
A: If you don't want to enable run-time code optimization you can build the application with 'Release' configuration instead of debug one, which is much slower. Then you can launch the application from a command line with /Zi compiler option (compiler is not Fast option). The generated DLL will have debug symbols and you can easily find the address of the crash point.

Q: unable to get thumbnails to display in a sharepoint list

I'm working on a sharepoint 2010 project and I want to display a list with thumbnails. I'm using a simple grid view, and the url is being found, and I can see that the html files are being created. But the list itself is showing all the default icons like the following: So, I'm not sure what's going on. I followed this tutorial on how to create thumbnails using files from a document library, and the same result happened: here are my site settings: here are the files:

A: Just uncheck this box: You have to add your users and groups on this WebApp/Web/SeconGroup to the list. In case you use SSL for your WebApp, you need to set this PermissionsXML to the Web.config.

The boundary layer around turbulent vortices in soap films: the role of flow rate. The thermal boundary layer of a soap film at a heated plate is studied experimentally in both square and circular tubes. The results show that the boundary layer thickness $\lambda/\tau(n)$ falls linearly with $(n^{0.5})$ where the kinematic viscosity n times the film thickness $\tau(n)$ depends on n in the following way: $\lambda/\tau(n) = K(8.8 \pm 0.3)n - 1.6 \pm 0.2$. The value of the Nusselt number Nu is found to be proportional to $(n-1)/(n+2)$, in agreement with the theory of boundary layers. At higher Reynolds numbers, the film thickness depends linearly on n , supporting the notion that the film is undergoing laminar flow. The higher the flow rate in the film, the thicker the boundary layer for each n . e79caf774b

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Q: strcmp() does not return the same result with same input data

```
int main() { int data = 2; int tmp = data; if (data > tmp) { printf("%d is larger than %d", data, tmp); } else if (data == tmp) { printf("data is equal to tmp"); } else if (data < tmp) { printf("%d is smaller than %d", data, tmp); }
```

(data == tmp) ==> A: strcmp is for byte-wise string comparison (as the manual states). You are comparing two integers, hence it does the conversion (just in case you didn't know). Consider this: printf("%d is larger than %d", data, tmp); expands to: printf("%d is larger than %d (2 converted to unsigned int)" This is what you should expect, i.e. that data is larger than tmp. If you want to compare strings, use strcmp, not strcmp. Contents F

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----- â¼¼ We hope you do not have problems in using our tools. It is due to the page of the forum. Now just go to our official site to use them (â¼¼ Our tools will never have updates and we wish to add new resources with our tools. Our tools may slow your PC, so be patient. The prior art includes a number of solvent extraction techniques for isolating or concentrating desired components from a mixture. One of the simplest solvent extractors in the prior art is a two-stage columnar extractor such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,659,901 to Gassman, but these require the use of two columns and a large volume of solvent for the extraction. Another type of extractor is a continuous columnar extractor such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,099,939 to

Kumar. The purpose of this type of extractor is to recover a desired component from a mixture by selecting a solvent whose thermodynamic potential for the desired component is greater than that of the solvent comprising the mixture and discharging the mixture from the extractor. An example of a continuous extractor is the continuous columnar extractor in U.S. Pat. No. 4,229,205 to Inaba. This extractor uses two columns as well as a heat exchange means for mixing the solvent with a liquid to be extracted. The heat exchange means includes a series of channels disposed in the wall of a shell. Heat exchange takes place between the mixture and the liquid as the liquid flows through the channels. Extraction of the desired component is achieved because the solvent used is miscible with both the mixture and the desired component and immiscible with the solvent used for extracting the undesired component. However, this type of extractor does not provide for the simultaneous recovery of multiple components from a mixture without using multiple extractors and requires the use of multiple solvents in the process. There remains a need in the art for an improved extractor which allows for the extraction of multiple components from a mixture with a single solvent and which is suitable for use in the purification of tobacco. Development of a host-specific toxin from