

CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, FINALIZZATO ALLA COPERTURA DI N. 3 POSTI DI CATEGORIA D, POSIZIONE ECONOMICA D1, AREA TECNICA, TECNICO-SCIENTIFICA ED ELABORAZIONE DATI, PER LE ESIGENZE DEL CENTRO DI SERVIZIO DI ATENEO FEDERICA WEBLEARNING – CENTRO DI ATENEO PER L'INNOVAZIONE, LA SPERIMENTAZIONE E LA DIFFUSIONE DELLA DIDATTICA MULTIMEDIALE DELL'UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI NAPOLI FEDERICO II (COD. RIF. 1912), DI CUI N. 1 POSTO RISERVATO ALLE CATEGORIE DI CUI AL D.LGS. 15 MARZO 2010, N. 66, ARTT. 1014, COMMA1, LETT. A) E 678, COMMA 9, INDETTO CON DECRETO DEL DIRETTORE GENERALE N. 896 DEL 08.10.2019, PUBBLICATO SULLA GAZZETTA UFFICIALE IV SERIE SPECIALE – CONCORSI ED ESAMI N. 84 DEL 22.10.2019.

QUESITI ESTRATTI ALLA PROVA ORALE DELL'8 GIUGNO 2020 SUDDIVISI PER SCHEDA SORTEGGIATA

1. Il candidato esponga le differenze tra il percorso di sviluppo dei MOOC negli Stati Uniti e in Europa.
2. Il candidato chiarisca cosa sono le risorse educative aperte (OER, *open educational resources*) e come esse possono essere utilizzate per la didattica a distanza.
3. Si descrivano le modalità di apprendimento a distanza utilizzate dalla piattaforma Future Learn in prospettiva comparata.
4. Si descrivano i principali programmi di gestione per Repository multimediali (ad esempio Drop box, Google Drive etc.).
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 17, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: *"by asking Irs hosts to apply certain hospitality standards, the connective platform claims it does not offer a regular service like a nights stay in a hotel and so does not consider itself liable for this "product." 19 In fact, Airbnb allows user-generated, in- formal services to be turned into quasi-formal commercial arrangements. Connective platforms are dependent on "complementors't-c- organizations or individuals that provide products or services to end users through platforms, interlinking different "sides" and hence constituting multisided markets (Evans and Schmalensee2016; McIntyre and Srinivasan 2017; Nieborg 2015; Rieder and Sire 2014). Complementors can be organizations that are subject to the regulatory bounds of a sector, abiding to legal rules, professional norms, and labor relationships, such as the Hyatt and the Holiday Inn hotel chains. Public institutions and governments, too, may be complementors: for instance, universities and hospitals can function as providers of sectoral products, know-how, and services. Complementors can also be micro-entrepreneurs, offering their (private) car, apartment, or professional skills-for instance, individuals who host their apartment through Airbnb.'? Legacy complementors can reach a much wider audience through specialized connective services used by potential customers worldwide. In the hospitality sector, Booking.com functions as an online broker between hotel-seekers and brick-and-mortar accommodations offered by big hotel chains as well as small family-owned bed and breakfasts; for these connector services, they charge a transactional fee to hotel owners but not to guests. It is exactly this new class of intermediaries that adds much economic value to platforms but also raises all kinds of questions pertaining to public values such as precarious labor, a fair and level playing field, and public costs. We will return to this extractive relationship below. The distinction between infrastructural and sectoral platforms is not fixed or set; rather, there is a constant dynamic that drives them toward integration. Infrastructural platform operators are increasingly looking at ways to extend their leverage by expanding into sectoral connectors. Think of Google Apps for Education or Google Scholar, services that are intricately intertwined with, and driven by, Google Search. Apple's Health Kit and Research Kit are aggregator services that tie in patients' and health professionals' data with Apple's infrastructural platforms (e.g., Apple's App Store). Mutual integration, and thus expansion, also happens economically. Tech companies strategically invest in sectoral presence through either acquisitions of legacy companies (e.g., Amazon buying up WholeFoods) or strategic partnerships (e.g., Google having a 20 stake in Uber). What we are seeing in the various sectors is that the Big Five are accumulating technological and economic power from the combination of sectoral and infrastructural platforms. Figure 1.2 illustrates how the platform ecosystem functions almost as a stellar system-a cosmos that revolves around a handful of major planetary stars".*

1. Con riferimento al sistema universitario italiano, il candidato analizzi le principali sfide poste dall'apprendimento permanente (life long learning).
2. Il candidato illustri quali sono gli aspetti salienti della fase di "valutazione" del modello ADDIE.
3. Si descrivano le modalità di apprendimento a distanza utilizzate dalla piattaforma Udacity in prospettiva comparata.
4. Che cosa è una "macro" in un word processor?
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 9, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "In the introduction, we defined a platform as a programmable architecture designed to organize interactions between users. Many people think of platforms simply as tech- nological tools that allow them to do things online: chatting, sharing, connecting, dating, searching, buying stuff, listening to music, watching videos, hailing a cab, and so on. But these online activities hide a system whose logic and logistics are about more than facilitating: they actually shape the way we live and how society is organized (Gehl 2011). Now let us first look more closely at the elements that construct a platform anatomy: a platform is fueled by *data*, automated and organized through *algorithms* and *interfaces*, formalized through *ownership* relations driven by *business models*, and governed through *user agreements*. We will zoom in on each of these technical, economic, and sociological elements to explain the nature of their governance power, before we explore their mechanisms and effects in the next chapter. Platforms automatically collect large amounts of *data-both* content data and user data (Driscoll 2012.; Mayer-Schönberger and Cukier 2013; Turow 2012.; Van Dijck 2014). The collection of data is enabled and shaped by hardware and software; devices people use to access platform services often come equipped with software and apps that can automatically collect data. With each mouse click and cursor movement user data are generated, stored, automatically analyzed, and processed-not just Internet protocols addresses and geolocations but detailed information about interests, preferences, and tastes. Large quantities of data are also collected across the Web through the implementation of "social buttons" and "pixels" (Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, Instagram, YouTube, or Google+) on websites (Gerlitz and Helmond 2013). Data provide the fuel for a growing connectivity between platforms. By means of *application programming interfaces* (APIs), platforms, subsequently, other third parties controlled access to their platform data, giving them detailed insights into user behavior and metrics-information on which they can build new applications or platforms (Helmond 2015; Langlois et al. 2009; Zittrain 2008).⁵ Since eBay launched the first open API in the year 2000, its ubiquitous employment has arguably transformed the Web into a data-driven, platform-based ecosystem. *Algorithms* are another significant technological ingredient defining the connective architecture of platforms; they are sets of automated instructions to transform input data into a desired output (Gillespie 2014; Pasquale 2015). For instance, Google PageRank algorithms define the relevance of a web page by calculating".

1. Con riferimento al contesto italiano, si analizzino le principali caratteristiche e le potenzialità dell'utilizzo di corsi didattici digitali per le necessità della pubblica amministrazione;
2. Si analizzino alcune modalità di valutazione dell'apprendimento in un contesto di corso MOOC;
3. Si descrivano le principali caratteristiche e finalità della piattaforma EMMA.;
4. Si descrivano i principali formati per l'elaborazione di immagini digitali;
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 21, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2019: "of the online ecosystem has accelerated further blending. The deliberately hybrid status allows platform operators and users to bypass regulation or escape professional norms and standards to which most sectors are subjected, either by law or by custom, thus creating a legal and social gray area to negotiate their position with regulators and legacy competitors. Figure 1.3 sketches the tension between market, state, and civil society actors-a tension that, as we will argue later in this chapter, revolves around values. Governing the platform society cannot simply be left to markets, if only because its infrastructure has come to penetrate all sectors, private and public. Governments have always played distinctive roles in the regulation of market sectors, locally and nationally; they have also allowed for self-regulation, outsourcing enforcement to professional organizations. Vice versa, governments and public institutions have always cooperated with commercial parties to perform their public jobs. In the platform society, though, these relationships are becoming increasingly complex and"

1. erimento al contesto italiano, si analizzino le principali caratteristiche e le potenzialità dell'utilizzo di corsi didattici digitali in ambito corporate;
2. Il candidato illustri le finalità del modello ADDIE e ne chiarisca l'applicabilità all'ambito della didattica digitale;
3. Si descrivano le principali caratteristiche e finalità della piattaforma European
4. Si mettano a confronto le caratteristiche tecniche nell'uso di almeno 2 piattaforme di video conferenze;
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 20, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2019: "Many governance systems in western European nations depend on a division between infrastructure and sectors, but platforms deliberately blur these categories. Airbnb calls itself a tech company providing a connective service to users in a particular sector, for which it claims to carry no liability or responsibility, As we will explain in the chapters ahead, Airbnb is not the only connective network platform defying the existing societal order. Uber long rejected the epithet 'taxi business,' hence bypassing regulation that applies to the transportation sector. And Facebook, until aorz, refused to call itself a media organization because it does not produce news content, even if over 40 of its American users receive news through the social network's News Feed (Napoli and Caplan 2.017). Setting themselves apart from complementors in specific sectors apparently warrants these platforms' separate status. However, connective platforms cannot and should not be considered separately from social organizations, sectors, and infrastructures: on the contrary, they have become paramount to the functioning of economies as well as democracies. The very term "complementors" raises the question of *who* complements *whom*: obviously, connectors are dependent on "complementors" -be it businesses, individual citizens, institutions, or governments-to provide the necessary content and services to run their businesses." Uber needs individual drivers with cars. Airbnb needs individual homeowners with real estate. Facebook needs news organizations to produce (accurate) articles, Coursera needs universities with teachers, And all of them need brick-and-mortar, physical services provided by legacy companies, local communities, or national governments. The supply of transport relies on highways, railways, and traffic controllers; streets need to be cleaned, and security for tourist accommodation needs to be enforced; educational platforms could not operate without teachers funded by states or universities. In other words, for their economic success, corporately owned and operated connective platforms are highly dependent on private *and* public investments (Mazzucato 2013). The instrumental perspective on connectors as mere "enablers" of social and economic activity has thus given way to a new category of hybrid actors: platform operators and users. These terms' "in-betweenness" seemingly warrants connective platforms' bypassing of regulations which are grounded in a societal order reigned by familiar binaries: market versus state, consumer versus citizen, private versus public, for-profit versus nonprofit. Much of our institutional and legal frameworks are still predicated on these binaries, although one may argue that the separation between private and public, market and state, for-profit and nonprofit has never been clear-cut. Indeed, since the late twentieth century, a growing belief in the efficiency of markets has led public institutions such as hospitals and universities to open up to market forces. Nevertheless, it is safe to say that even if the marginalization of public sectors started long before the advent of platformization, the"

1. Con riferimento al sistema universitario italiano, il candidato ricostruisca gli orientamenti in materia di credentialing dell'apprendimento a distanza.
2. Il candidato illustri le potenzialità dell'impiego di web analytics nell'erogazione dei corsi e-learning.
3. Si descrivano le modalità di apprendimento a distanza utilizzate dalla piattaforma Federica Weblearning in prospettiva comparata.
4. In un software di elaborazione dati (come ad esempio Excel di Office) quali sono le funzioni principali per l'organizzazione dei dati?
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 11, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "targeting have long been part of mass medias armamentarium to monetize readers' or viewers' information, but the precision instruments offered by data analytics are far more exact and speedy than old-fashioned methods for profiling (Nieborg 2017). Such automated precision facilitates personalized advertising in real time: for instance, Facebook can identify and target women 2.0-2.5 years of age living in a particular region who are searching for a new smartphone. Single platforms can opt for a range of different business models, creating value out of data, content, user contacts, and attention by selling advertisements, subscriptions, and user data or by charging fees; moreover, they can sell data to other companies or governments in need of profiling information. Airbnb, for instance, charges hosts and guests a fee for each booking, while it also sells user data to third parties for targeted advertising." Couchsurfing works with a membership fee rather than a fee-per-transaction and allows members to freely share information among themselves. When the site changed from a nonprofit to a for-profit status, many of its members objected to adopting a business model that relies on data sharing and advertising. A business model is an intricate part of a site's philosophy, which is in turn reflected in its architecture, Technological and economic elements of platforms steer user interaction but simultaneously shape social norms. Although a platform's architecture affords a particular usage and users are often met with a finite set of possible options, they are not "puppets" of the techno-commercial dynamics inscribed in a platform. Through its interfaces, algorithms, and protocols, a platform stages user interactions, encouraging some and discouraging other connections (Helmond 2015); for example, inserting a "like button" in the right-hand corner of an interface activates more "liking" than an insertion in the left-hand corner. Indeed, one could argue that any major platform is a recalibration laboratory where new features are constantly tested on users (Benbunan-Fich 2016). When Facebook received a lot of criticism concerning its binary approach toward soliciting information about gender and sexual orientation, the company responded by including a range of "other" identity options, including the possibility for users to defy any categorization. Not only did this change make economic sense, eliciting more refined customer information, but it also actively influenced social norms by expanding the conventional binary options".

1. Il candidato presenti i principali trend di sviluppo internazionale dei MOOC (Massive Open Online Courses).
2. Il candidato illustri quali sono gli aspetti salienti della fase di "disegno - progettazione" del modello ADDIE.
3. Si descrivano le principali caratteristiche della piattaforma Coursera in prospettiva comparata.
4. Si chiarisca come trasformare un testo word in PDF e viceversa.
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 8, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "of users' privacy protection. After months of intense negotiations, the city's management finally struck an agreement with Airbnb: in December 2016, it was announced that the platform would enforce the city's mandated sixty-day maximum stay limit! According to policymakers, the deal signified a promising first step in exerting the city's governing power to curb the "Airbnb effect" and keep the downtown area livable for citizens, however, a deal with the biggest platform was not enough because Airbnb has many competitors, including 9 Flats, Wimdu, BeWelcome, Couchsurfing, HomeExchange, and TripAdvisor, all of which operate under different conditions. In their quest for a solution, city managers had to walk a tightrope, balancing private gains with public interests—weighing the interests of Airbnb hosts against those of regular hotel owners who were accusing the former of illegal hotel-keeping. Besides guarding a level playing field, there was the question of keeping the city affordable to citizens with rising real estate prices. While joining forces with cities across Europe, Amsterdam started looking at various permanent solutions. In October 2017, the city council implemented a local register to regulate the licensing of online tourist accommodation not listed as official hotels or bed and breakfasts. The register formed the preliminary apex of a protracted negotiation with Airbnb and the hospitality sector—a negotiation that continues until this very day. The invasion of online platforms in the hospitality sector is just one example of the many battlegrounds in a society where social and economic interaction increasingly happens through a digital infrastructure that is global and highly interconnected (Guttentag 2013; Davies et al, 2017; Stabrowski 2017).³ In this chapter, Airbnb and the disruption of the hospitality sector will serve as a primer to define the stakes of the platform society as a contested concept. We will offer an investigative perspective that pertains to the micro-level of *single platforms*, the meso-level of a *platform ecosystem*, all the way to the geopolitical macro-level of *platform societies*" Platforms cannot be studied in isolation, apart from social and political structures, as they are all (inter)dependent on a global infrastructure that has been built steadily from the early 2000s onward. As illustrated by the Airbnb case, the adoption of platforms causes a clash between stakeholders over public values. The values at stake in this struggle are not just economic and social but inevitably political and ideological, which is why we also need to look at the role online platforms play in organizing societies in a globalizing world order. The geopolitics of platform infrastructures informs the ways in which power is distributed, not just market power but also state power. Clashes between US-based platforms, governments, and local communities on both sides of the"

1. Il candidato esponga le specificità della policy francese di didattica digitale rispetto al contesto internazionale.
2. Il candidato illustri le potenzialità dell'impiego dei *serious games* per la didattica a distanza.
3. Si descrivano le modalità di apprendimento a distanza utilizzate dalla piattaforma Iversity.
4. Si descrivano le principali funzionalità di qualche piattaforma di video conferenza (ad esempio Meet, Team etc.)
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 15, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "including services for telemarketing, database management, and analytics. Apple is, of course, a leading producer of mobile hardware (phones, tablets, watches), which harnesses its own operating system and software. The company also runs the second biggest app store in the ecosystem (Apple App Store), offering hundreds of thousands of apps, and exploits its related cloud and streaming services (iCloud, iTunes). Finally, Microsoft grew big on personal computer software in the 1980s and 1990s but has since shifted its focus to online services: LinkedIn and Microsoft Azure (cloud computing) are just two of over sixty platform services operated by the Seattle-based company. In principle, the platform ecosystem allows all kinds of newcomers to enter, in practice, the unbridled growth of the Big Five's infrastructural platforms has left very little room for competitors to penetrate the core of the US-based ecosystem." Virtually all platforms outside of the Big Five constellation are dependent on the ecosystem's infrastructural information services. For instance, Airbnb embeds Google Maps as a standard feature in its interface, it also incorporates Facebook's and Google's identification services to "clear" hosts and guests. The Big Five profit most from the burgeoning development of sectoral platforms and millions of websites and apps integrated with their basic services, enabling the collection of user data throughout the Web and app ecosystem. Digital disruptors like Spotify and Netflix are dependent upon the Big Five's infrastructure: Spotify's services run on Google Cloud, while Netflix relies on Amazon Web Services. Large segments of the media industries, particularly the game industry, are completely dependent on the app stores operated by Google and Apple (Nieborg 2015). The Big Five are rapidly expanding their presence in virtually all sectors, not just by launching their own specific *sectoral* platforms or acquiring successful startups but also by financing constructions, partnerships, or other alliances." Some of the Big Five companies have recently started to branch out into old-style brick-and-mortar businesses or production services." Building infrastructural platforms is, of course, not a corporate privilege; but as of 2018, the core of the Western online infrastructure is completely privatized. Historically, the construction of physical infrastructure—whether railways, highways, air traffic controlling systems, or the Internet itself—was always predicated on a mixture of public and private investments. In today's online world, governments, public institutions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) can, of course, operate their own platforms; but it is increasingly difficult to do so as autonomous actors. Platforms not connected to the ecosystem's core can hardly survive from its inherent features: global connectivity, ubiquitous accessibility, network effects. Public and nonprofit platforms frequently have to rely on Facebook or Google for their login facilities and search-ranking visibility to gain access to"

1. Con riferimento al sistema universitario italiano, il candidato ricostruisca gli orientamenti in materia di blended education.
2. Il candidato illustri le potenzialità dell'uso dei MOOC ai fini dell'orientamento universitario, descrivendone alcune esperienze concrete.
3. Si descrivano i principali fattori da considerare per l'implementazione e la valutazione delle piattaforme LMS in ambito open.
4. In un documento di software di word processor (ad esempio Word Office), per come spostare un paragrafo di testo nell'ambito dello stesso documento;
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 12, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "have vis-à-vis their customers. For instance, in November 2016, Airbnb put forward an antidiscrimination policy, adding the rule that hosts may not "decline or impose any different terms or conditions on a guest based on race, color, ethnicity, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, or marital status" (Airbnb Terms of Service 2016). Another added rule was that users allow platform operators to perform background checks by consulting public databases, including public records of criminal convictions, to cross-reference a host's and guest's personal information. Airbnb is under no obligation to unveil what it learns about its user, other than what the company is legally bound to disclose. So ToSs are important instruments for platform owners to "govern" their relations with users, partners, clients, and other (legal) parties. By the same token, these managerial adaptations to public sentiment beg the question of public legitimacy: platform companies often have to respond to public opinions and react to legal or regulatory demands by adjusting their policies. Taken together, these technological, economic, and sociolegal elements of a platform's architecture inform the dynamic of platform-driven sociality. Deconstructing the anatomy of a single platform helps us understand how its combined elements govern users and user practices. But although each platform is a separate entity with a unique combination of features, it can only operate as part of a larger ecosystem, THE PLATFORM ECOSYSTEM: BUILDING AN INFRASTRUCTURAL CORE Since the early 2000s, an assemblage of networked platforms has evolved that puts lots of power in the hands of a few corporations that nested themselves at the gateways of online sociality where they control crucial nodes of information services. The epicenter of the information ecosystem that dominates North American and European online space is owned and operated by five high-tech companies, Alphabet-Google, Facebook, Apple, Amazon, and Microsoft, whose headquarters are all physically located on the West Coast of the United States. The platform ecosystem, as we will argue, is moored in paradoxes: it looks egalitarian yet is hierarchical: it is almost entirely corporate, but it appears to serve public value: it seems neutral and agnostic, but its architecture carries a particular set of ideological values; its effects appear local, while its scope and impact are global; it appears to replace "top-down" "big government" with "bottom-up" "customer empowerment," yet it is doing so by means of a highly centralized structure which remains opaque to its users. We will discuss each paradox in more detail below. Clearly, the platform ecosystem is not a level playing field; some platforms are more equal than others. We would like to distinguish two types of platforms: infrastructural and sectoral platforms. Most influential are the *infrastructural*"

1. Il candidato presenti i punti salienti del Piano Nazionale dell'Università Digitale.
2. Il candidato illustri le fasi del modello ADDIE e ne chiarisca l'applicabilità all'ambito della didattica digitale.
3. Si descrivano le principali caratteristiche e le finalità della piattaforma France Université Numerique.
4. Si descriva una delle piattaforme utilizzate per la gestione e produzione di Video;
5. Leggere e tradurre da pagina 19, primo paragrafo del testo José Van Dijck, Thomas Poell and Martijn De Waal, *The platform society: Public values in a connective world*. Oxford University Press, 2018: "Although Figure 1.2 reveals 'the infiltration of Big Five infrastructural platforms in specific sectors, this representation is unfixed. This is partly due to the volatile dynamics of this system: the status of platforms is subject to continuous change, a process we call "platformization," The terms "infrastructural" and "sectoral" platforms, "connectors," and "complementors" should therefore best be understood as roles and relationships that particular actors take on, rather than as fixed categories. These roles also shift over time and through contexts. For instance, Uber can be understood as a connector when it matches drivers and passengers through its stand-alone platform. However, Uber also finds itself in the role of a complementor when its service is offered as one of many transport providers through an integrated transport platform. If it were to offer its reputation system or mapping data to third parties, it would take on a role as an infrastructural platform. These labels are relevant nevertheless as they express specific power relations in an emerging platform ecosystem. Platformization then refers to the way in which entire societal sectors are transforming as a result of the mutual shaping of online connectors and complementors. In chapters 3 through 6 of this book, we will zoom in on four specific societal sectors that are currently undergoing platformization. And rather than providing a "fixing" taxonomy (what kind of platforms are they i), we will focus on a "functional" taxonomy: identifying platform mechanisms and the mutual shaping between players (how do platforms work in specific contexts i). In doing so, we provide an analytical prism that reveals the dynamics *between* infrastructural and connective platforms and *between* connective platforms and complementors. Identifying the various types of platforms and their interlocking functionalities is far from trivial. For one thing, a functional taxonomy of platforms could be useful to help guide legislators in updating their regulatory frameworks, for instance, with regard to antitrust or competition law. The potential for vertical integration between infrastructural and sectoral platforms is endless, as is the creation of path dependency for users and consumer lock-in. Some platforms' near-monopoly status in the infrastructural core coupled onto sectoral platforms' dominant positions make these companies become "fluid": they introduce a new type of organization, defying classic definitions that are tied to sectors. In order to understand this new dynamic, we need to inspect how infrastructural and sectoral platforms interrelate: sometimes this mutual strengthening works on a technical or computational level, sometimes on a governance or ownership level. More importantly, accumulation of power typically happens *between* sectors as data streams can be manipulated *across* sectors via infrastructural platforms that are sector-agnostic. Think, for instance, of Google's search and advertising services that can be coupled onto its educational platforms. Such functional taxonomy could also help politicians and governments decide what responsibilities tech companies carry vis-à-vis their online"

Il Dirigente della Ripartizione Risorse Umane Personale
contrattualizzato e Trattamento Pensionistico
F.to Dott.ssa Gabriella Formica