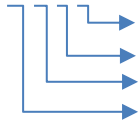


Legend:

18 T 1 B

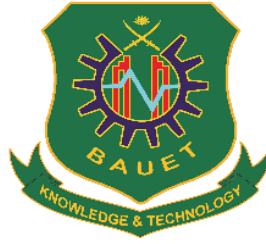


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14 T 1.5 N

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14 T 1.5 N

# **The Effect of Share Wall on Drift Minimization of RCC Building**

20 T 1.5 B

**(CE 4000: Thesis/Project)**

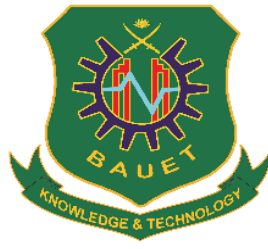
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16 T 1 B

**Civil Engineering (CE)**

**August 2024**

14 T 1 B



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# **The Effect of Share Wall on Drift Minimization of RCC Building**

**(CE 4000: Thesis/Project)**

**Your Name**

**Civil Engineering (CE)**

**August 2024**

14 T 1 B

Course: CE 4000 (Project/Thesis)

20 T 1.5 B

# The Effect of Share Wall on Drift Minimization of RCC Building

12 T 1.5 N

A/An thesis/project/internship paper/report submitted to the Department of Civil Engineering, Bangladesh Army University of Engineering & Technology (BAUET), Qadirabad, Natore, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of “Bachelor of Science” in Civil Engineering.

12 T 1.5 B

Name of Author 1

&

Name of Author 2 (if any)

12 T 1 B

August 2024

12 T 1.5 N

Department of Civil Engineering

14 T 1.5 B

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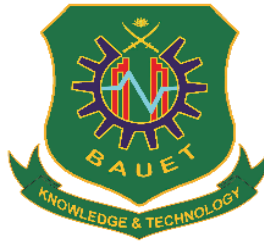
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# The Effect of Share Wall on Drift Minimization of RCC Building

**Your Name**

Roll No. XXXXXX

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Qadirabad, Natore-6431

**Dedicated**

*to*

**My Parents**

18 T 2 B (optional)

## Acknowledgements

First and foremost, praises and thanks to the almighty, Allah, for His showers of blessings throughout my research work to complete the research successfully.

I would like to express my deep and sincere gratitude to my research supervisor \_\_\_\_\_, Department of CE, BAUET, Bangladesh Army University of Engineering and Technology, for providing me with invaluable guidance throughout this research. His dynamism, vision, sincerity and motivation have deeply inspired me. He has taught me the methodology to carry out the research and to present the research work as clearly as possible. It was a great privilege and honour to work and study under his guidance.

Besides my advisor, I would like to thank the rest of my teachers for their encouragement, insightful comment and hard questions.

Last but not the least, I am extremely grateful to my parents for their love, prayers, caring and sacrifices for educating and preparing me for my future.

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Batch: 12<sup>th</sup>

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## List of Symbols and Abbreviations

### **List of Symbols:**

$V$  : Voltage

$I$  : Current

$\lambda$  : Wavelength

### **List of Abbreviations:**

CC : Central canal

DAB : 3,3'-diaminobenzidine

HRP : Horseradish peroxidase

MS222 : Tricaine methanesulfonate

:

:

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14 T 1 B

## Abstract

12 T 1.5 N

Write abstract portion as per the instruction of your supervisor.

12 T 1.5 *I* optional)

*Keywords: Narcissism, Human psyche, Societal Validation, Existential Crisis, Mortality, Egoistic World*

# Introduction

The body of the text should be typed with Times New Roman 12 front size and 1.5 line spacing and paragraph's alignment should be "Justified". Single-spacing is only permitted in tables, long quotations, footnotes, and in the bibliography.

## 1.1 Background and Present State of the Study

First topic in each chapter should numbered with "chapter number".1. Use Heading 2 or h2 for title and for table of content TOC must be used.

The background of the study is a part of a research provided in the introduction section of the paper. ... In summary, a good background of the study is the work done to determine that your research question or thesis topic is a problem and that the method used is the one required to solve the issue or answer the question.

## 1.2 Justification of Work

Problem statement is a concise description of an issue to be addressed or a condition to be improved upon. It identifies the gap between the current (problem) state and desired (goal) state of a process or product. Focusing on the facts, the problem statement should be designed to address. The first condition of solving a problem is understanding the problem, which can be done by way of a problem statement.

## 1.3 Research Objectives

Interest for increasing knowledge motivates people to do research in their own field. Research adds to the existing knowledge in a systematic way. The quest for knowledge is therefore an important motivating factor in social research. Discovering the truth always forces man to undertake research in own society.

## 1.4 Organization of the Thesis

Research objectives describe concisely what the research is trying to achieve. They summarize the accomplishments a researcher wishes to achieve through the project and provides direction to the study. A research objective must be achievable, i.e., it must be framed keeping in mind the available time, infrastructure required for research, and



other resources. Before forming a research objective, you should read about all the developments in your area of research and find gaps in knowledge that need to be addressed. This will help you come up with suitable objectives for your research project.

**Supervisor or students can modify (add or subtract content)**

**1.4.1 Second Subtitle**

For first subtopic in each chapter use Heading 3 or h3 for title and for table of content TOC4 must be used

**1.4.1.1 Third Subtitle**

For second subtopic in each chapter use Heading 4 or h4 for title and for table of content TOC5 must be used.

*(a)* Other Subtitles

For other subtopics in each chapter use Heading 5 or h5 for title, and number them with (a),(b),... and for table of content TOC6 must be used.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

A literature review is a survey of scholarly sources on a specific topic. It provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing you to identify relevant theories, methods, and gaps in the existing research.

Writing a literature review involves finding relevant publications (such as books and journal articles), critically analyzing them, and explaining what you found. There are five key steps:

1. **Search** for relevant literature
2. **Evaluate** sources
3. **Identify** themes, debates and gaps
4. **Outline** the structure
5. **Write** your literature review

A good literature review doesn't just summarize sources – it analyzes, synthesizes, and critically evaluates to give a clear picture of the state of knowledge on the subject.

#### 2.2 Review of Existing Work

Analyze the current *workflow* Your goal here is to figure out how you have been operating so far and what you have been doing wrong. Talk to *your* employees, ask them for their feedback on each process or *workflow* that *your* business follows. Analyze every aspect and document every detail for the upcoming steps.

#### 2.3 Critical Analysis of Existing Work

This means deciding whether you agree or disagree with certain viewpoints, arguments and theories, rather than simply describing them.

#### 2.4 Conclusion

#### 2.5 Research Gap

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a research report, the methodology section allows the reader to critically evaluate a study's overall validity and reliability.

#### **3.2 Investigation on Different Methods**

Step 1: Explain different available methodological approach to solve this problem. Begin by introducing your overall approach to the research.

#### **3.3 Selection of Appropriate Method with Justification**

Step 2: Describe your methods of data collection. ...

Step 3: Describe your methods of analysis. ...

Step 4: Evaluate and justify your methodological choices

#### **3.4 Research/Project Management and Finance**

Explain your time schedule and financial budget (if any), proposed and actual.

#### **3.5 Design and Development of Solution**

#### **3.6 Figure and Table**

Figure and table number, caption, and citation of this document will be automatically updated within the body of thesis as well as in the list of figure and table of the table of contain section like chapter and heading. Therefore, using adding or citing figure and table should follow the procedure below.

### 3.6.1 Figure

**Adding figure caption:** select the figure→ right click on the mouse→ select *insert caption*→ chose figure from the “Label”→and select position “below selected item”→ choose the “numbering” option→ tick mark on the “include chapter number”→use separator “period”

**Citing the figures in within the text:** take your couture where you want to cite the figure→ go to “References” button form top→ click to “Cross reference”→ select figure from “reference type”→ select only label and number from “insert reference to”→ select the figure you want to cite form the below box.

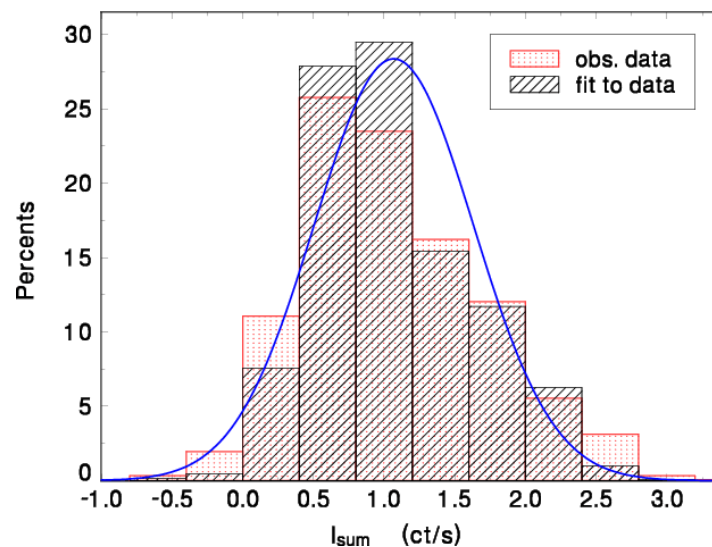


Figure 3.1: Example

**Figures** should be printed within the body of the text at the center of the frame and labelled according to the chapter in which they appear. Thus, for example, figures in Chapter 3 are numbered sequentially: Figure 3.1, Figure 3.2 etc. Figure should be neat and clean with 300x300 dpi minimum resolution and adequate clear labeling.

### 3.6.2 Table

The insertion of table caption and citing of table within the body should follow the same procedure of figure except the caption for table is shown on the top of the table.

**Tables** are printed within the body of the text at the center of the frame and labeled according to the chapter in which they appear. Thus, for example, tables in Chapter 2 are numbered sequentially: Table 2.1, Table 2.2.

The label should be placed above the table itself and has the following format:

Table 3.1: Example

Heading	Heading
Test	Text

### 3.6.3 Equation

**Equation** should be typed using Microsoft equation 3.0 from the “Insert”→ “object”→ “Microsoft equation 3.0”. The equation number should be within parentheses, are to position flush right, including the chapter number as in (3.1). To make your equations more compact, you may use single row three column table without border as in:

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (3.1)$$

Note that the equation is centered. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. For citation of equation in paragraph, use “(1)”, not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1)”, except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is . . .”

### 3.6.4 Citation

This section is required. This section must be before any Appendix.

The list of references contains sources utilized during the course of your research.

The heading “REFERENCES” (bold faced in capital letters, Font size is 15 points) should be centered between the left and right margins, without punctuation or

underlining. The spacing should be 6 points and 36 points before and after the heading. The content begins at the left margin and should be justified. Vertical spacing of the text must be the same as in the rest of your thesis (e.g., 1.5 points).

Reference list can be sorted as per alphabetical order. Each reference must be cited properly in the text. The references should be consistent throughout the document. For citation and reference use APA Reference Style.

Page number should be in capital Roman numerals and is aligned with the right margin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the bottom of the page (in the footer). See the reference page example for texts and format.

## CHAPTER 4

### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1 Introduction

**Add necessary sub heading in this section according to your thesis.**

Study results normally refer to direct answers to your research questions that you generate from the data. Discussion is about interpreting your study results. When you discuss the study results, you relate your study findings to previous studies; you contextualize the contribution of your study.

Difference between result, discussion and conclusion

**Results** section is just a presentation of the data in the form of graph or tabular data. There should not be any discussion in the results section (that goes in the discussion section). The results need to be presented in enough detail for someone not familiar with the scientific paper to understand them.

**Discussion** unrolls the main results, explain their meanings. Put there the new questions and perspectives, describe the most interesting points for the entire field. Define the possible answers, write down why and how and what for, your suggestions.

**Conclusion** is a summary of the discussion or the whole work. You can put there the main points and results, their factual meaning for the field and a possible further direction. I like to describe this as "discussion's points and facts without the discussion."

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMANDATION**

#### **5.1 Concluding Remarks**

A concluding remark is the last sentence of the conclusion in an research. It is called a concluding remark because it sums up the entire purpose of the research in brief. As the name suggests, this remark wraps up the entire research with a period at the end.

#### **5.2 Original Contribution of This Work**

The original contribution made by this research work has to be mentioned clearly.

#### **5.3 Recommendation for Further Contribution**

To facilitate the assessment and promotion of integrity in the research environment, the committee makes several recommendations, which are presented in the sections that follow. In combination, these recommendations are aimed at efforts to foster integrity in research at the individual and institutional levels and to ensure continuous institutional self-assessment and quality improvement.



## REFERENCES

### Book:

- ✓ Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five traditions* (2nd ed.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

### Edited Book

- ✓ Hart, S., & Murphy, J. (Eds.). (1998). *Brands: The New Wealth Creators* (1st ed.). Palgrave Macmillan.

### Book Chapter

- ✓ Onyiriuba, L. (2017). Bank Assets Portfolio Structure and Risk Management in Developing Economies. In *Bank Risk Management in Developing Economies: Addressing the Unique Challenges of Domestic Banks* (1st ed., p. 668). Massachusetts: Academic Press.

### Conference Proceedings

- ✓ Sevier, R. A. (1997). Major trends affecting higher education. In *Marketing of Higher Education*. Boston, USA.
- ✓ Karasmanis, S. &, & Murphy, F. (2014). Emerging roles and collaborations in research support for academic health librarians. In *Australian Library and Information Association Biennial Conference* (pp. 1–13). Melbourne: Australian Library and Information Association. <https://doi.org/10.13140/2.1.1089.1521>

### Journal Article

- ✓ Chapleo, C. (2015). Brands in higher education: Challenges and potential strategies. *International Studies of Management and Organization*, 45(2), 150–163. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00208825.2015.1006014>

### Report

- ✓ Hensel, N. (1991). *Realizing Gender Equality in Higher Education: The Need To Integrate Work/Family Issues. 1991 ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report 2*. Washington.

### IDP/Dissertation

- ✓ Ahmed, S., Munir, F., Hasan, M. K., & Quraish, S. M. (2015). *Predicting a T20 cricket match result while the match is in progress*. BRAC University. Retrieved from <http://dspace.bracu.ac.bd/xmlui/handle/10361/4372>

### Web Page

- ✓ Palmieri, A. (2017). Building the University Brand. Retrieved from <https://thefrontrow.2u.com/university-branding-33e85e1091be>

### Magazine Article

- ✓ Rosen, J. (2016, September). The Bangladeshi Traffic Jam That Never Ends. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from <https://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/23/t-magazine/travel/dhaka-bangladesh-traffic.html>

### Newspaper Article

- ✓ Ahmed, M. (2018, April 12). Salvaging our higher education. *The Daily Star*. Retrieved from <https://www.thedailystar.net/opinion/society/salvaging-our-higher-education> 1561396

## **LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND PAPERS PRESENTED (WHERE APPLICABLE)**

Published works as well as papers presented at conferences, seminars, symposiums etc pertaining to the research topic of the research report/ dissertation/ thesis are suggested be included in this section. The first page of the article may also be appended as reference.

## **APPENDICES**

Appendices consist of additional illustration of data sources, raw data and quoted citations which are too long to be placed in the text. The appendix supports the written text of the research report/dissertation/thesis. Research instruments such as questionnaires, maps or computer programmes are parts of appendix too.

Appendices can be divided into Appendix A, B, C.

This page is optional; if you do not have any appendices, delete the entire page.