Mandapa 1
This mandapa, called pati, was usually positioned on the hollows between buildings, facing the square. They were born as public resthouses to shelter during the monsoons but soon they became squares within the square. It is composed by a pedestal which works as a bench as well, with a pitched roof supported by pillars in order to keep the elements open toward the square.

Mandapa 2
This mandapa was an evolution of the pati, lengthened, and conceived as a real building and not only a pavilion. It was placed in front of a large open space where festivals and meetings could take place. As the pati, it is composed by a pedestal, a pitched roof, and an arcade. However, it has an internal division made by walls in order to host shops and stores. The first floor is completely dedicated to commercial purposes. Differently from the pati, this building has a posterior facade.

Mandapa 3
This mandapa, called Kasthamandap, is a central plan building designed to be placed in the center of a square. Each municipality required one as an assembly hall. As the other two mandapas, it is characterized by a pedestal, a pillars structure and a pitched roof, but, on contrary to the other two, it consists in three large open halls on three different levels. Each level was representing a higher social level.