September 28, 2021, 8:00 am EDT – Submit through the online form



9. When values in the *Manual* Tables are calculated “by hand” by the user:
 - a. the user often gains a better understanding of the intent and limitations of the table.
 - b. the process sometimes brings to light misunderstandings or misinterpretations that might affect conditions beyond those the table is intended to address.
 - c. sometimes mistakes in the tables are uncovered and errata are issued.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above. It is a trick question. If one could calculate these values “by hand” there would be no need for the tables.

10. Many resources that can be used to develop one’s engineering judgment:
 - a. are prohibitively expensive to obtain.
 - b. are available for free if one has access to the Internet.
 - c. are written at a level beyond that of the average engineer.
 - d. are triple-encrypted and stored in a nuclear bunker underground in Sweden.



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