

Orthographic projection drawing examples Updated Version

orthographic projection drawing examples are essential tools in technical drawing, engineering, architecture, and design. They serve as a universal language for communicating the precise dimensions, shape, and structure of objects. Whether you are a student learning the basics of technical drawing or a professional preparing detailed plans for manufacturing, understanding various orthographic projection examples is crucial. In this comprehensive guide, we explore different types of orthographic projections, provide clear examples, and highlight their significance in creating accurate, standardized drawings that facilitate effective communication across industries.

Understanding Orthographic Projection: The Basics

What is Orthographic Projection?

Orthographic projection is a method of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions. It involves projecting the views of an object onto a plane, typically capturing the top, front, and side views, which are known as orthographic views. This technique ensures that each view accurately depicts the dimensions and shape of the object without perspective distortion.

Why Use Orthographic Projection?

Orthographic projection offers numerous benefits:

- Provides precise, measurable views of complex objects
- Facilitates manufacturing and assembly processes
- Ensures clear communication among designers, engineers, and manufacturers
- Maintains standardization in technical drawings, making them universally understandable

Common Types of Orthographic Projection Drawings

1. First-Angle Projection

In first-angle projection, the object is positioned between the viewer and the projection plane. The views are projected onto planes behind the object, resulting in a specific arrangement:

- The top view appears below the front view
- The right-side view appears on the left of the front view

2. Third-Angle Projection

Most widely used internationally, third-angle projection places the object in front of the projection plane:

- The top view appears above the front view
- The right-side view appears on the right of the front view

3. Isometric and Dimetric Projections

While technically not orthographic, these are related pictorial views used for visualizing 3D objects:

- Isometric projection shows a three-dimensional view with equal angles
- Dimetric projection depicts two axes at different angles

Orthographic Projection Drawing Examples: Visualizing the Concepts

Example 1: Simple Cuboid

Let's consider a basic cuboid with dimensions 100mm (length), 50mm (width), and 30mm (height).

Front View (Elevation):

- Shows the height (30mm) and width (50mm)
- Outlines the main face of the cuboid

Top View (Plan):

- Displays length (100mm) and width (50mm)
- Reveals the top surface shape

Side View (Profile):

- Highlights the height (30mm) and length (100mm)

Key Takeaways:

- These views are aligned for easy interpretation
- Dimensions must be consistent across all views
- Hidden features, if any, are shown with dashed lines

Example 2: L-Shaped Bracket

This example involves a more complex object with multiple features.

Front View:

- Shows the height and width of the vertical and horizontal arms
- Includes cutouts or holes

Top View:

- Depicts the shape of the horizontal arm
- Shows the positions of holes or cutouts

Right Side View:

- Illustrates the depth of the vertical arm
- Details features not visible in other views

Analysis:

- The orthographic views help in understanding the internal and external features
- Dimensions are annotated to facilitate manufacturing

Example 3: Complex Mechanical Part

For intricate parts, orthographic projections include multiple detailed views:

- Multiple sectional views to show internal features
- Auxiliary views to depict inclined surfaces or complex angles

Views Included:

- Main orthographic views (front, top, side)
- Sectional views sliced through critical areas
- Detail views enlarging small features

Benefits:

- Ensures all features are documented
- Helps in quality control during manufacturing

Key Elements of Orthographic Projection Drawings

To create effective orthographic projection drawings, certain elements must be included:

- **Views:** Typically three primary views?front, top, and side
- **Projection Lines:** Clear and precise lines showing the projection of features
- **Hidden Details:** Dashed lines indicating features not visible in the current view
- **Center Lines:** Lines indicating symmetry or axes of objects
- **Dimensions:** Accurate measurements annotated on views for fabrication
- **Notes and Symbols:** Additional instructions, tolerances, or material specifications

Best Practices for Creating Orthographic Projection Drawings

- Use consistent scaling to ensure all views are proportionate
- Maintain proper alignment of views for clarity
- Include all necessary details without clutter
- Use standard line types and symbols in accordance with industry standards (e.g., ANSI, ISO)
- Verify dimensions for accuracy

Tools and Software for Orthographic Drawing Examples

Modern technology has simplified the creation of orthographic projection drawings:

- CAD software such as AutoCAD, SolidWorks, Fusion 360
- 3D modeling programs that generate orthographic views automatically
- 2D drafting tools for manual drawing practice

Using these tools enhances precision and allows easy modifications, making the process efficient and professional.

Conclusion: The Significance of Orthographic Projection Examples in Design and Manufacturing

Orthographic projection drawing examples serve as foundational references for anyone involved in technical drawing, engineering, or architecture. By studying various examples—from simple shapes to complex machinery—designers and engineers develop a better understanding of how to accurately represent three-dimensional objects in two dimensions. These drawings are vital for manufacturing, quality control, and communication, ensuring that everyone involved in a project has a clear and consistent understanding of the design intent. Mastery of orthographic projection techniques and familiarity with diverse examples empower professionals to produce precise, standardized, and effective technical drawings that stand the test of industry standards.

In summary:

- Orthographic projection examples demonstrate different ways to represent objects
- They include standard views, sectional views, and auxiliary views
- Proper understanding improves accuracy in technical documentation
- Leveraging modern software facilitates efficient and accurate drawing creation
- Studying diverse examples enhances comprehension and skill

Whether you are learning the basics or refining advanced skills, reviewing a wide range of orthographic projection examples is a valuable step toward mastering technical drawing standards.

Orthographic projection drawing examples are fundamental tools in engineering, architecture, and design, providing precise and standardized views of three-dimensional objects on two-dimensional media. These drawings serve as the universal language that communicates complex spatial information clearly and unambiguously. Whether you're a student mastering technical drawing skills or a professional preparing manufacturing blueprints, understanding how to interpret and create orthographic projection examples is essential. This guide explores the core concepts, typical examples, and best practices to help you grasp the nuances of orthographic projection drawings.

What Is Orthographic Projection?

Orthographic projection is a method of representing three-dimensional objects in two dimensions through a series of flat views. Unlike perspective drawing, which mimics human vision with depth and vanishing points, orthographic projection maintains parallel lines and accurate proportions, making it ideal for technical and engineering purposes.

Key Features of Orthographic Projection:

- Multiple Views: Usually includes front, top, and side views.
- No Perspective Distortion: Parallel lines remain parallel, and scale is consistent.
- Standardized Views: Each view shows specific features of the object from a particular angle.
- Projection Lines: Views are aligned using projection lines, ensuring consistency across views.

Types of Orthographic Projections

Understanding the common types of orthographic projection examples involves recognizing the standard views and how they relate.

- First-Angle Projection

- Predominant in Europe and Asia.
- The object is placed in the first quadrant.
- The views are projected onto planes located between the observer and the object.
- The sequence typically is: Object ? Planes; views are arranged with the top view below the front view, and the right side view to the right.

- Third-Angle Projection

- Widely used in North America and other regions.
- The object is placed in the third quadrant.
- Views are projected onto planes located between the observer and the object.
- The typical arrangement is: Object ? Planes; top view is above the front view, and right side is to the right.

Knowing which projection system is used is crucial when interpreting or preparing orthographic projection drawing examples.

Anatomy of an Orthographic Projection Drawing

Before diving into examples, it's important to understand the typical components:

- Views: Usually three primary views—front, top, and side.
- Projection Lines: Light lines connecting features across views.
- Hidden Lines: Dashed lines indicating features not visible from the view.
- Centerlines: Dashed lines indicating symmetry or axes.
- Dimensions and Annotations: Numerical data specifying sizes, angles, and notes.
- Title Block: Contains information like the drawing name, scale, date, and author.

Common Orthographic Projection Drawing Examples

Analyzing real-world examples helps solidify understanding. Here are some typical objects with their orthographic projections.

Example 1: Simple Box with a Hole

Imagine a rectangular box with a through-hole on its front face.

Front View

- Shows the height and width.
- Includes the circle representing the hole, visible from this angle.

Top View

- Displays the length and width.
- The hole appears as a circle or an ellipse if viewed at an angle.

Side View

- Reveals the height and depth.
- The hole may or may not be visible depending on its position.

Key learning points:

- The hole's position is accurately depicted in all views.
- Hidden lines illustrate features not visible in certain views.

Example 2: L-Shaped Bracket

Consider an L-shaped bracket with holes for mounting.

Front View

- Displays the vertical and horizontal parts.
- Shows the locations of holes via circles.

Top View

- Reveals the horizontal arm's length and width.
- Hides the vertical arm but shows the holes' positions.

Side View

- Explains the depth of the object.
- Additional features like thickness are visible.

Analysis:

- Properly aligned views reveal the true shape.
- Dimensioning clarifies the size and placement of holes.

Example 3: Complex Mechanical Part

A gear housing with multiple features, including slots, holes, and bosses.

Front View

- Shows overall shape and main features.
- Includes hidden lines for internal features.

Top and Side Views

- Provide additional details about depth, internal cavities, and bolt holes.

Tips:

- Use sectional views if internal features are complex.
- Maintain consistent scale and projection lines for clarity.

Best Practices for Creating and Interpreting Orthographic Projection Examples

Achieving clarity and precision in orthographic projection drawings involves adhering to best practices.

Consistency and Standardization

- Use the correct projection method (first-angle or third-angle).
- Maintain uniform scale across all views.
- Clearly label views (e.g., "Front," "Top," "Side").

Accurate Projection Lines

- Draw projection lines perpendicular to the projection plane.
- Ensure views are properly aligned for easy interpretation.

Clear Hidden and Center Lines

- Use dashed lines for hidden features.
- Use long-short-long dashes for centerlines.

Proper Dimensioning

- Place dimensions outside views where possible.
- Use extension lines to indicate the exact feature being measured.
- Include all necessary dimensions for manufacturing.

Use of Section Views

- For internal features, section views cut through the object.
- Indicate the cutting plane clearly.

Interpreting Orthographic Projection Drawings

When analyzing orthographic projection examples, consider the following:

- Identify each view and understand what feature it reveals.
- Check the alignment of views to visualize the object in 3D.
- Note hidden lines to understand internal features.
- Use dimensions to verify sizes and relationships.
- Visualize the 3D shape by mentally combining the views.

Conclusion

Orthographic projection drawing examples serve as vital tools for accurately representing complex objects in engineering and design. Mastering these drawings involves understanding the principles of projection, interpreting the standard views, and applying best practices for clarity and precision. Whether working with simple mechanical components or intricate assemblies, proficiency in reading and creating orthographic projections ensures effective communication and successful manufacturing outcomes. By studying various examples and adhering to established standards, you can develop a strong foundation that enhances your technical drawing skills and supports your professional growth.

Question What is an orthographic projection drawing example? An orthographic projection drawing example is a technical illustration that represents a three-dimensional object from multiple 2D views (such as front, top, and side), providing precise dimensions and shape details for manufacturing or design purposes. **Answer** How can I identify different views in an orthographic projection drawing? Different views in an orthographic projection are typically labeled as front, top, and side views. They are arranged systematically?commonly with the front view in the center, the top view above, and side views to the sides?to accurately convey the object's shape and features. What are the common symbols used in orthographic projection drawings? Common symbols include projection lines, hidden lines (dashed), center lines, and section lines. These symbols help clarify the visibility of features, indicate symmetry, and show hidden details in the drawing. Can you provide an example of how to draw an orthographic projection of a simple object? Yes, for example, to draw a box with a hole, you start by sketching the front view showing the hole, then the top view displaying the shape of the box, and finally the side view to show depth. Each view is aligned to

depict the object accurately from different angles. What are the best tools or software for creating orthographic projection drawings? Popular tools include AutoCAD, SolidWorks, Fusion 360, and DraftSight. These CAD software programs provide precise tools for creating, editing, and annotating orthographic projection drawings efficiently. What are common mistakes to avoid in orthographic projection drawing examples? Common mistakes include inconsistent scaling between views, incorrect alignment, missing hidden lines, and not clearly indicating the projection method. Ensuring proper projection lines and accurate dimensions is crucial for clarity. How do orthographic projection drawing examples help in engineering design? They provide clear, standardized representations of complex objects, allowing engineers and manufacturers to understand dimensions, shapes, and features precisely, which facilitates accurate manufacturing, analysis, and communication. Where can I find high-quality orthographic projection drawing examples for practice? You can find examples in engineering textbooks, online CAD tutorials, educational websites, and design portfolios. Many free resources and templates are available to practice creating and interpreting orthographic projections.

Related keywords: orthographic drawing, projection methods, technical drawing, engineering drawing, isometric projection, multiview drawing, drafting examples, CAD drawings, visualization techniques, blueprint examples

Examples for sat essays

examples for sat essays are essential resources for students aiming to excel in the SAT Essay section. Understanding what makes a compelling essay can significantly improve your score and boost your confidence. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore various examples for SAT essays, analyze how to incorporate them effectively, and provide strategies for crafting persuasive and well-structured responses. Whether you're a first-time test-taker or looking to improve your existing score, this article offers valuable insights into the types of examples that resonate with graders and how to use them to your advantage.

Understanding the Role of Examples in SAT Essays

Before diving into specific examples, it's crucial to understand why examples are so vital in SAT essays. The SAT essay prompts typically ask students to analyze a provided passage, focusing on how the author builds their argument. To do this convincingly, students must support their analysis with clear, relevant examples.

Key Points about Examples in SAT Essays:

- Support your thesis: Examples serve as evidence to back your main argument.
- Demonstrate understanding: Well-chosen examples show that you grasp the passage's themes and techniques.
- Showcase critical thinking: Using varied and insightful examples reflects depth of analysis.
- Engage the reader: Relevant examples make your essay more compelling and persuasive.

Types of Effective Examples for SAT Essays

Using a variety of examples can strengthen your essay and demonstrate your versatility in analysis. Here are some common types of examples that tend to resonate well with SAT graders:

1. Literary Examples

Drawing from classic or contemporary literature provides rich material for analysis.

Examples include:

- Quotes or themes from Shakespeare, Dickens, Austen, or modern authors.
- Literary devices such as symbolism, metaphor, or irony.
- Character analysis or plot examples that illustrate a broader point.

Why they work: Literary examples are often familiar and can be analyzed in depth, showcasing your analytical skills.

2. Historical Examples

Historical events and figures are powerful sources of evidence.

Examples include:

- The Civil Rights Movement when discussing justice or equality.
- Winston Churchill during WWII to illustrate resilience.
- The American Revolution for themes of independence.

Why they work: They add credibility and show your ability to connect ideas across different contexts.

3. Personal Examples

Personal experiences can make your essay unique and memorable.

Examples include:

- Overcoming adversity to highlight perseverance.
- Leadership roles in school or community projects.
- Personal growth through failure or challenge.

Note: Use personal examples sparingly and ensure they are relevant and appropriate.

4. Contemporary Examples

Current events and modern phenomena are highly effective.

Examples include:

- Technology's impact on society.
- Social media movements like MeToo.
- Environmental issues such as climate change.

Why they work: They demonstrate awareness of ongoing societal issues and relevance.

How to Select the Best Examples for Your SAT Essay

Choosing the right examples is crucial. Here are steps to help you select compelling evidence:

- **Understand the prompt:** Clarify what the prompt asks you to analyze.
- **Identify key themes:** Determine the main ideas or techniques in the passage.
- **Match examples to themes:** Choose examples that directly relate to these themes or techniques.
- **Ensure relevance and clarity:** Select examples that are easy to explain and support your analysis.
- **Vary your examples:** Use different types (literary, historical, personal, current) to showcase breadth.

Sample SAT Essay Prompts and Examples

To illustrate how to incorporate examples effectively, here are some sample prompts along with example ideas.

Prompt 1: Analyzing an Author's Use of Persuasion

Sample passage discusses how an author uses emotional appeals to persuade readers.

Example ideas:

- Refer to Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech, highlighting emotional language.
- Analyze how the use of repetition enhances the emotional impact.
- Connect this to the passage's techniques, illustrating the power of emotional appeals.

Prompt 2: Discussing the Importance of Resilience

Sample passage emphasizes resilience in overcoming obstacles.

Example ideas:

- Use the story of Thomas Edison's perseverance during invention failures.
- Draw from historical resilience, such as Winston Churchill's leadership during WWII.
- Personal example: overcoming academic challenges to succeed.

Strategies for Incorporating Examples Effectively

Simply listing examples isn't enough; how you incorporate them matters. Follow these strategies:

- Introduce the example clearly: Provide context briefly before explaining its relevance.
- Explain the connection: Clarify how the example supports your analysis.
- Use specific details: Include concrete facts, quotes, or descriptions.
- Relate back to the thesis: Tie the example directly to your main argument or the passage's techniques.

Sample Paragraph Demonstrating Effective Use of Examples

"The author's use of emotional appeals is reminiscent of Martin Luther King Jr.'s powerful speeches, where repetition and vivid imagery stirred the emotions of listeners. For instance, King's repeated refrain, 'I have a dream,' served to emphasize hope and unity. Similarly, in the passage, the author employs repetition to evoke feelings of perseverance and resolve. This technique effectively persuades the audience by appealing to their shared values and aspirations, demonstrating the author's skillful use of emotional language to bolster their argument."

Additional Tips for Success with SAT Essay Examples

- Practice with diverse examples: Read widely to build a mental library of evidence.
- Stay relevant: Make sure every example directly relates to your analysis.
- Be concise: Integrate examples smoothly without overloading your essay.
- Develop your analysis: Use examples as support, not as the main focus.

Conclusion: Mastering Examples for SAT Essays

In sum, effective examples for SAT essays span literary works, historical events, personal experiences, and current issues. The key to success lies in selecting relevant, specific, and compelling examples that reinforce your analysis and demonstrate your critical thinking skills. Regular practice in identifying and incorporating diverse evidence will prepare you to craft persuasive essays that impress graders and elevate your SAT score. Remember, the best essays are those that thoughtfully connect examples to the prompt, showcasing your analytical depth and writing prowess. Start building your arsenal of examples today, and approach your SAT essay with confidence and clarity.

Examples for SAT Essays: A Comprehensive Guide to Crafting Effective Analytical Essays

The SAT essay remains a critical component of college admissions for many institutions, demanding students demonstrate their analytical skills by examining a provided text. One of the most challenging aspects for test-takers is understanding what constitutes a strong, well-supported essay, especially when it comes to citing effective examples. In this comprehensive review, we will explore various types of examples suitable for SAT essays, analyze what makes them compelling, and provide guidance on integrating them effectively into your writing.

Understanding the Role of Examples in SAT Essays

Before diving into specific examples, it's essential to grasp why examples are crucial in SAT essays. The prompt typically asks students to analyze how an author builds an argument or develops a theme. To do this convincingly, students must cite concrete evidence from the text, including quotations, paraphrases, or references, to support their analysis.

Effective examples serve several purposes:

- Illustrate the author's techniques: Showing how rhetorical devices, diction, or structure influence the meaning.
- Support analytical points: Providing concrete backing for claims about the author's intent or

effectiveness.

- Engage the reader: Making the essay more persuasive and credible through specific evidence.

The key is selecting examples that are relevant, specific, and well-explained.

Types of Examples Suitable for SAT Essays

Students can draw from various sources when selecting examples, depending on the prompt and their familiarity. Here are common categories:

1. Textual Evidence from the Provided Passage

Since the SAT essay involves analyzing a specific passage, the most directly relevant examples come from the text itself.

- Quotations: Short, impactful lines that exemplify a point.
- Paraphrases: Restating ideas to clarify or emphasize a point.
- Structural elements: Noting how paragraph organization or sentence structure contributes to the overall argument.

Example:

If the passage discusses persuasion, citing a line where the author appeals to ethos or pathos can be powerful.

2. Historical and Literary References

Drawing parallels to historical events, philosophical ideas, or literary works can deepen your analysis.

- Historical examples: Refer to well-known events that relate to themes in the passage.
- Literary works: Use characters, themes, or techniques from literature that mirror the author's approach.

Example:

Referring to the rhetorical strategies of Martin Luther King Jr. when discussing persuasive language.

3. Real-World Examples and Current Events

In some cases, bringing in contemporary issues or familiar examples can illustrate a point about human nature, society, or communication.

- Current events: Political debates, social movements, or technological advances.
- Everyday life: Situations students experience that relate to the passage's themes.

Note: While these are powerful, ensure they are relevant and used judiciously; the focus should remain on analyzing the passage.

4. Analogies and Hypotheticals

When suitable, creating analogies or hypothetical scenarios can clarify complex ideas or demonstrate how a technique functions.

Example:

Explaining how a speaker's use of repetition amplifies a message by comparing it to a chorus in a song.

Effective Strategies for Selecting and Using Examples

Choosing the right examples is just as important as analyzing them. Below are strategies to maximize their impact.

1. Be Specific and Precise

Generic references or vague statements weaken your argument. Instead, cite exact lines or detailed references.

Poor example:

"The author uses strong language."

Better:

"The phrase 'we must act now' employs urgency to persuade the audience."

2. Connect Examples Directly to Your Analysis

After citing an example, explicitly explain how it supports your point.

Example:

"By repeatedly emphasizing the need for 'urgent action,' the author appeals to the audience's sense of responsibility, thereby strengthening their persuasive effect."

3. Maintain Relevance

Ensure every example relates directly to the prompt and your thesis. Off-topic examples can dilute your argument.

4. Integrate Examples Seamlessly

Embed quotations and references smoothly into your sentences to maintain flow.

Example:

As the author states, "The challenges are insurmountable," highlighting their attempt to evoke a sense of hopelessness.

Sample Examples for Common SAT Essay Prompts

To illustrate how to select and deploy examples effectively, here are some typical prompts and corresponding example strategies.

Prompt 1: Analyze how an author builds an argument to persuade the audience.

Example:

Suppose the passage discusses environmental conservation. An effective example could be:

"The author appeals to ethos by citing scientific studies, such as '97% of climate scientists agree that human activity is the primary cause of global warming,' establishing credibility."

Follow this with an explanation of how this appeal builds trust and persuades the audience.

Prompt 2: Examine the development of a theme or idea in the passage.

Example:

If the theme involves resilience, a relevant example might be:

"The author illustrates resilience through the metaphor of a 'storm that clears the way for new growth,' symbolizing hope and renewal after hardship."

Explain how this metaphor deepens the reader's understanding of resilience as a continual process.

Prompt 3: Discuss the effectiveness of stylistic devices in the passage.

Example:

If the passage employs repetition, cite specific instances:

"The repeated phrase 'We cannot afford to wait' emphasizes urgency, compelling the audience to act immediately."

Analyze how this stylistic choice enhances the author's persuasive goals.

Building a Library of Effective Examples

To prepare for the SAT essay, students should develop a mental repository of versatile examples across various topics:

- Classic literary works (e.g., Shakespeare, Orwell, Dickinson)
- Historical moments (e.g., Civil Rights Movement, World Wars)
- Current events (e.g., climate change, technological innovation)
- Everyday observations (e.g., family dynamics, school experiences)

By familiarizing yourself with these examples, you can adapt them quickly to different prompts and demonstrate breadth and depth in your analysis.

Conclusion: Mastering Examples for SAT Essays

Examples are the backbone of a compelling SAT essay. Effective use of specific, relevant, and well-integrated evidence can elevate your analytical writing and persuade your reader of your insight. Remember to:

- Select examples that directly support your analytical points.
- Explain thoroughly how each example contributes to your argument.
- Practice integrating examples smoothly to maintain flow.

- Build a diverse mental library of potential examples from literature, history, current events, and personal observations.

With diligent preparation and strategic thinking, your ability to cite powerful examples will improve, boosting your overall SAT essay score and showcasing your analytical prowess to admissions committees.

Question What are some effective examples to include in an SAT essay about perseverance? Effective examples for an SAT essay on perseverance include stories of famous individuals like Thomas Edison, who faced numerous failures before inventing the light bulb, or personal anecdotes demonstrating resilience in overcoming challenges. These examples help illustrate the importance of persistence and determination. Can you give an example of a historical event to support an argument about change? Yes, referencing the Civil Rights Movement as an example of societal change through activism and perseverance can strengthen an essay discussing how change is possible through collective effort and determination. What types of literary examples are useful for illustrating themes of courage? Literary examples such as Atticus Finch from 'To Kill a Mockingbird,' who demonstrates moral courage, or Harry Potter, who shows bravery in the face of danger, are effective in illustrating themes of courage in an SAT essay. How can personal experiences serve as examples in an SAT essay? Personal experiences like overcoming a difficult academic challenge or volunteering in a community project can provide authentic, compelling examples that demonstrate qualities like resilience, empathy, or leadership, making your essay more engaging. Are current events good examples for SAT essays, and if so, which ones? Yes, current events can be powerful examples. For instance, discussing climate change initiatives, technological advancements, or recent social movements can make your essay relevant and demonstrate awareness of contemporary issues.

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