



1. Which is a requirement for SCBF connection design?
  - a. Resist the expected brace strength in tension
  - b. Resist the expected brace strength in compression
  - c. Accommodate brace buckling rotation or fixed-end moment
  - d. All of the above
  
2. True or False: Using the workpoint-to-workpoint brace length will underestimate the compression that the connection might experience
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. True or False: SCBF braces are stronger in compression than in tension.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. The  $R_y$  factor represents
  - a. Second-order effects
  - b. Material ductility
  - c. Material overstrength
  
5. Reinforcement of slotted SCBF braces
  - a. Must run the entire connection length
  - b. Need only extend the length of the open slot
  - c. Must be extend beyond each end of the open slot long enough to develop the reinforcement
  
6. True or False: When a SCBF brace buckles, it forms a plastic hinge at its mid-length.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
7. True or False: BRB braces are stronger in compression than in tension.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
8. True or False: For BRBF gusset design, stiffeners aid brace stability but are less practical because they interfere with erection.
  - a. True
  - b. False

Vertical Bracing Connections Session 6: The Corner Connection (seismic)

May 10, 2022

To be submitted by 8:00 a.m. EDT June 7, 2022 – Submit through online form

9. Which of these is a means of accommodating frame flexure in seismic braced frames?
  - a. Provide a rigid connection capable of resisting the beam flexural strength
  - b. Provide an Ordinary Moment Frame connection
  - c. Provide a connection that can accommodate 0.025 radians of relative beam-column rotation
  - d. All of the above
  
10. When using a rigid connection at a gusset plate the design should consider
  - a. The maximum brace force with zero moment
  - b. The maximum moment with zero brace force
  - c. The maximum brace force with the maximum moment
  - d. All of the above