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Category: Audio softwareFluid flow control devices, such as restrictors and orifices, are used for a number of applications. For example, in aircraft gas turbine engines, such devices are used to control the flow of air through the engine. Typical application include controlling the air flow through various turbofan engines, such as the turbofan engines used on the Boeing 747, 777, 787, and 777F, the Boeing 767, the Boeing 757, and the Airbus A320 and A320neo families. Such flow control devices may include an elongated housing having a closed or open flow path extending between an inlet and an outlet. The size of the orifice of such a device, that is, the cross-sectional area of the orifice, determines the amount of air which may pass through the orifice. The diameter of the orifice or constriction is typically an important factor in determining the engine efficiency. Also, the size of the orifice may be a factor in determining the amount of noise created by the engine. A number of different design parameters should be considered when developing a fluid flow control device. For example, the housing of the device should be designed to accommodate a preselected amount of flow of air or gas therethrough and to withstand mechanical loads, such as those created by a change in speed of the engine. The dimensions of the orifice and the housing should be selected to prevent a change in pressure of the fluid flowing through the device, a decrease in the life of the device, or a change in flow profile. These parameters are often conflicting. That is, decreasing the size of the orifice may increase the pressure drop across the device and decrease the life of the device. Existing design methods of flow control devices, which involve forming the orifice in a solid plug, typically suffer from one or more of these shortcomings. Forming the orifice as a separate component from the housing is a complex and expensive process. Also, a large orifice is often desired, so a plug having a large diameter may be required. However, the separate plug results in a device having a large housing. The additional material in the housing adds weight and increases the risk of air leakage. In addition, the large orifice reduces the efficiency of the device. Alternatively, existing design methods of flow control devices, which involve using a thin-walled sleeve, have other shortcomings. For example, the thin-walled sleeve allows substantial leakage. In addition, the sleeve

reason 5.2.1 propellerhead reason 6.5 crack reason 6.5.2 reason 6.5 proQ: How to parse a JSON object that is inside of JSON array using GSON? Below is my JSON: [{ "ticketId": null, "tickets": [{ "requestDate": "2015-12-01T10:00:03Z", "ticketCreationDate": "2015-12-01T10:00:03Z", "ticketId": null, "ticketName": "Test" }, { "requestDate": "2015-12-01T10:00:03Z", "ticketCreationDate": "2015-12-01T10:00:03Z", "ticketId": null, "ticketName": "Test" }] }] Here is my POJO: public class Ticket { @SerializedName("ticketId") @Expose private String ticketId; @SerializedName("requestDate") @Expose private String requestDate; @SerializedName("ticketCreationDate") @Expose private String ticketCreationDate; @SerializedName("ticketName") @Expose private String ticketName; public String getTicketId() { return ticketId; } public void setTicketId(String ticketId) { this.ticketId =

ticketId; } 2d92ce491b