structure	Uses	advantages	disadvantages
Fixed structure			
Jack up	1.drilling 2.production(few) 3.shallow water 4. 90-140(m)	1.mobile 2.stable when elevated 3.low cost 4.commen	no storage 2.for placement depend to whether 3. Seafloor scour     4.restricted to shallow area
Barrage (submersible)	1 .Drilling 2. Use for inland, shallow water (lake ,swamp ,rivers) 3. 20 meter	large 2. Floating platform 3. Suitable for shallow water	towed from location to location 2.not able to withstand in the water movement
Jacket(fixed) structure	1.Production 2.drilling 3. Less than 300 meter	1 .support large deck loads 2. May be constructed in sections and transported     3.supported many number of wells     4.good stability	cost increase exponentially with depth     high initial and maintenance cost     not reusable 4.problem of corrosion     for steel structure 5.no storage
Compliant tower	1. drilling 2. Production 3.535 to 1000(m)	1.low cost(than steel jacket) 2.good stability 3.possible reuse 4.large pay load	1. high maintenance cost 2.small field only 3. Cost increase exponentially with depth 4. Difficult mooring 5.no storage
Gravity structure	1 .drilling 2. Production 3. mediumup to 350m	support large deck load 2.possible ruse     slarg field, long term of production     large storage of capacity     svery heavy and more stable	cost increase exponentially with depth     cfoundation settlement     may require more steel than steel     jacket structure
Floating structures			
Semi-submersible	1.drilling 2. production 3. 90- 1800m(6000ft)	1.mobile with high transient speed(10~kts) 2.more stable 3. large deck area	1.high initial and operating costs 2.limit deck load(low reserve buoyancy) 3.structual fatigue 4.expensive to move large distance 5.difficult to handle mooring system and land BOP stack &riser in rough seas
Drill ship	<ol> <li>Drilling</li> <li>Production(FPS)</li> <li>deep2500m or grater</li> </ol>	1.mobile with high speed transient (up to 16~kts) 2.deck load and total load grater than jack up & semi-submersible 3.low mobilization cost 4.low initial & operating costs 5.able to pass through suez & panama	1.poor stability in rough seas 2. minimum deck area 3.low free board 4.difficult to handle mooring system and land BOP stack & riser in rough sea
TLP (tension leg platform)	1.drilling 2.production 3. shallow to deep 120-1500m	1.mobile & reusable 2.stable-minimal vertical motion 3.low cost increase with depth increase 4.deep water capability 5.low maintenance cost	<ul><li>1.high initial cost</li><li>2.high subsea cost</li><li>3.fatigue of tension leg</li><li>4.difficult maintenance of subsea system</li><li>5.little or no storage</li></ul>
Spar	1.drilling 2.production 3.good for up to 1000m	1.good stability 2.cost don't very increase with increasing depth 3.using in high depth	
FPS(floating production system)	1.small field production 2. 200 2500 m	1. low cost (small)     2.mobile & reusable     3.good in ice berg prone area     4.similar to semi- submersible	limited to small fields     low deck load capacity     damage to riser due to motion     d.little oil storage capability

