ARCHITECTURAL
portfolio.

Selected Works 2024

Umut Can Kaya

1

Architecture of Destruction
"Strategic Demolition"

2

Industrial Heritage
"Around Railway Basmane"

3

CO-Living
Bunkyo Tokyo

4

Nepenthes
Serenity Campus

5

Coffee Shop
Ceşme Marina

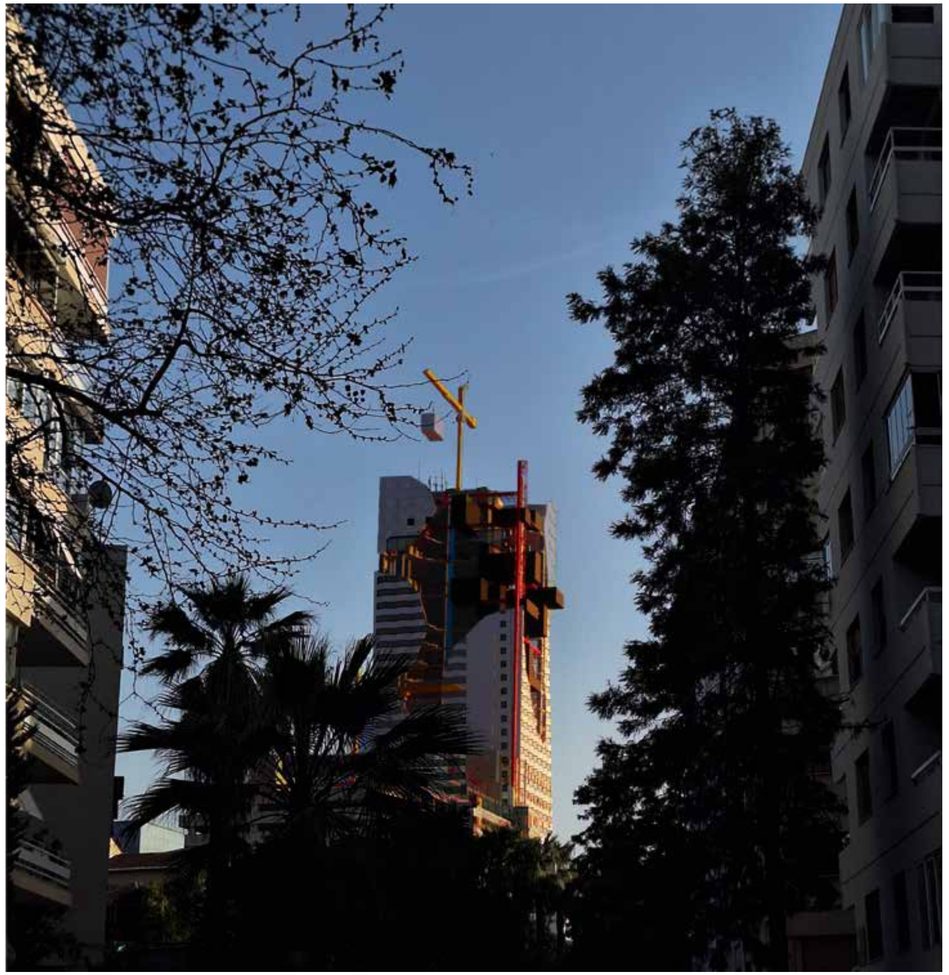
Architecture of Destruction
"Strategic Demolition"

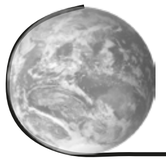
(4th Grade)

“ Can urban space express or support practices and values that differ from or oppose the dominant values of the city? Is space created only by forces of reproduction, or also by forces of resistance or cultural differentiation? ”
(Stavrides, 2021).

The historic Hilton Hotel in Izmir's Konak district has been a subject of controversy among the public and journalists since its opening. The hotel has faced criticism for not adhering to zoning regulations, especially in comparison to the surrounding area, and for being constructed illegally. It is alleged that the land, which belonged to the public, was improperly transferred in exchange for shares and cash by the mayor at the time. Established in 1987, the hotel's operations were halted in 2020 by a court order, and since then, it has remained abandoned in one of the most central locations in Izmir.

Today, this situation will be changed by the people and their representatives.





PROPERTY
HUMANKIND
EQUAL RIGHTS

Forms the basis of the property.

PUBLIC

Ground belongs to the people, not capital.

~~CONTROL OVER~~

CIVIL DISOBIDIENCE

Disobedience to laws implemented by the civil administration, by adhering to the essence of these laws, means resisting them. It is a public (open), non-violent, conscientious yet illegal political act aimed at changing laws or government policies.

POWER
CAPITALISM

COLLECTIVE
ENCOUNERS !

COLLECTIVE DESTRUCTION

It aims to strengthen spatial and social bonds by ensuring the symbolic destruction of a structure with the active participation of the community, targeting an egalitarian and more just urban life.

CAPITAL
CRUSH

"What will the people whose land has been ,SEIZED do? When will they liberate their GROUND?"

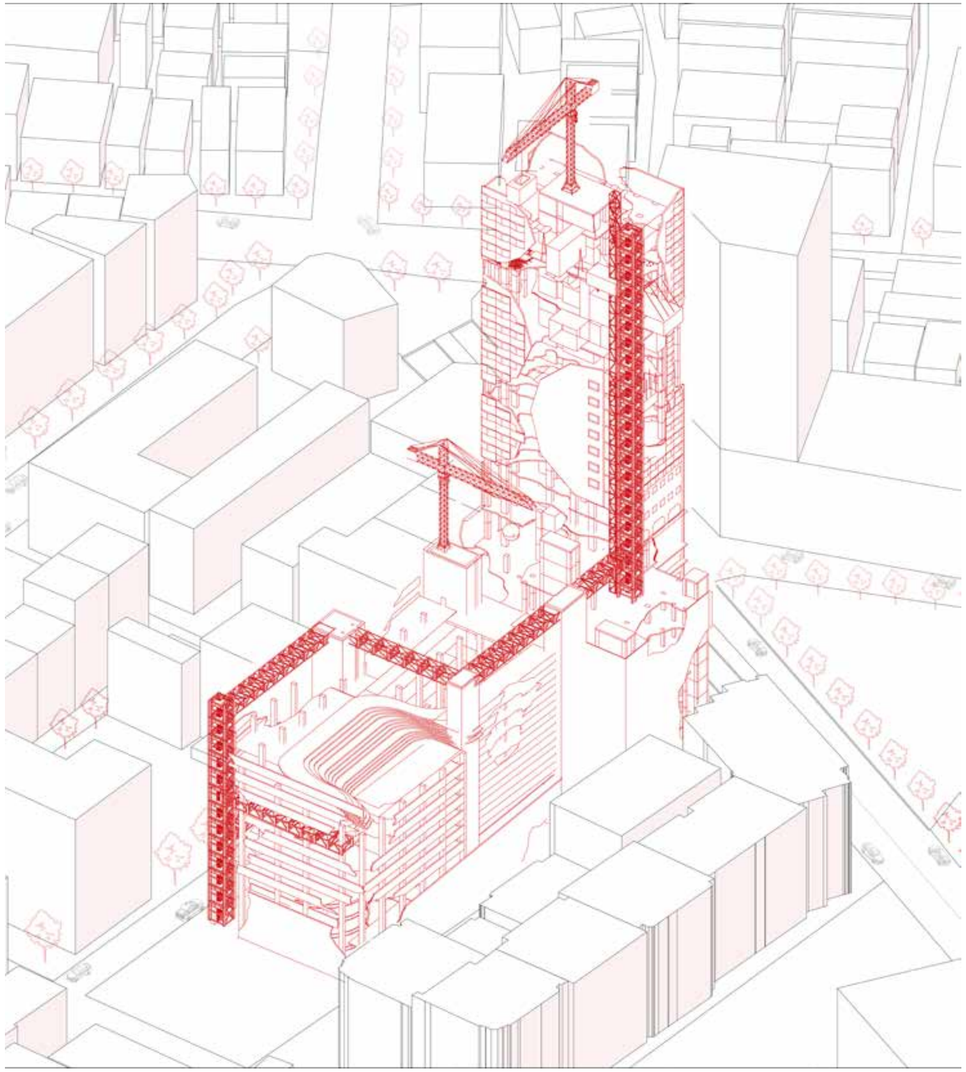
“There should be meetings held at specific intervals that cannot be canceled or postponed. This way, when the appropriate day arrives and the people legally assemble, the meetings can take place without the need for an official call.”
(Jean-Jacques Rousseau).

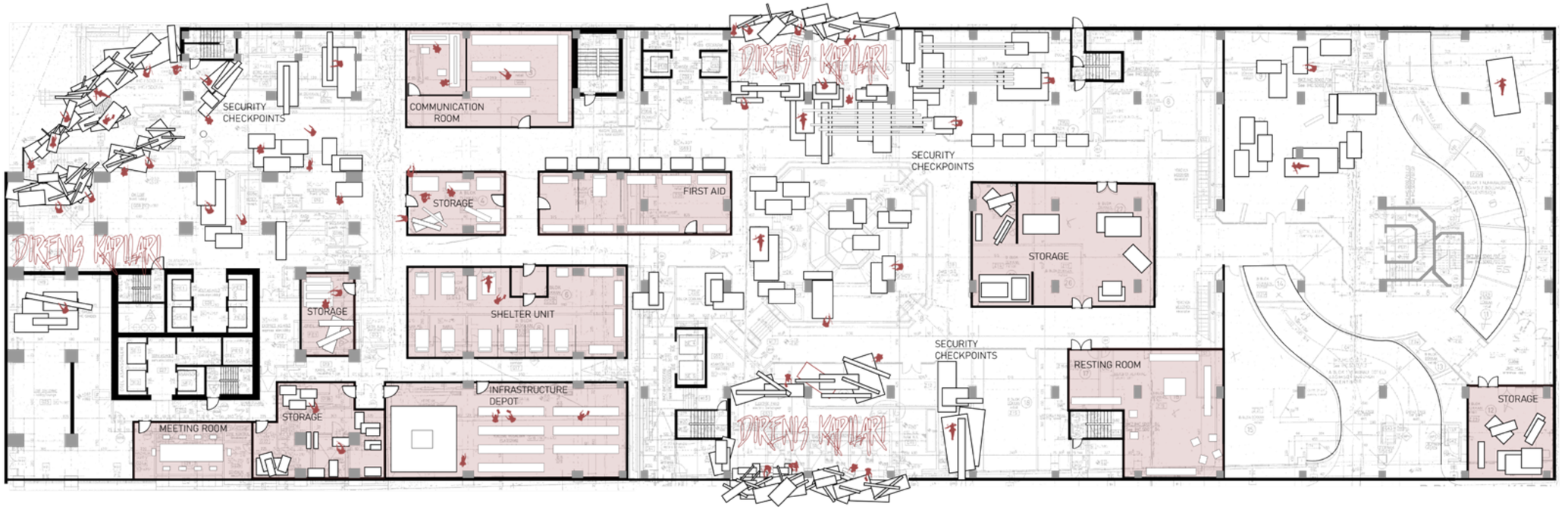
COALITION

A coalition is a temporary partnership established among groups or parties that do not hold a majority on their own, aiming to achieve common goals or provide governance.

CIVIL DISOBIDIENCE

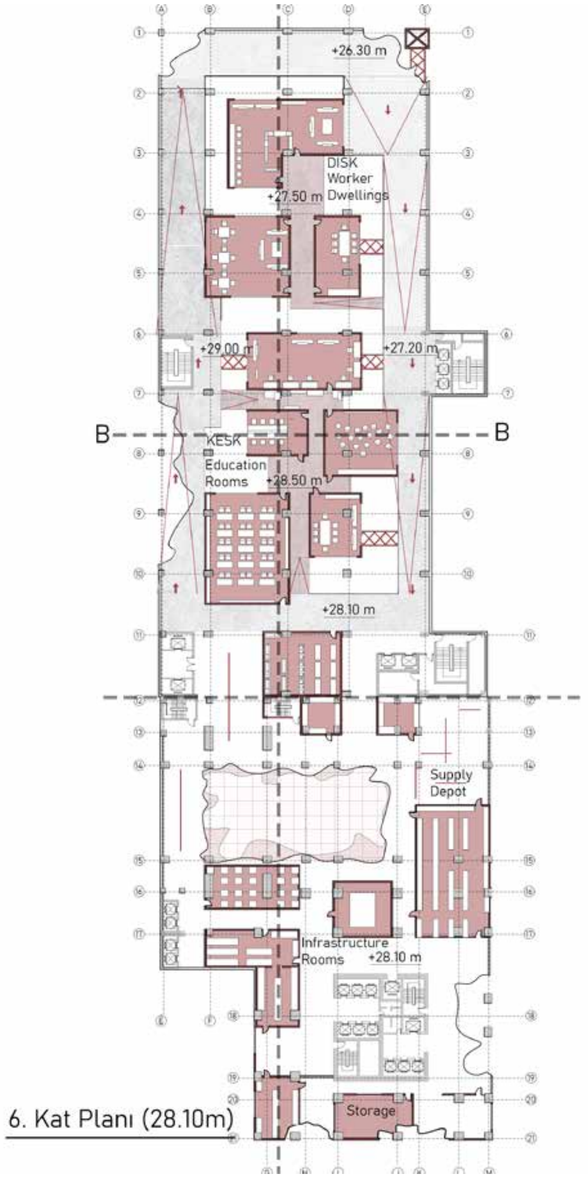
Civil Disobedience embodies a concept wherein individuals or groups peacefully disobey laws or regulations they consider unjust or immoral, often as a form of protest or resistance against perceived injustice. Similar to Collective Destruction, this approach emphasizes active engagement and participation, albeit in the realm of social and political activism rather than physical transformation. By encouraging citizens to openly challenge authority through nonviolent means, Civil Disobedience aims to raise awareness, provoke dialogue, and effect change in societal norms or policies. It fosters a sense of collective empowerment and solidarity among participants, promoting a more equitable and just society through grassroots mobilization and civic action.



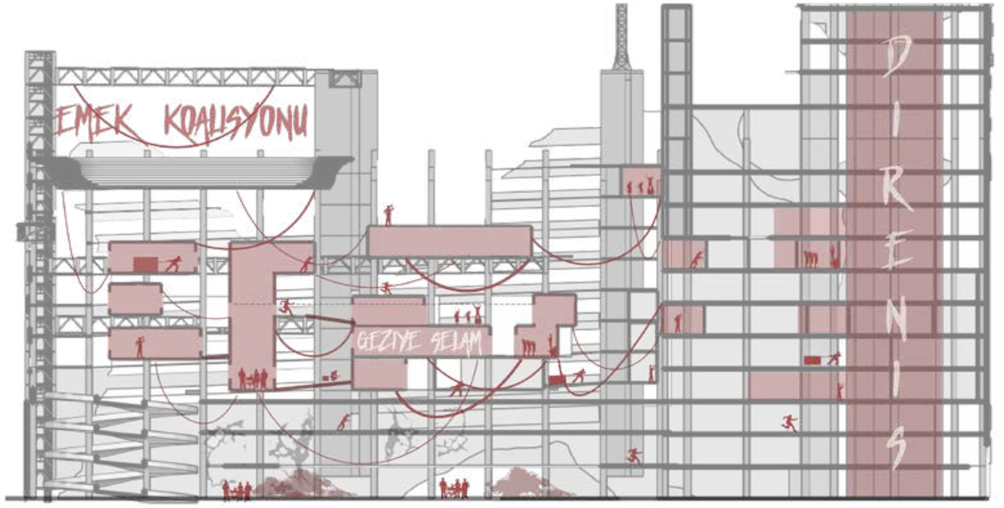


COLLECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Collective Destruction is an approach that involves public engagement in the symbolic dismantling and redesign of a structure. This concept promotes community participation in transforming a historically or symbolically significant building, aiming to foster stronger spatial and social bonds. Rather than physically demolishing the structure, the process integrates the building into the community fabric, encouraging shared ideas and active involvement. This method not only changes the physical space but also enhances solidarity and collaboration, leading to a more inclusive and sustainable urban transformation.



6. Kat Planı (28.10m)



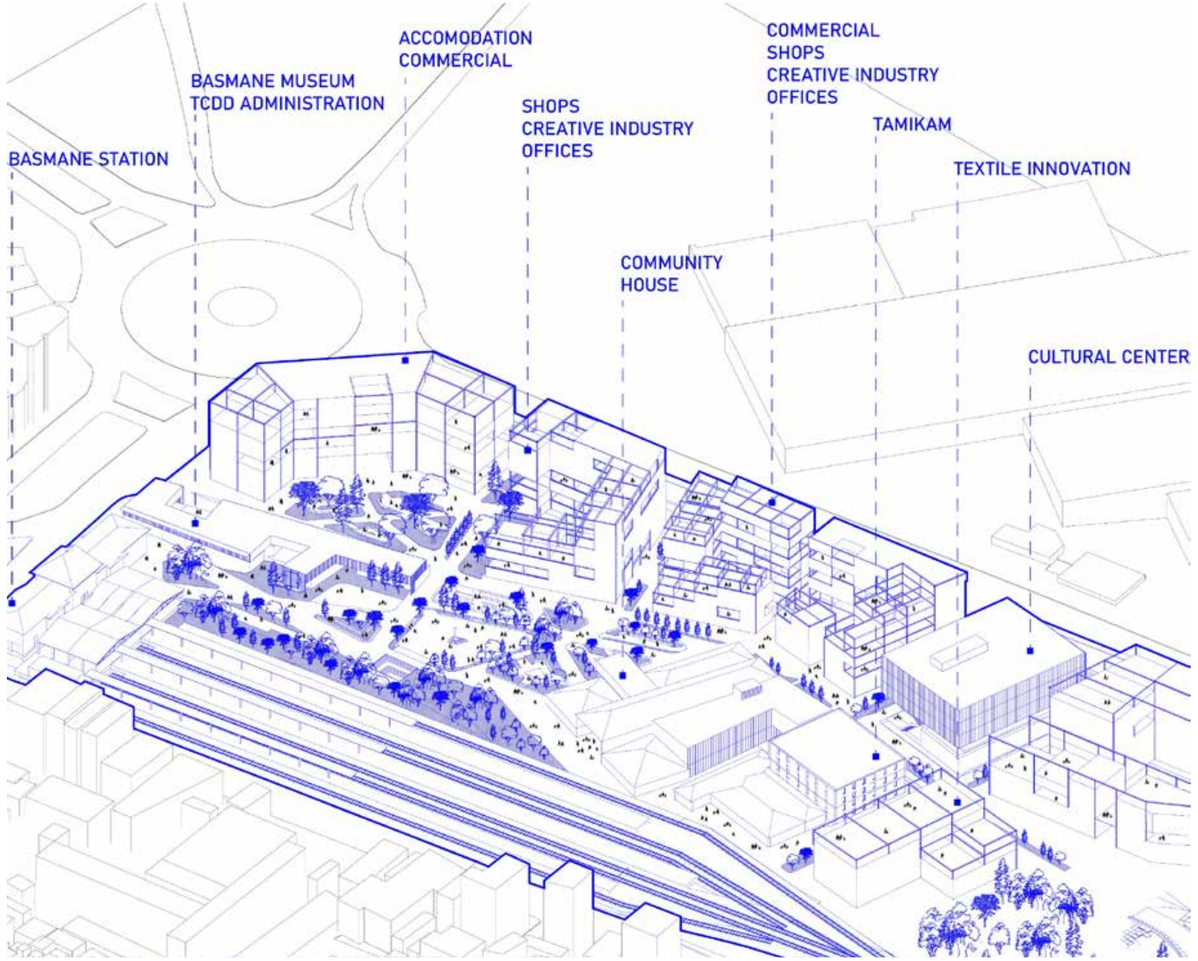
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE

"Around Railway BASMANE"

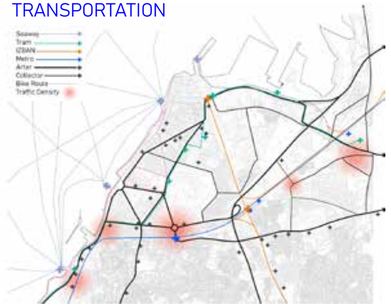
(4th Grade)

This project was prepared in the Basmane region in Konak district of Izmir, with the aim of protecting the industrial heritage and keeping it alive by reintegrating it into the city. Structural and productive industrial heritages in the region have been reimagined to establish a relationship with the environmental context; this reimagined has been nourished with urban elements and turned into a tool that responds with design to the needs of the local people and the textile industry that has existed in the area since the historical process.

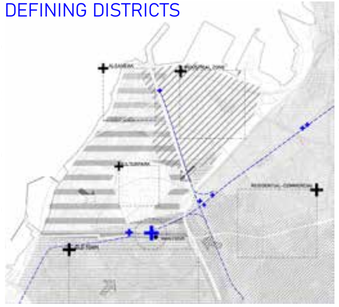
The main purpose of the project is to create a transition area where regions with different characters intersect around the project area; in this way, while providing spatial integrity and permeability in the city, it also responds to the socio-cultural and socio-economic needs of the citizens.



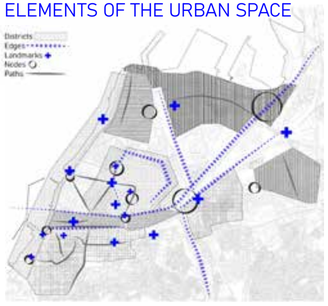
TRANSPORTATION



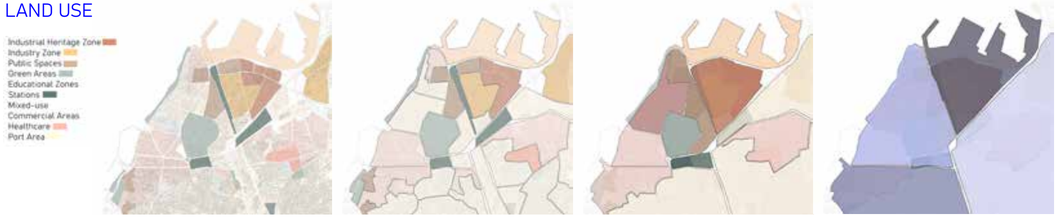
DEFINING DISTRICTS



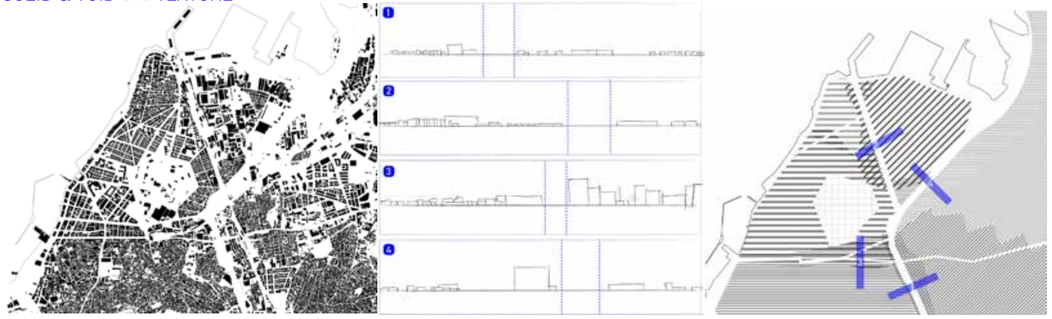
ELEMENTS OF THE URBAN SPACE



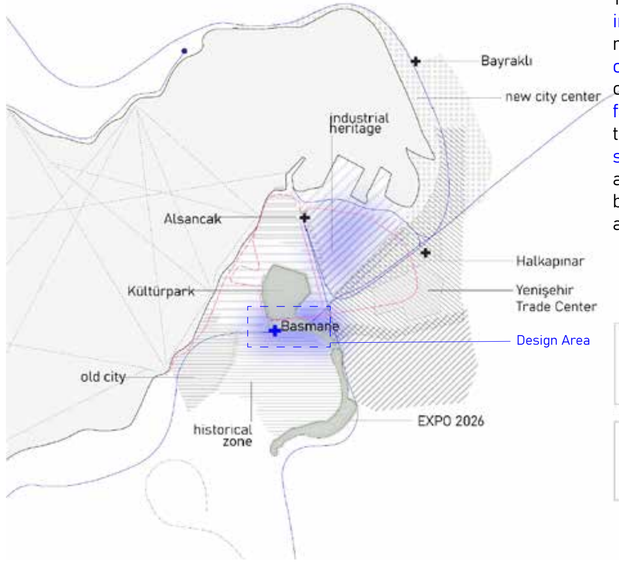
LAND USE



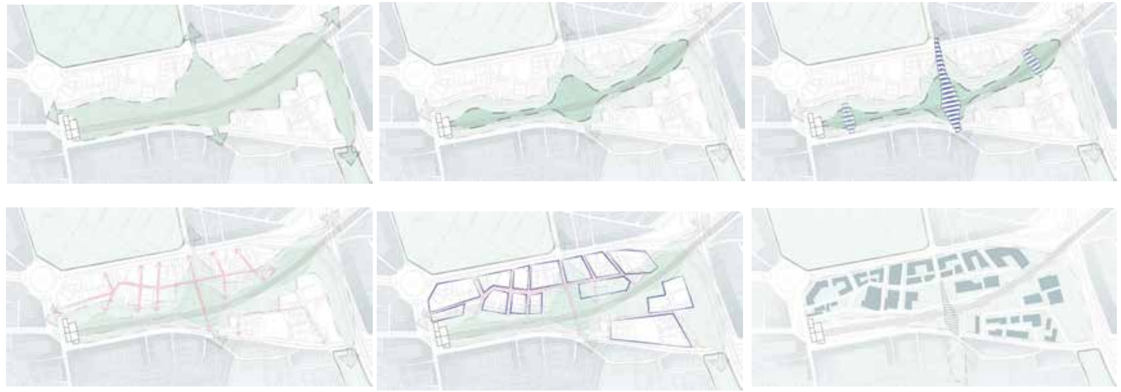
SOLID & VOID and TEXTURE

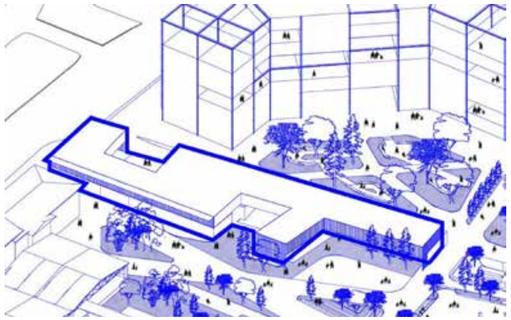


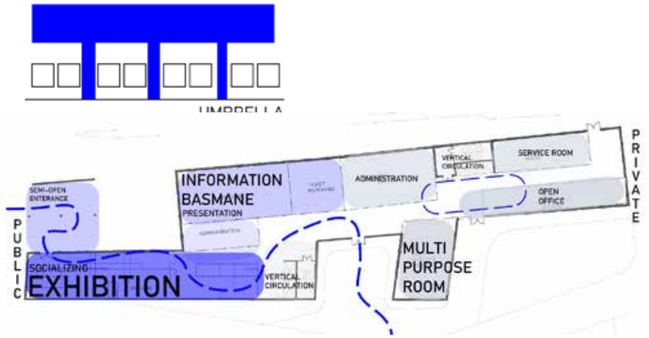
MACRO APPROACHES



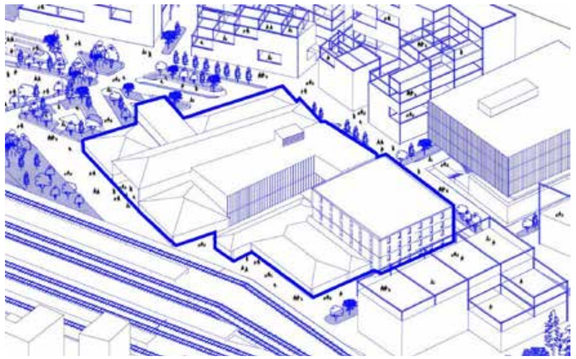
Thanks to this approach that transforms the railway into an interactive tool among industrial heritages rather than just a means of transportation, the infrastructure has become a connecting element between regions with different characters. The aim is to achieve coherence in the urban fabric as this connection structure extends to green areas in the city. Simultaneously, within the framework of UNDP's sustainability goals, the transportation circulation in the area has been re-evaluated. The accessibility of the area has been redesigned with a more environmentally friendly approach by expanding the existing bicycle route.

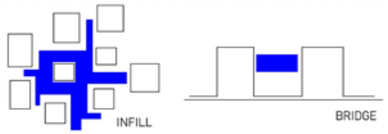




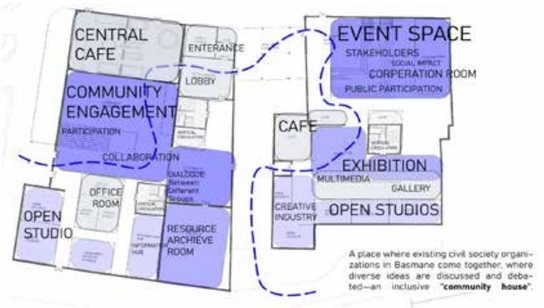

UMBRELLA
SEMI-OPEN ENTERANCE
INFORMATION
BASMANE
PRESENTATION
ADMINISTRATION
VERTICAL CIRCULATION
SERVICE ROOM
OPEN OFFICE
SOCIALIZING
EXHIBITION
VERTICAL CIRCULATION
MULTI PURPOSE ROOM
PUBLIC
PRIVATE

SEPERATED
IMPERMEABLE
NO CONNECTION

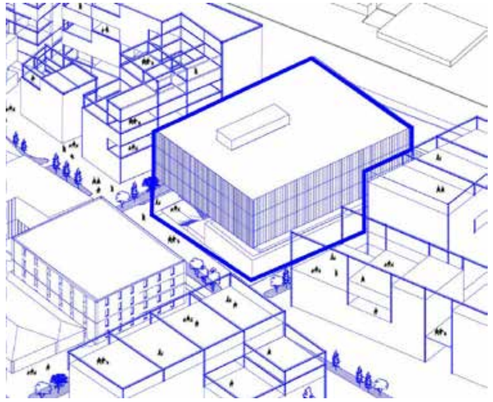


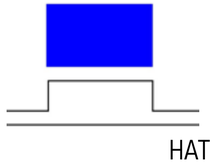

INFILL
BRIDGE

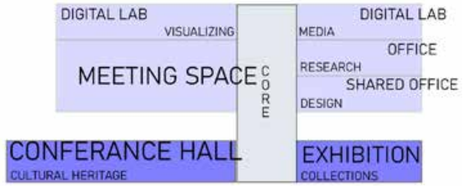
MEETING
TAMIKAM
OFFICE
EVENT SPACE
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
GALLERY
OPEN STUDIC
CREATIVE INDUSTRY

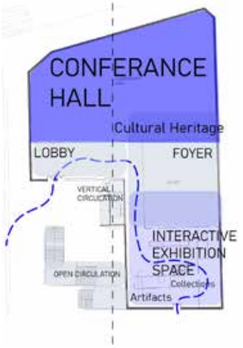

CENTRAL CAFE
ENTERANCE
LOBBY
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
PARTICIPATION
COLLABORATION
OFFICE ROOM
OPEN STUDIO
RESOURCE ARCHIEVE ROOM
EVENT SPACE
STAKEHOLDERS
CORPERATION ROOM
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION
CAFE
EXHIBITION
MULTIMEDIA
GALLERY
CREATIVE INDUSTRY
OPEN STUDIOS
A place where existing civil society organizations in Basmane come together, where diverse ideas are discussed and debated—an inclusive "community house".

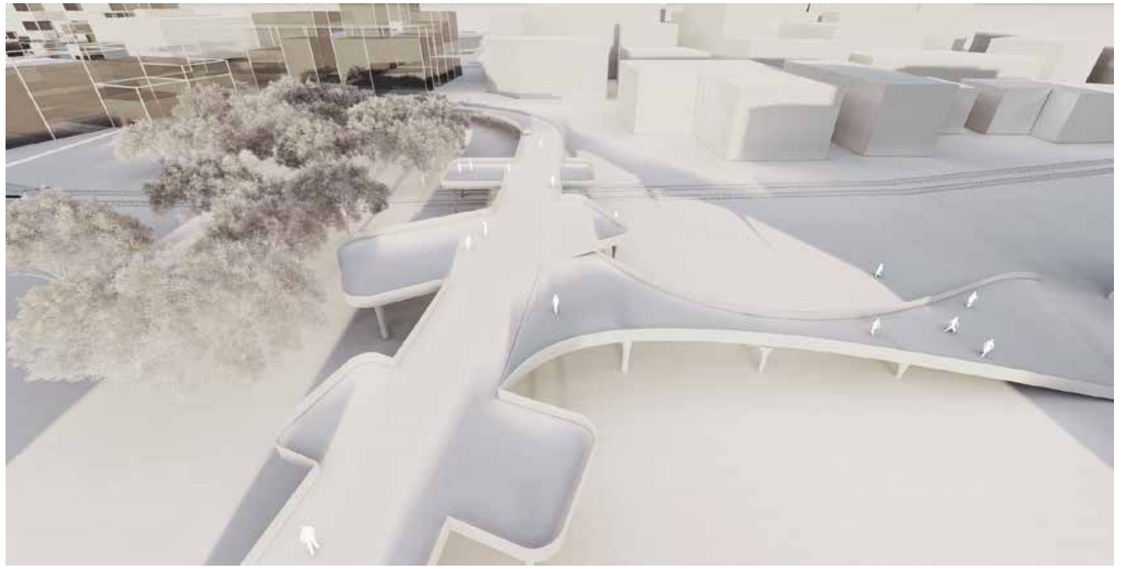
ADAPTIVE REUSE TCCD ADMINISTRATION











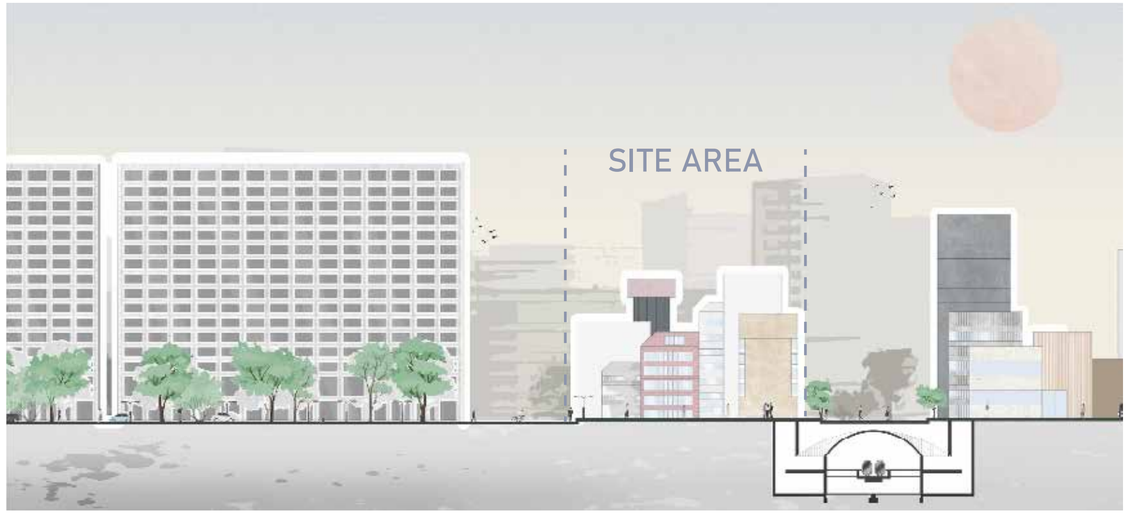
Kültürpark
Mürselpaşa Blv
Anafartalar Street
Gaziler Street

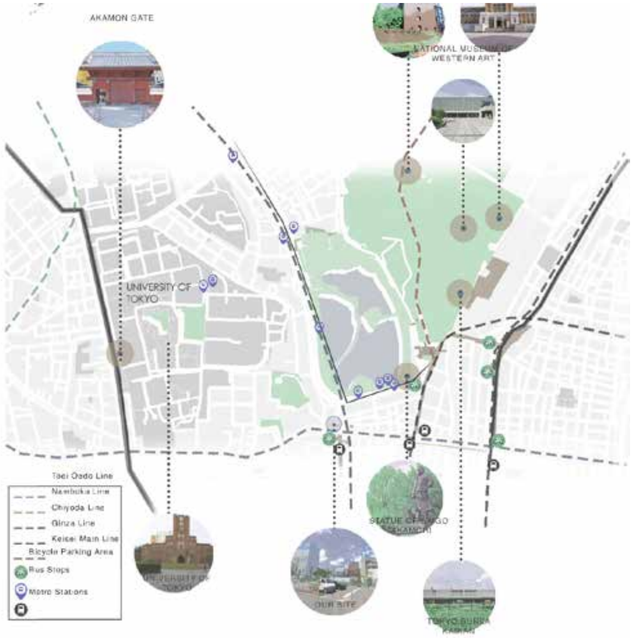
CO-LIVING
TokyoBunkyo

(3th Grade)

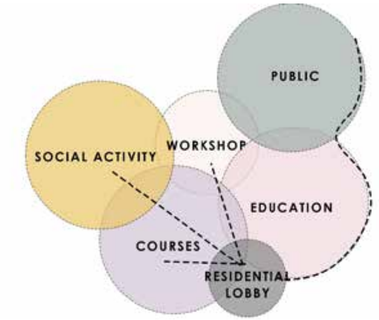
In Tokyo's Bunkyo Ward, a public housing project has been thoughtfully planned to address Japan's rising suicide rates, particularly among the youth. Recognizing the detrimental effects of increasing individualism, the project promotes communal living and shared experiences, creating a supportive environment where residents can connect and foster a sense of community.

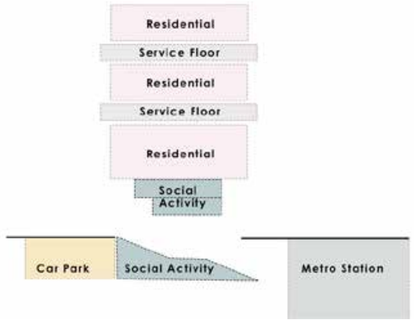
Additionally, the project prioritizes public welfare by integrating with the metro station beneath the site, ensuring it is not just a place to live but also a hub of accessibility. This comprehensive approach aims to support both the mental well-being of residents and the broader community.





Co-living is a modern housing concept where individuals share common spaces, like kitchens and living rooms, while having their own private bedrooms. It promotes a sense of community and social interaction, making it ideal for those seeking a more affordable and connected living experience.





ARCHITECTURAL PROGRAM

Housing units;
Single (one person) : 35 x 28 m2 = 980 m2
Suit (two people) : 21 x 44 m2 = 924m2
(three people): 14 x 60 m2 = 840 m2
(four people): 14 x 71 m2 = 994 m2

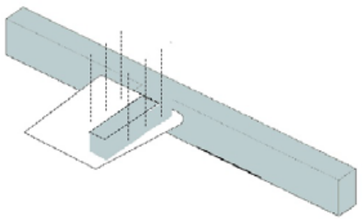
Services ;
(Laundry/ Food halls / Bars / Relaxing Areas) 2 x 680 m2 = 1360 m2

Parking ;
3x 400m2 = 1200m2 (54 car parking slot)

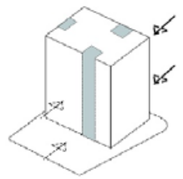
Outdoor Public Spaces ;
360 m2

Commercial Shops ;
200m2 + 270 m2 = 470 m2

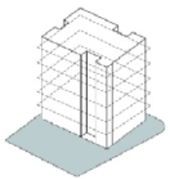
Co Living Shared Spaces:
(Gym , Working spaces , Library , Cinema Room) = 1300m2



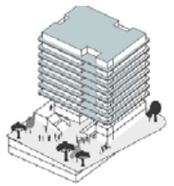
Integration With Existing Metro



Continuation Of Void

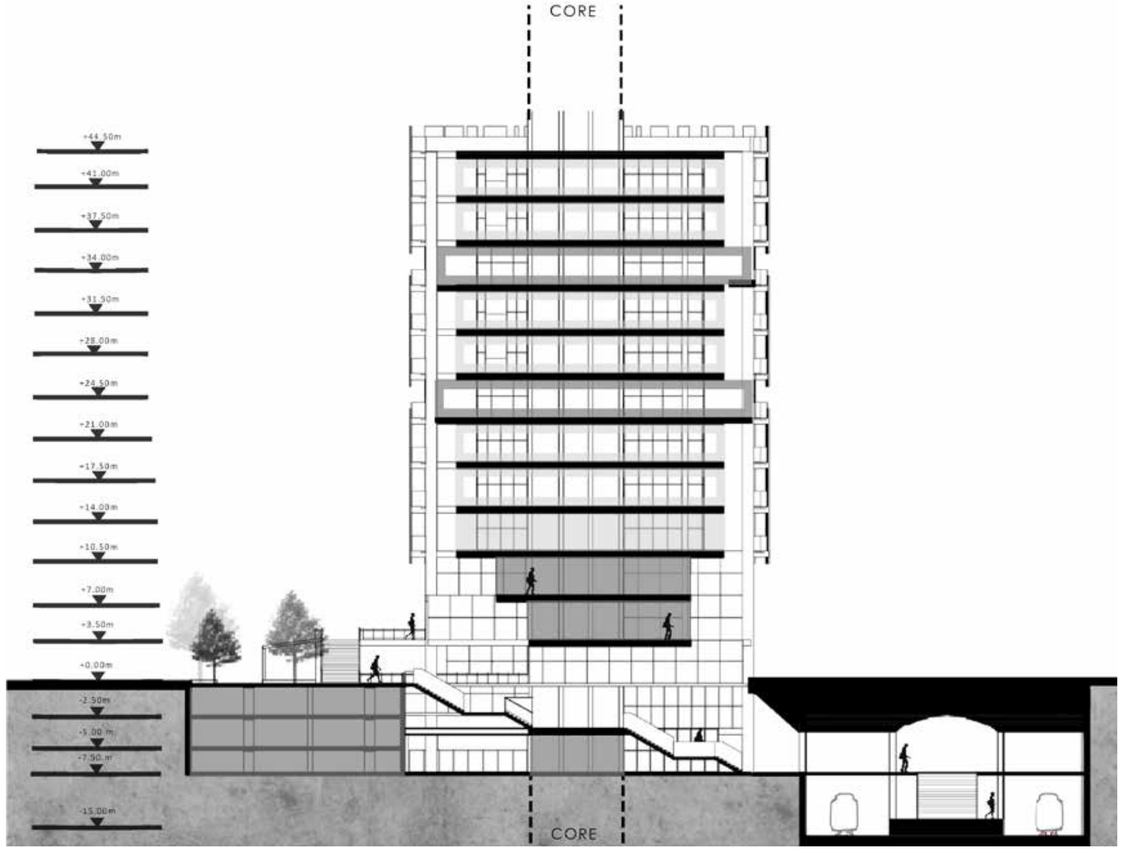


Slab Extensions Creates Balconies For Residents



Gathering Public Spaces Serves Co living

CAR PARK
ENTERANCE
4
3
2
1
A
B
C
D
E
F
ENTERANCE
MAIN
ENTERANCE
METRO
STATION


CORE
+44.50m
+41.00m
+37.50m
+34.00m
+31.50m
+28.00m
+24.50m
+21.00m
+17.50m
+14.00m
+10.50m
+7.00m
+3.50m
+0.00m
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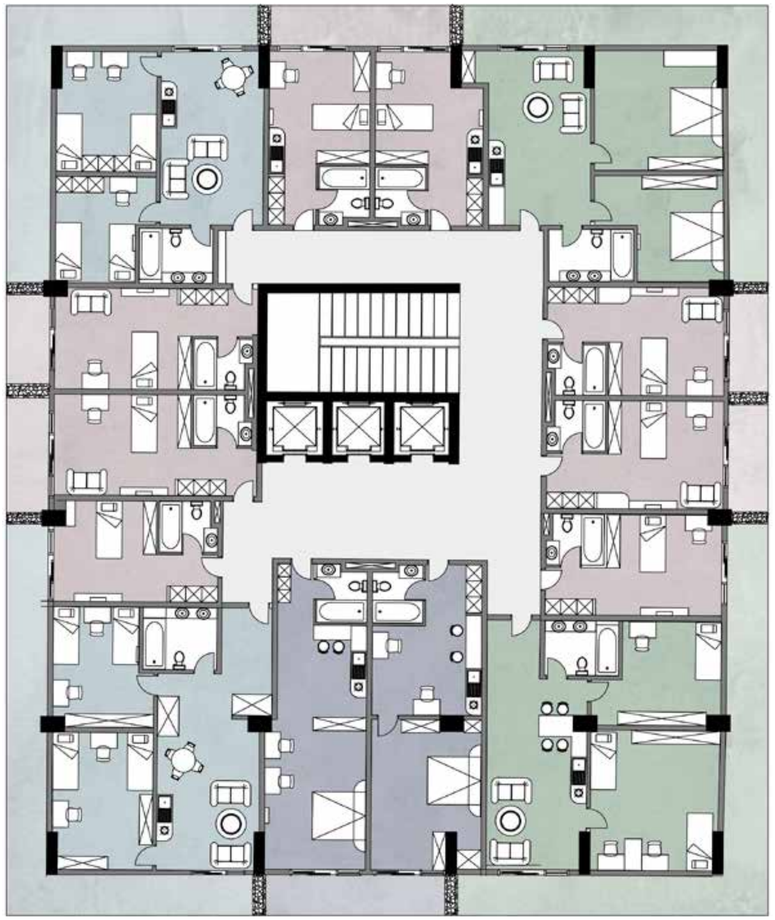
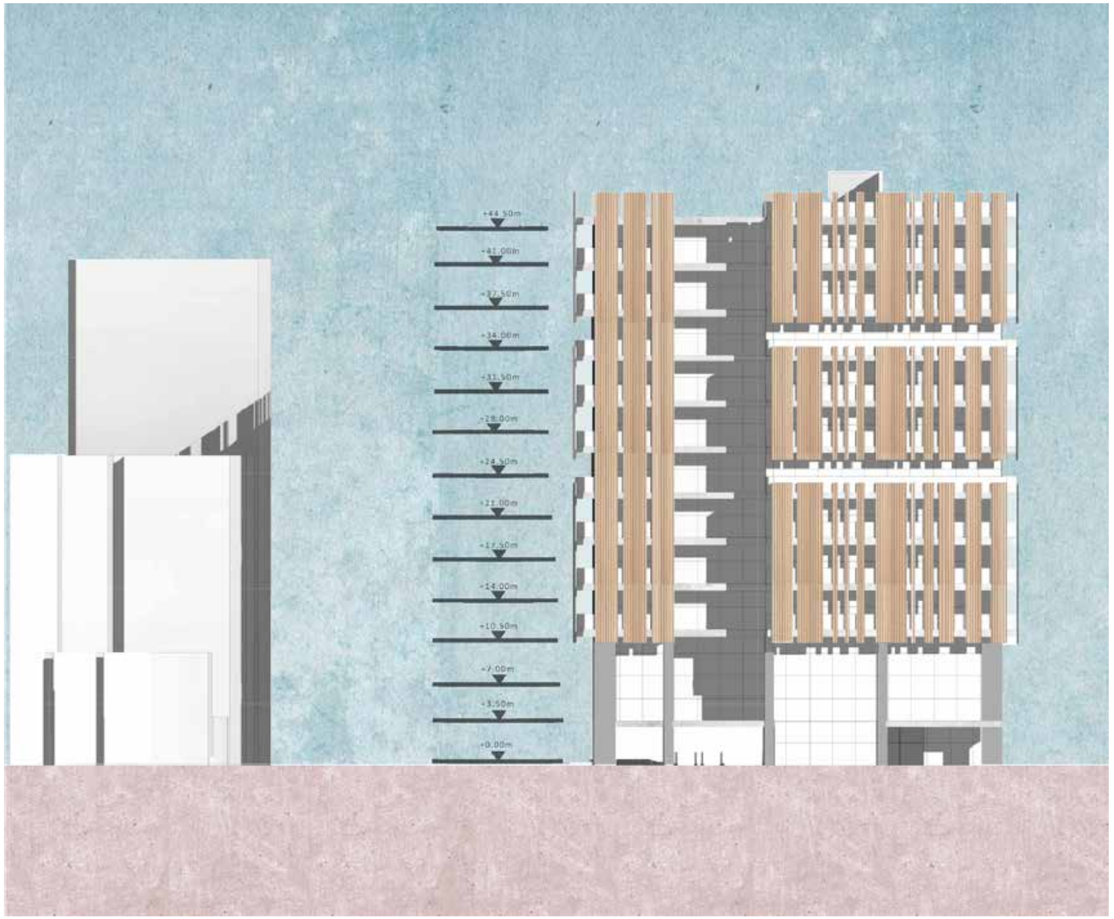
-7.50 m
-15.00m
CORE





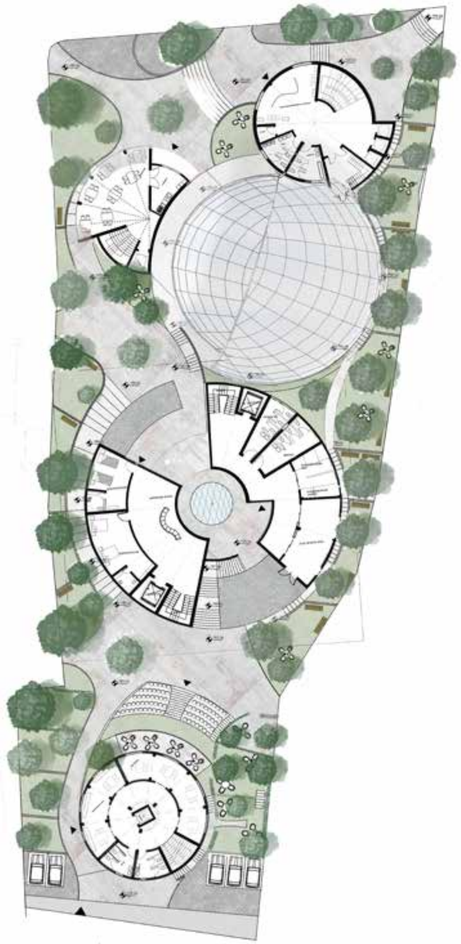
NEPENTHES

Serenity Campus

(3th Grade)

Nepenthes Serenity Campus, located in Izmir's Çiğli district, has been thoughtfully designed to cater to the growing elderly population. This facility includes elderly care units, open sports areas, healthcare facilities, entertainment rooms, and a conference hall that serves both residents and the surrounding community.

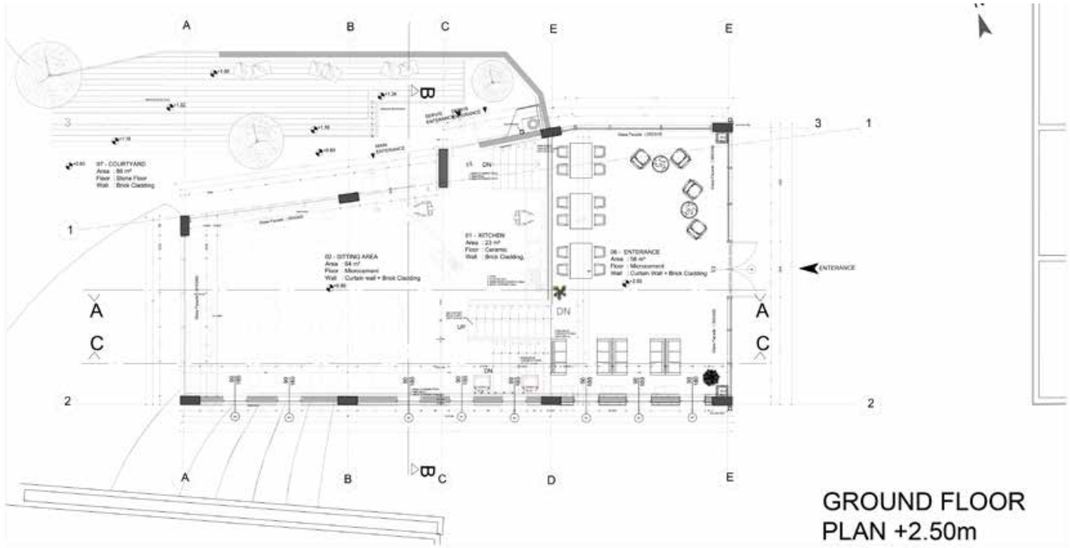
A key focus of the design is **accessibility**, ensuring that elderly and disabled citizens can easily navigate the space. Beyond just providing care, the project also aims to **reintegrate elderly citizens** into the community, fostering social connections and encouraging active **participation in social life.** Additionally, the facility incorporates sustainable practices and green spaces, creating a healthy and pleasant environment that enhances the overall well-being of its residents.

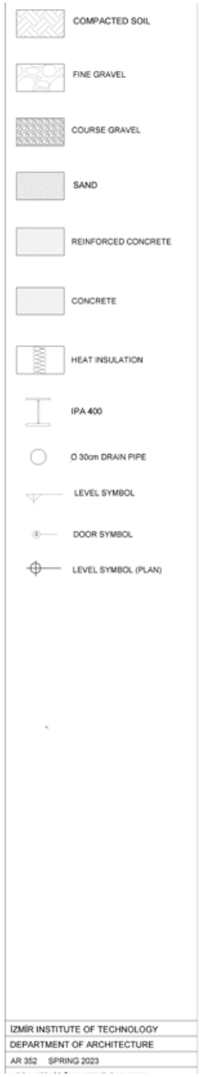


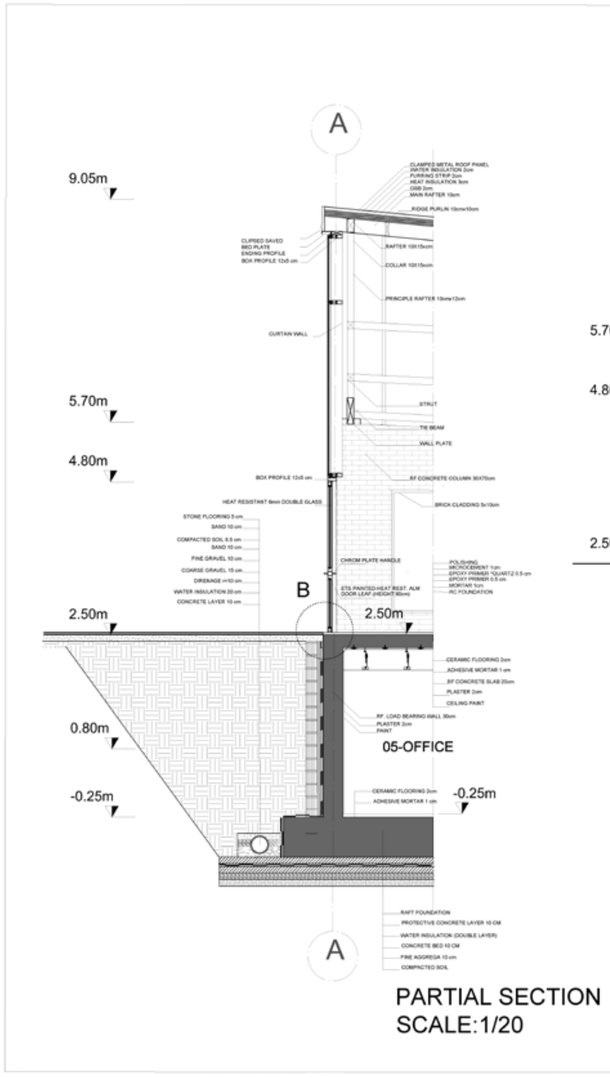
COFFEE SHOP
CESME MARINA

(3th Grade)

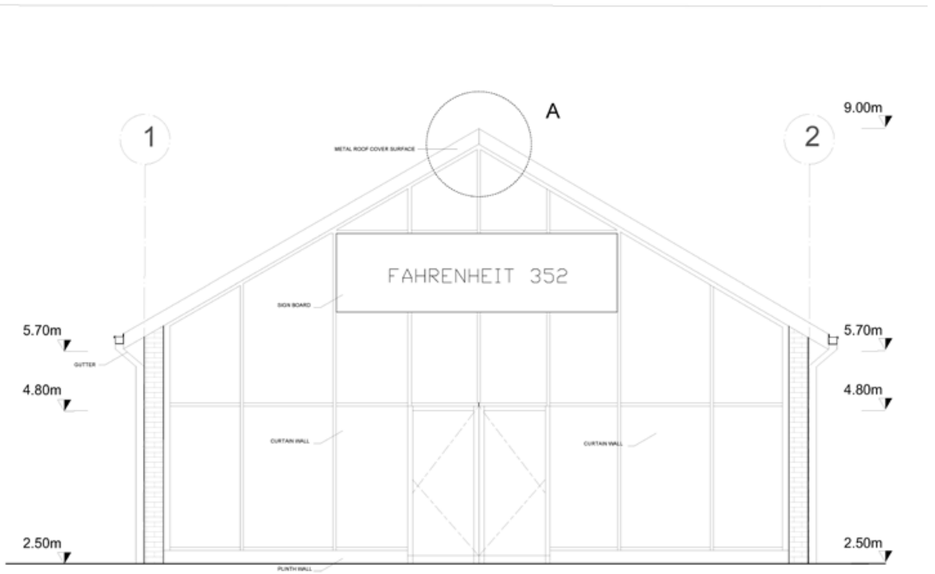
The project, situated within the marina in the Çeşme district of İzmir, offered a valuable opportunity to design and explore implementation details as part of a Construction course. The design incorporates essential components for a coffee shop, including a well-equipped kitchen, comfortable seating areas, storage spaces, and outdoor seating options. Additionally, it includes dedicated offices for management and staff, ensuring smooth operation and a functional layout that meets both practical needs and aesthetic goals.



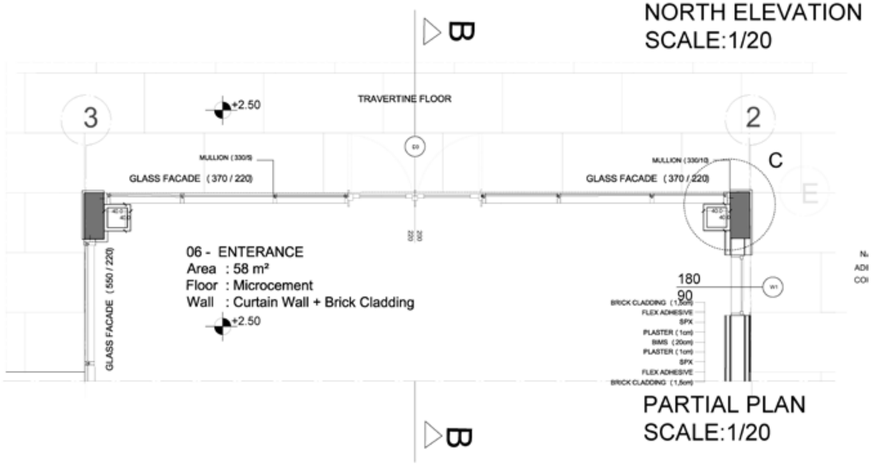




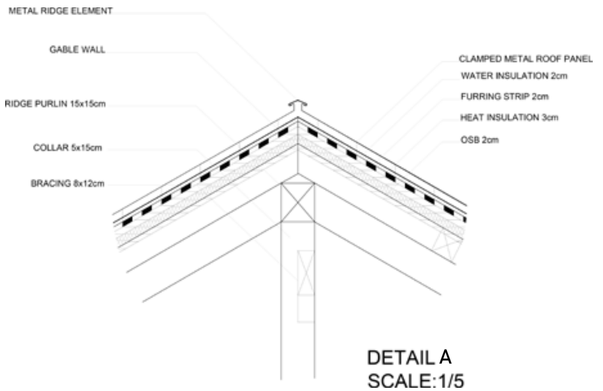
PARTIAL SECTION
SCALE:1/20



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE:1/20



PARTIAL PLAN
SCALE:1/20



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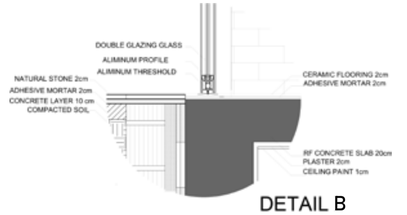
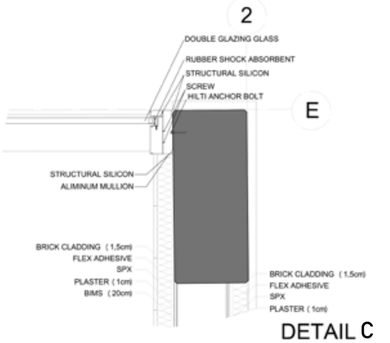
SCALE:1/5



DETAIL B
SCALE:1/5



DETAIL C
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IZMIR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE
AR 352 SPRING 2023

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY MAGAZINES

AR222
HISTORY OF
ARCHITECTURE
18th-19th Centuries World and Its Architectural Reflections

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
ENLIGHTENMENT
FRENCH REVOLUTION

1

FRENCH REVOLUTION

The French Revolution is a social revolution that became inevitable as a result of the political, social and economic crises experienced in 18th century France. The revolution was not only effective on France, but the concepts such as equality, freedom and nationalism, which gained importance with the revolution, had effects on a global scale.

The absolute regime, which was dominant in many countries in Europe at that time, was affected by these currents of ideas spread by the revolution aries, and the nations were dragged into revolution with the idea of gain their freedom.

In France, which was ruled by an absolute regime, there was a belief that the king received the power from God. Also the king was collaborating with the aristocrats to achieve a more effective rule. Over time, most state institutions were united under the auspices of the king. The king began to see himself as the state itself. Since the first quarter of the 18th century, the French administration was on the verge of collapse in administrative and economic terms.

In 18th century French society, the people were divided into three social classes. The first class was the priests, the second class aristocrats, and the third class was the Tiers Etat, which consisted of the bourgeoisie, artisans, peasants and workers. As a result of the economic problems in the country, each of these classes faced different problems within themselves.

With the industrial revolution, there were migrations from the village to the city, these migrations caused economic imbalances and the social structure broke down. The rapid increase in the population increased the need for agricultural production, but production could not be made as a result of the low population in the village. It caused the classes that gained power from the land to lose power.

2 3

The Age of Enlightenment is the era in which Europe's individual and social sense of innovation was formed. In this age, thinkers relied only on reason and science to know the world and human, critical thinking was developed, scientific knowledge was accepted as absolute truth in every field, and it was foreseen that the source of reason and enlightenment was nature. The basic principles accepted by the Enlightenment thinkers: rationalism, scientism, enlightened religion, rejection of metaphysics, progressivism, humanism, and individualism. All these enlightening and innovative thoughts brought along a scientific revolution.

Thinkers such as J. Locke, JJ. Rousseau, Voltaire, and Montesquieu believed that a form of government that would make people happy could be achieved with reason, and that monarchical government should come to an end. The ideas of these intellectuals such as freedom, equality, and a form of government based on elections began to spread among the people. Over time, enlightenment movements emerged, religion began to lose its current authority, and it led people to have the dare to know, and the age of reason that emerged with the 17th century English revolution gained power.

ENLIGHTENMNET

Enlightenment movements have provided important developments in many areas. Archeology is one of these fields. Archeology, which started with the renaissance movements in the 15th and 16th centuries, gained momentum with the enlightenment movements, and important developments were achieved with the excavation of Roman cities such as Pompei and Herculaneum.

The historical artifacts unearthed as a result of the excavations were exhibited in museums such as the Hermitage Museum, the British Museum, and the Charleston Museum which were established in the 18th century. In this context, the 18th century has been a period in which important awareness and achievements were gained in the historical and intellectual sense.

After the archaeological excavations, the historical consciousness was awakened, and as a result of the desire to reconstruct the Ancient Greek and Ancient Roman architecture, it led to the birth of Neoclassical architecture. The architectural movement born with this awareness can be called archaeological neoclassicism.

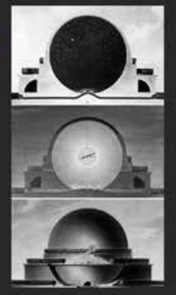
4

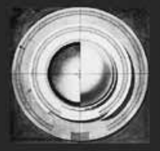
NEOCLASSICISM

The French revolutionaries had great sympathy for Greek and Roman art and turned art into a propaganda material. The neoclassicism movement found wide application areas with Napoleon's coming to power, so much so that it is possible to see the effects of neoclassicism in many works of the period. This can also be called revolutionary neoclassicism. We can see the important reflections of this in the Caesar effect of Napoleon statues. Rather than painting and sculpture, it was the architecture that was most affected by this movement.

Etienne-Louis Boullée was a visionary French neoclassical architect whose work greatly influenced contemporary architects. Inspired by classical forms, he developed an abstract language of his own.

The repeating column openings were the most important parts of the symmetry and diversity style. His interest in magnificent designs and his essays on shadow and light defines him as a personality beyond his time that inspires architects even today.





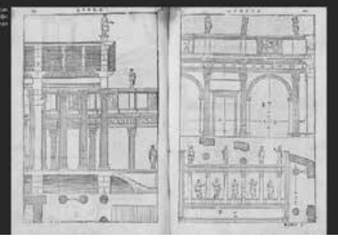
Neoclassicism is the revival of ancient Greek and ancient Roman styles. It was appeared as a reaction to the excessive ornamentation in Rococo and Baroque style. This style, which came to life with the discovery of archeology, started in Italy after the Athens and Pompei evaluation. It spread to countries such as Germany, where Rococo and Rococo styles were common, and found a place for itself. As a result of the admiration of ancient civilization, they thought that the understanding of art of ancient times was the ideal.

5

PALLADIAN REVIVAL

Andrea Palladio's written works describing Ancient Greek and Roman works and techniques were translated and reproduced in this period, and his ideas were taken as examples by many architects. Thus, Palladian architecture, which had been influential in the 16th-17th centuries, reappeared as the Palladian revival in the 18th

Reviving in England, Palladianism spread even later in America, and most of Europe. Francesco Maria Preti in Italy, Georg Winckelsdorff in Germany, Thomas Jefferson in the USA, Charles Cameron and Giacomo Quarenghi in Russia became the representatives of this movement and ensured its spread.



6 7

The most characteristic feature of the Palladian architecture is the splendid symmetry with the triangular pedimented porticoes. The domes and windows that refer to Roman and Greek temples reinforce this symmetry. Porticoes and semi-open spaces are generally supported by columns and pillars.

The overall style is dominated by a mathematical order along with a simple splendor.

It is a villa showing neo-palladian features in the Chiswick district of London, England. The garden was originally created by architect and landscape designer William Kent and is one of the earliest examples of the English landscape garden.

CHISWICK HOUSE

8 13

ARCHITECTURE

"Haussman and Paris" and "Garden City Movement" projects were implemented as a reflection of the industry on urban life. He demolished old crowded neighborhoods and built

As a result of 1898 Garden City movement in England, inspired by the Arts and Craft movement, aimed to produce socialist cities that lived in harmony with nature. It aimed to create vineyard and garden areas where people can produce their own fruits and vegetables.

The interest in concrete that started in the 19th century continued with the development of engineers and scientists. In the 19th century, concrete, which was used as a general material in houses, became widespread as a result of its integration with steel. After that time, it started to form its environment in the new life need of the period with its reinforced concrete construction. Steel construction and reinforced concrete began to be used extensively in the construction of industrial buildings and bridges.

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ARCHITECTURAL HISTORY MAGAZINES

AR222
HISTORY OF
ARCHITECTURE
Transition to Modernist Architecture In the World

Faruk UNER 280301009
Umut Can KAYA 260301076
Zehra DEMİR 280301058

ART AND CRAFT MOVEMENT

This movement, which started in 19th century by being inspired by the rising socialist thought Architect Augustus Pugin, writer John Ruskin and designer William Morris tried to unify craft and art for people who is crushing under the industrialization. In response to classicism and cheap, poor quality industrial products, they produced handmade products inspired by nature. Sounds of the 1st world war began to be heard. Movement could not go so far when it did not receive support from the public.

Wallpaper
by William Morris
1862

Eclectic
Art Nouveau
by Mikhail Eisenstein
Elizabetes Street
No: 10
Riga, Latvia
1903

RIGA

One third of the building stock in the center of the city of Riga, which is located within the borders of Latvia today, consists of Art nouveau buildings. Apart from having the densest Art Nouveau building stock in the world, they have built the identity of a city, a nation, by local architects. Local decorative arts companies have also imported sculptures, stained glass and decorative products to the regional Russian and Baltic market.

BARCELONA

Politically and economically, modernism pointed to the effort for independence the class gap that widened during the 19th century meant the revival of Catalan culture and national traditions for patron of the Barcelona and one of the most famous was Eusebi Güell. They bonded with the famous architect of Barcelona, Antoni Gaudí, by mutual friendship and economic profits. Touches of Gaudí's art showcased the new patron's Catalan nationalism as well as the city's prestige.

Casa Batlló
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain
1912

Sagrada Familia
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain
started at 1882

SAGRADA FAMILIA

Immortal work of Catalan architect Antoni Gaudí. Gaudí's attempt to turn the project into an architectural masterpiece, which he later uncontrol to construct, continues today. This church, which Gaudí, who was a strict Catholic, took his duty until the end of his life, will reach the title of being the largest catholic church in the world when it is completed.

ARTNOUVEAU

"NATURAL PERSPECTIVE FOR LIFE"

The Tassel House
By Victor Horta
City of Brussels, Belgium
1893

1

The "Art Nouveau" movement which parallels to the "Art and Craft" movement in many aspects, has almost become its reflection in architecture and it was a reaction against the academic art, eclecticism, and historicism of 19th century architectural decoration. They took full inspiration from nature against artificial mechanization, which is far from nature in productions. While completely inspired by nature, they created products that combine this with decoration.

The use of iron, glass, and ceramic materials, which can be considered modern for 19th century architecture, made more traditional materials a reflection of nature by combining stones and "stained glass" in a mocernist way. Curvy lines, sculptures, flower motifs and the stylized state of every part of mother nature reflected on the architecture. It brought a new attitude to the earlier ordinary brick facade architecture world and it is possible to see the "Art Nouveau" breeze in every daily life design not only in architectural elements. That's why it is a perspective on a life.

Ave Gimbut
Art Nouveau
by Paul Mandelstamm
Riga, Latvia
1903

National
Romantic
Art Nouveau
by Konstantins
Pekšens
Detailfrom typical
National Romantic
decoration
1908

2

Park Güell Portico
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain
1926

Casa Milà
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain
1912

3

ARTNOUVEAU

"NATURAL PERSPECTIVE FOR LIFE"

This magnificent building, which shows us the peak points of the art of sculpture and ornamentation, contains many elements from the Bible and the Catholic faith on its facades. In addition to all this catholic symbolic expression, there are motifs about nature in sculptures and embroidery not only with the motifs, but also with the structural columns, the capitals symbolized the trees in the interior.

Sagrada Familia
Interior
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain

Sagrada Familia
Interior
Antoni Gaudí
Barcelona, Spain

4

BAUHAUS

"AESTHETICALLY FUNCTIONAL, RADICALLY ABSTRACTED"

HISTORY

Radical views and experiments were allowed in Germany after the First World War, but in this radical environment Walter Gropius was not affected by these thoughts and argued that the Bauhaus was apolitical. Due to school relocation due to pressure, the focus of the curriculum, instructors, the policy, along with the changes in europe and leadership, were also significantly affected. Along with the rising trend of fascism in Europe, the Nazis arguing that it was spreading communist intellectualism and closed the school in 1933.

EFFECT ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE

Common Jewish architects fleeing the Nazi oppression regime are scattered all over the world, especially in America and Palestine-Israel. The school continued to spread its light against its dogmatist to the four corners of the world.

Tel Aviv in the Israeli capital houses more than 4000 examples of the bauhaus in international style. It was designated as a "World Cultural Heritage Site" by UNESCO in 2004.

Dizengoff Center
by Arieh Sharon
Tel Aviv, Israel
1936

5

DESIGN IDEA

Bauhaus
by Mies Van Der Rohe
1930

Influenced by William Morris, one of the pioneers of the Art Nouveau movement, they argued that art should meet the needs of society and that form and function should be kept together. Modernism, which celebrated the machinery at the end of the 19th century, introduced, together with the Bauhaus, the idea that radically simplified forms could reconcile rationality, functionality, and mass production with the artistic spirit of the individual.

Unlike Art Nouveau, Bauhaus adopted the principles of mass production, but combined this with the artistic approach of the architect. One of the main goals of the Bauhaus was to combine art, craft, and technology. No matter how much Bauhaus identified with architecture, it was more of an art design school. In the field of industrial design, very important steps have been taken, especially in modern furniture designs.

Bauhaus Dessau
By Walter Gropius
Germany
1926

6

WALTER GROPIUS

"SIMPLE FORM QUALITY SPACE"

Bauhaus Dessau
by Walter Gropius
Germany
1926

In Dessau, Gropius designed the schoolhouse and faculty residences. 1925-1926. He had created one of the best-known and most successful examples of Modern Architecture. the building itself reflected his ideas that continued throughout his life. With its dynamic composition, asymmetrical plans, smooth white walls, and flat roof they were the cornerstones of International Style.

Considering his architectural career, we can see the reflections of his unique style that continues at every point of his life, even though he has gathered his greatest achievements in education and writing.

He has revealed an intellectual effort and result in meeting the urgent needs of the times rather than personal touches in its buildings. In a minimalist point of view and his interest in light were among the features that set him apart from the others. Although he could not approach the aesthetics of architects like the other modernists (Le Corbusier) of his period, he maintained the continuity and casual concerns of his works that he left as a legacy.

The Fagus Factory
by Walter Gropius
Germany
1911

7

MIES VAN DER ROHE

"LESS IS MORE"

Mies Van Der Rohe is one of the most important representatives of modernism. His reputation was influential in the entire design world, and he brought the phrase "less is more" to the entire design world. Mies began his career working with two prominent representatives of modernist architecture, Walter Gropius and Le Corbusier. He took over the management of Bauhaus in 1930 and continued this duty for 3 years.

Mies Van Der Rohe
and Walter Gropius
1927

Seagram Building
New York, USA
1958

By 1932, Mies' works attracted great attention in the "International Style" exhibition. In 1937, he immigrated to the United States where he began to introduce the "Second Chicago School", a simplified linear skyscraper typology exemplified with Lakeshore Drive and the Seagram Building. At the same time, he tested the Iow pavilion typology at the Barcelona Pavilion, and produced an iconic architectural work in America with the Farnsworth House.

8

BARCELONA PAVILION

"RESIDENT STATUE"

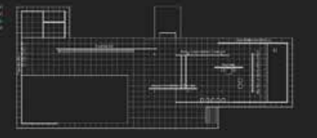
Mies designed this pavilion for the "International Style" exhibition. What Mies wants to capture in this design is to design a livable sculpture. He supported this idea with the different types of marbles he used.

It was designed as a piece of peace, secluded from the streets of Barcelona due to its location. The low ceiling offers, together with the flat plate it uses on the roof, gives the structure the appearance of floating, and also forces the user to look from the frame presented by Mies.

Wide openings reached by narrow corridors are designed throughout the building. Thus, a route was drawn for the user and the user was asked to rediscover the structure.

The coastal lines of the building were not drawn closely, and the spaces were desired to flow into each other.

The design is supported by reflective pools on both sides of the building, giving the volume an integrated appearance.



Barcelona Pavilion
By Mies Van Der Rohe
Barcelona, Spain

Barcelona Pavilion
by Mies Van Der Rohe
Barcelona, Spain
1929

9

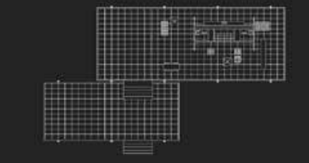
FARNSWORTH HOUSE

"TRANSPARENCY"

Farnsworth House is Mies' design to establish a strong relationship between space and nature that using glass. The windows extending from the roof to the floor, which he placed between the flat plates he used on the roof and the floor, connect the spaces to the forest. Thus, he created a work that respects nature with minimal impact on nature.

In addition to separating the interior spaces with glass, it also provided an important example of minimalism by setting up an open plan indoors.

Mies raised the structure from the ground, providing a lightweight design while allowing the landscape to be in the foreground. This raising is also designed as a precaution against possible flooding from the river near the residence.



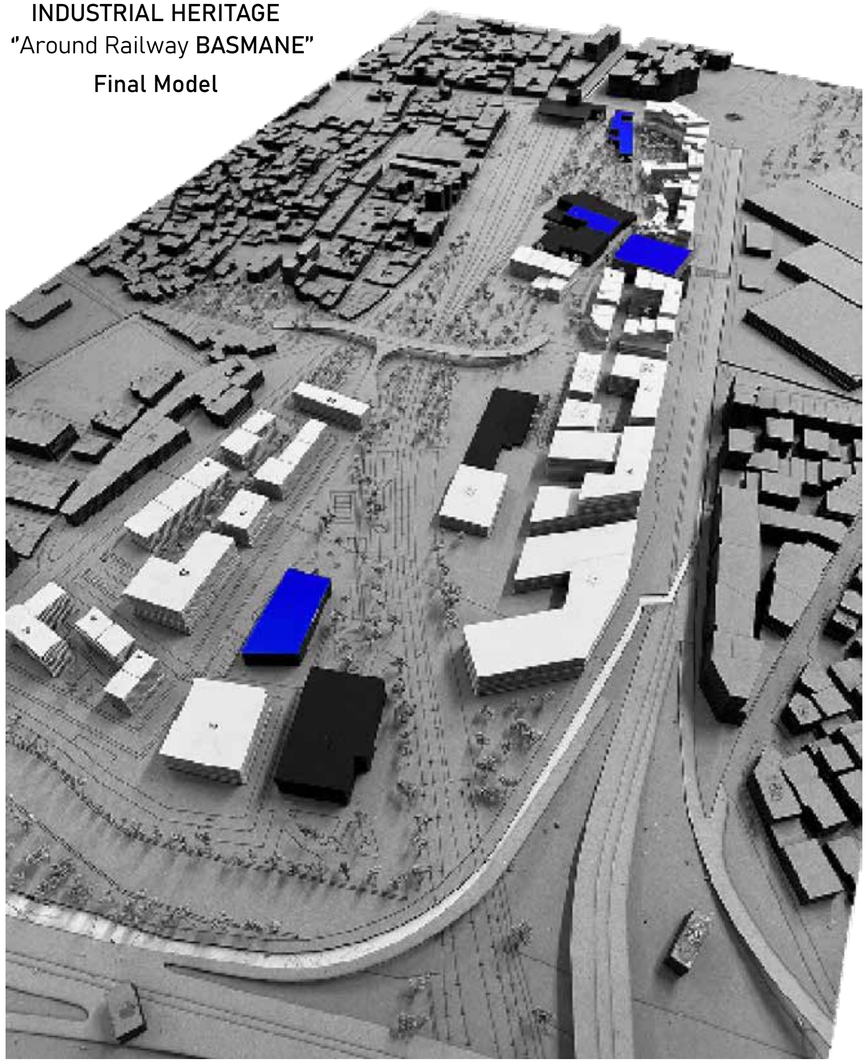
Farnsworth House
Plan
by Mies Van Der Rohe
Illinois, USA

Farnsworth House
By Mies Van Der Rohe
Illinois, USA
1951

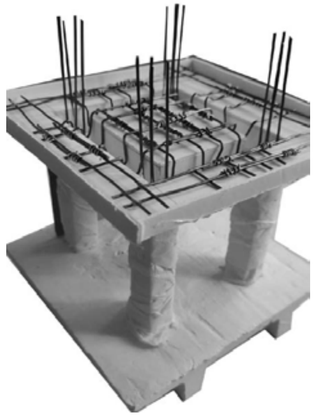
10

ARCHITECTURAL PYHSICAL MODEL MAKING

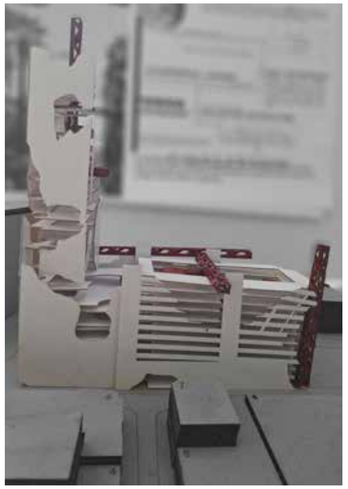
INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE
"Around Railway **BASMANE**"
Final Model



IMPLEMENTATION PROJECT
"Detailed Model"



BUILDING STRUCTURE
"Plaster Model"



ARCHITECTURE OF DESTRUCTION
"Strategic Demolition"

NEPENTHES
Cerenity Campus

THANK YOU.

I truly appriciate that you have visited my projects feel free to share your thoughts.

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