1. Con riferimento al sistema universitario italiano, il candidato analizzi il ruolo delle nuove tecnologie come driver di innovazione didattica; 
2. Il candidato illustri quali sono gli aspetti salienti della fase di "analisi" del modello ADDIE; 
3. Si descrivano le principali caratteristiche della piattaforma Edx 111 prospettiva comparata; 
4. Si descriva qualche sistema multimediale per la realizzazione di ipertexti; 
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 7, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell e Martijn De Waal, The platform society: Public values in a connective world. Oxford University Press, 2018: "Since the onset of the platform in 2007, the "Airbnb experience" has quickly spread across the globe, where it is currently the market leader in online hospitality services, enabling people to lease or rent out their private spaces. With over 22,000 apartments and f1.ats per year being advertised on the site, Amsterdam has become one of the popular destinations for Airbnb users in 2018. The upsides are clear. cit- izens can earn a sizeable income by ofFering their private space to accommodate tourists, and tourism euros benefit the local economy. The city council has also been confronted with the downsides. With popularity came irritation: besides garbage, noise, and rowdy tourists annoying individual citizens, the city was alarmed about safety issues. Private hosts quickly discovered Airbnb as the easiest and cheapest way to rent out their property year-round, triggering concerns of fairness and an uneven playing field for entrepreneurs in the hospitality sector. While hotels are strictly licensed with regard to safety concerns and contribute to local taxes, platforms like Airbnb defy any label that renders them part of the formal sector: they own no real estate and do not employ hotel staff, so they do not have to comply with the city's rules and regulations. The platform merely enables "hosts" and "guests" to connect online. Repeated requests from city managers to get access to Airbnb's host data, in order to enforce local regulations, were rejected on grounds~"
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Amazon, which vents out one of the world's biggest substantial control over a "family of mobile apps" (Facebook, Messenger, Instagram, and WhatsApp), Facebook has gained services (Facebook Login), an important entrance to many other services business models. Facebook and Google also control a substantial share of online identification services (Google Wallet, Android Pay), an advertising service pro

Next to Alphabet-Google, Facebook dominates data traffic as many of them owned and operated by the Big Five; they form the heart of the eco-system upon which many other platforms and apps can be built. They also serve as online gatekeepers through which data rows are managed, processed, stored, and channeled. Infrastructural services include search engines and browsers, data servers and cloud computing, email and instant messaging, social networking, advertising networks, app stores, pay systems, identification services, data analytics, video hosting, geospatial and navigation services, and a growing number of other services (see Figure 1.1). A second type are sectoral platforms, which serve a particular sector or niche, such as news, transportation, food, education, health, finance, or hospitality. We will return to them in a moment, after exploring the powerful position of the Big Five infrastructural platforms, Alphabet, the corporate umbrella for all Google services, offers a number of key facilities in the ecosystem: a search engine (Google Search), a mobile operating system (Android), a web browser (Chrome), a social network service (Google+), an app store (Google Play), payment services (Google Wallet, Android Pay), an advertising service program (AdSense), a video-sharing site (YouTube), and a geospatial information system (Google Maps, Google Earth). Perhaps just as important but much less visible are crucial services such as Google Cloud Platform, which encompasses fifty-three services, including Google Compute (Hardy 2016). Verily Life Sciences (formerly Google Life Sciences) became an independent subsidiary of Alphabet in 2015. More recently, Alphabet has invested substantially in artificial intelligence by purchasing the British company DeepMind and Sidewalk Labs, an organization to develop urban innovation infrastructure. Alphabet has also consolidated its hardware division by boosting distribution of its inexpensive laptop Chromebook, which has preinstalled Google software packages-everything from browsers and mail to specific apps.

Next to Alphabet-Google, Facebook dominates data traffic as it controls 80 of the market for social networking services, reaching over two billion monthly users worldwide. Facebook acquired Instagram (in 2012) and WhatsApp (in 2014) because it broadened its original demographic and widened its app suite by adding platforms with appealing visual and messaging features. Together, Facebook and Google control more than 60 of online advertising-the dominant component of many Web-based business models. Facebook and Google also control a substantial share of online identification services (Facebook Login), an important entrance to many other services. Moreover, through its popular "family of mobile apps" (Facebook, Messenger, Instagram, and WhatsApp), Facebook has gained substantial control over people's personal information streams. Another major player in the ecosystem is Amazon, which vents out one of the world's biggest digital retail platforms, including its extensive logistic network for the distribution of physical goods. It also leads the market for cloud server spa"