[illegible]

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100										
101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200

1. The first step is to identify the main components of the system. This includes the hardware (CPU, memory, storage) and software (operating system, applications).
 2. Next, we need to understand the data flow and how the components interact. This involves creating a data flow diagram (DFD) or a similar model.
 3. Once the data flow is understood, we can begin to design the system architecture. This includes deciding on the overall structure and the roles of the various components.
 4. The next step is to implement the design. This involves writing the code and configuring the hardware.
 5. Finally, we need to test the system to ensure it works as intended. This includes running unit tests, integration tests, and system tests.

Architectural drawing of a building floor plan showing a grid of rooms. The plan is divided into two main sections: 'COOL CELLS' on the left and 'WARM CELLS' on the right. The 'COOL CELLS' section is further divided into 'COOL CELLS' and 'WARM CELLS'. The 'WARM CELLS' section is further divided into 'WARM CELLS' and 'COOL CELLS'. The plan includes dimensions for the overall building (122'-10" First Floor [O.D. of Footings] x 121'-10" O.D. of Building) and individual rooms (60'-2" I.D. of Room x 59'-10" I.D. of Room). The plan also shows the location of 'EXHAUST FANS' and 'EXHAUST FANS'.

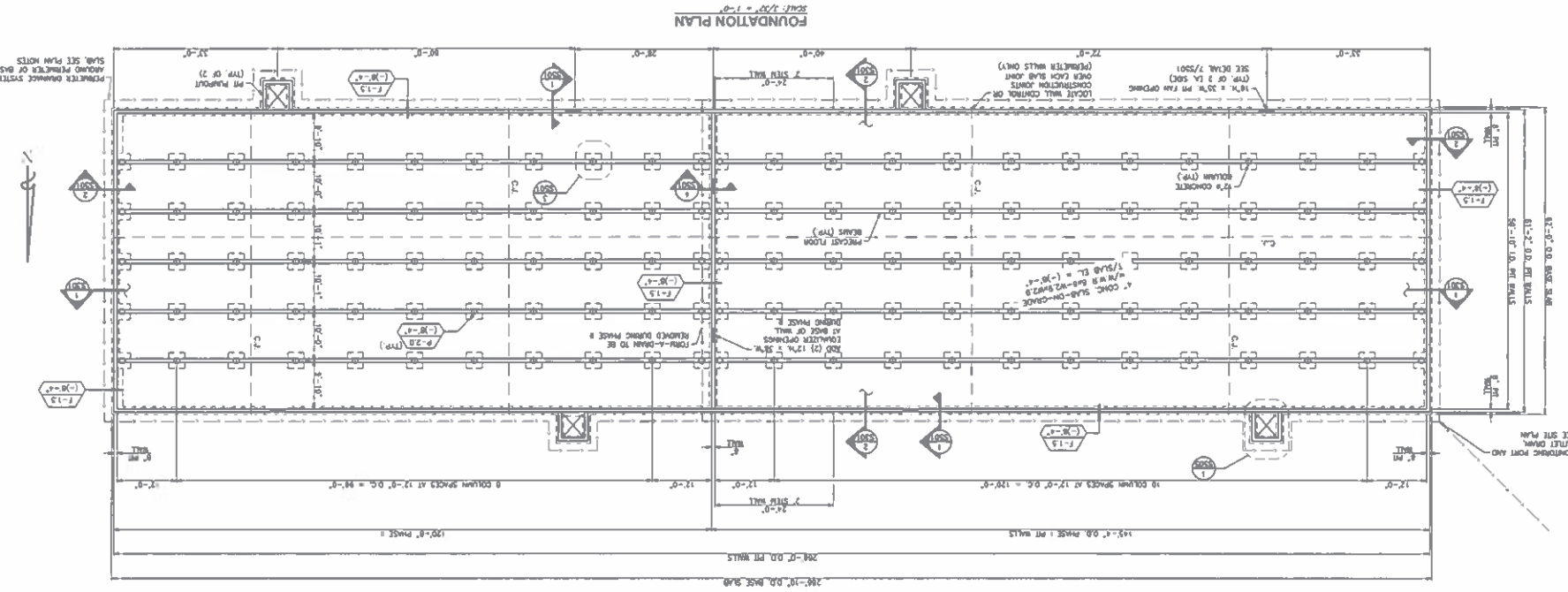
Drawn By: Ben Harris

PAD FOOTING SCHEDULE			MARK	WIDTH	LENGTH	DEPTH	REMARKS
9-10	7-0"		2-0"	8"	HOME		

WALL FOOTING SCHEDULE			TYPICAL FOOTING DETAILS		
WALL	W/TH		DEPTH	LONG. REIN.	TRANS. REIN.
1-15	1'-0"	0'	2'-0"	NONE	

1. WALLS AND SLAB ARE NOT TO BE USED FOR HANGING OR POSTING OF SIGNS.
2. BASE STAIRS AND BALCONY OF BUILDING SHALL BE MAINTAINED BELOW THE TOP OF THE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL. THE CHIMNEY SHALL BE MAINTAINED BELOW THE FINISHED FLOOR LEVEL.
3. BALCONY AND HANDICAPPED PEOPLE TO BE PROVIDED.
4. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. SETS ARE TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR.
5. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR.
6. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR. ELEVATORS TO BE PROVIDED IN EACH FLOOR.

E5 - GDU



SCALE VALID ONLY ON 22"x34" SIZE PLANS DATE: 2/28/2008 12	101
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NEW BACK FORTY

PIT PLAN VIEW

MAUER-STUTZ
INNOVATION SURVEYORS

REVISIONS

No.	Date	Particulars
1	1961	INITIALS OF INVENTOR
2	1962	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
3	1963	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
4	1964	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
5	1965	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
6	1966	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
7	1967	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
8	1968	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
9	1969	APPROVED BY INVENTOR
10	1970	APPROVED BY INVENTOR