

Unit 2 Architecture

● Architecture is both the process and product of planning, designing and construction. Architectural works, in the material form of buildings, are often perceived as cultural and political symbols and as works of art. Historical civilizations are often identified with their surviving architectural achievements.

"Architecture" can mean:

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- The art and science of design and erecting buildings and other physical structures.
 - A general term to describe buildings and other infrastructures.
 - A style and method of design and construction of buildings and other physical structures.
 - The practice of an architect, where architecture means to offer or render professional services in connection with the design and construction of a building, or group of buildings and the space within the site surrounding the buildings, that have as their principal purpose human occupancy or use.
 - Design activity, from the macro-level (urban design, landscape architecture) to the micro-level (construction details and furniture).
 - The term "architecture" has been adopted to describe the activity of designing any kind of system, and is commonly used in describing information technology. ●

In relation to buildings, architecture has to do with the planning, designing and constructing form, space and ambience that reflect functional, technical, social, environmental, and aesthetic considerations. It requires the creative manipulation and coordination of material, technology, light and shadow. Architecture also encompasses the pragmatic aspects of realizing buildings and structures, including scheduling, cost estimating and construction administration. As documentation produced by architects, typically drawings, plans and technical specifications, architecture defines the structure and/or behavior of a building or any other kind of system that is to be or has been constructed.

