

Luiss
Libera Università Internazionale
degli Studi Sociali Guido Carli

**Master in Comunicazione e Marketing Politico
e Istituzionale – Luiss School of Government**
Direttore: Prof. Francesco Giorgino

Machine Learning e Data Analytics

Giuseppe F. Italiano

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10 novembre 2022

LUISS



Market Cap 2011

Rank	First quarter ^[67]		Second quarter ^[68]		Third quarter ^[69]		Fourth quarter ^[70]	
1		ExxonMobil ▲417,166.7		ExxonMobil ▼400,884.5		Apple ▲353,518.1		ExxonMobil ▲406,272.1
2		PetroChina ▲326,199.2		Apple ▼310,412.3		ExxonMobil ▼353,135.2		Apple ▲376,410.6
3		Apple ▲321,072.1		PetroChina ▼303,649.9		PetroChina ▼276,473.9		PetroChina ▲276,844.9
4		ICBC ▲251,078.1		ICBC ▼246,850.5		IBM ▲208,843.5	 	Royal Dutch Shell ▲236,677.0
5		Petrobras ▲247,417.6	 	BHP Billiton ▼233,626.5		Microsoft ▼208,534.9		ICBC ▲228,168.1
6	 	BHP Billiton ▲247,079.5	 	Royal Dutch Shell ▼225,122.8		ICBC ▼206,021.4		Microsoft ▲218,380.1
7		China Construction Bank ▲232,608.6		Microsoft ▲219,251.9		China Mobile ▲198,778.7		IBM ▲216,724.4
8	 	Royal Dutch Shell ▲226,128.7		Nestlé ▲215,017.5	 	Royal Dutch Shell ▼197,061.1		Chevron Corporation ▲211,893.9
9		Chevron Corporation ▲215,780.6		Petrobras ▼210,111.4		Nestlé ▼191,115.6		Walmart ▲204,659.8
10		Microsoft ▼213,336.4		IBM ▲207,781.4		Chevron Corporation ▼185,456.1		China Mobile ▼196,148.4



Market Cap 2021

Rank	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter		Fourth quarter	
1		Apple ▼2,050,000 ^[20]		Apple ▲2,286,000 ^[20]		Apple ▲2,339,000 ^[20]		Apple ▲2,913,000 ^[20]
2		Microsoft ▲1,778,000 ^[21]		Microsoft ▲2,040,000 ^[21]		Microsoft ▲2,119,000 ^[21]		Microsoft ▲2,525,000 ^[21]
3		Amazon ▼1,558,000 ^[22]		Amazon ▲1,735,000 ^[22]		Alphabet ▲1,777,000 ^[23]		Alphabet ▲1,922,000 ^[23]
4		Alphabet ▲1,395,000 ^[23]		Alphabet ▲1,680,000 ^[23]		Amazon ▼1,664,000 ^[22]		Amazon ▲1,691,000 ^[22]
5		Meta ▲838,720 ^[24]		Meta ▲985,920 ^[24]		Meta ▼956,890 ^[24]		Tesla ▲1,061,000 ^[25]
6		Tencent ▲766,970 ^[26]		Tencent ▼721,460 ^[26]		Tesla ▲776,850 ^[25]		Meta ▼935,640 ^[24]
7		Tesla ▼641,110 ^[25]		Tesla ▲654,780 ^[25]		Berkshire Hathaway ▼619,950 ^[27]		Nvidia ▲732,920 ^[28]
8		Alibaba Group ▼615,010 ^[29]		Berkshire Hathaway ▲637,280 ^[27]		TSMC ▼579,030 ^[30]		Berkshire Hathaway ▲668,630 ^[27]
9		TSMC ▲613,410 ^[30]		TSMC ▲623,160 ^[30]		Tencent ▼574,460 ^[26]		TSMC ▲623,930 ^[30]
10		Berkshire Hathaway ▲590,050 ^[27]		Alibaba Group ▲615,140 ^[29]		Nvidia ▲517,900 ^[28]		Tencent ▼559,900 ^[26]



Market Cap 2022

Rank	First quarter		Second quarter		Third quarter	
1		Apple ▼2,850,000 ^[24]		Apple ▼2,212,000 ^[24]		Apple ▲2,221,000 ^[24]
2		Microsoft ▼2,311,000 ^[25]		Microsoft ▼1,920,000 ^[25]		Microsoft ▼1,737,000 ^[25]
3		Alphabet ▼1,846,000 ^[26]		Alphabet ▼1,435,000 ^[26]		Alphabet ▼1,254,000 ^[26]
4		Amazon ▼1,659,000 ^[27]		Amazon ▼1,080,000 ^[27]		Amazon ▲1,151,000 ^[27]
5		Tesla ▲1,114,000 ^[28]		Tesla ▼697,660 ^[28]		Tesla ▲831,150 ^[28]
6		Berkshire Hathaway ▲779,150 ^[29]		Berkshire Hathaway ▼602,450 ^[29]		Berkshire Hathaway ▼596,410 ^[29]
7		Nvidia ▼684,880 ^[30]		UnitedHealth ▲481,870 ^[31]		UnitedHealth ▼472,410 ^[31]
8		Meta ▼605,250 ^[32]		Johnson & Johnson ▼467,090 ^[33]		Johnson & Johnson ▼429,500 ^[33]
9		TSMC ▼540,670 ^[34]		Tencent ▼445,990 ^[35]		Visa ▲374,380 ^[36]
10		UnitedHealth ▲479,830 ^[31]		Meta ▼436,390 ^[32]		Meta ▼364,650 ^[37]



MARKET CAP COMPARED TO COUNTRIES' GDPs

● Countries with GDP less than Apple's market cap of \$2.1 trillion.



Countries closest to Apple's market cap:

Source: Mackeeper



APPLE
\$2.1T



ITA
\$2T



BRA
\$1.8T



CAN
\$1.7T



RUS
\$1.7T



KOR
\$1.6T



AUS
\$1.4T



ESP
\$1.4T



MEX
\$1.3T



IDN
\$1.1T





Global COVID-19 Tracker

December 31, 2019 - May 17, 2020



Global



United States

Cumulative or New

New

Positive Cases or Deaths

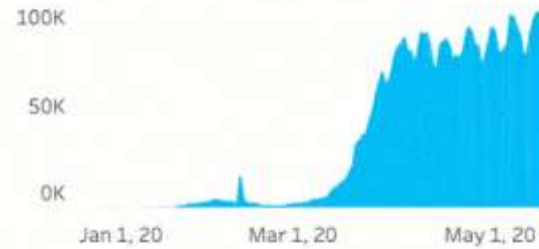
Deaths



New Positive Cases

88,646

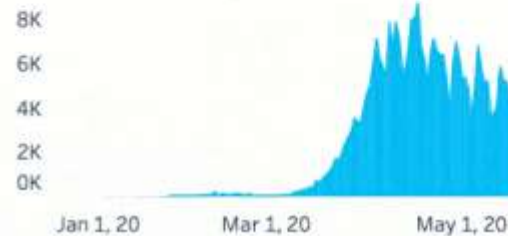
▼ -7.7% vs previous day
96,056



New Deaths

3,935

▼ -16.3% vs previous day
4,704



New Deaths

Select a Country to see more details



© 2020 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

New Deaths

Select a Country to see more details



NUMBER OF YEARS IT TOOK FOR EACH PRODUCT TO GAIN 50 MILLION USERS:

Airlines



68 yrs

Automobiles



62 yrs

Telephone



50 yrs

Electricity



46 yrs

Credit Card



28 yrs

Television



22 yrs

ATM



18 yrs

Computer



14 yrs

Cell Phone



12 yrs

Internet



7 yrs

Ipods



4 yrs

Youtube



4 yrs

NUMBER OF YEARS IT TOOK FOR EACH PRODUCT TO GAIN 50 MILLION USERS:

Airlines



68 yrs

Automobiles



62 yrs

Telephone



50 yrs

Electricity



46 yrs

Twitter



3 yrs

Facebook



2 yrs

Credit Card



28 yrs

Television



22 yrs

ATM



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7 yrs

Ipods



4 yrs

Youtube



4 yrs

Pokemon Go



19 Days

***“Change has never been this fast before
and it will never be this slow again”***

***“Change has never been this fast before
and it will never be this slow again”***

Graeme Wood



Comunicare con i dati (alcuni esempi)





British Airways – The magic of flying, 2014

THE MAGIC OF FLYING





VW – Road tales, 2019

UNITED

CRAIN'S

United Airlines will stop flying to JFK



United Airlines – Real time data taxi, 2018

Da dove prendere dati?



Cookie!



**Ma nuovi regolamenti
limiteranno i cookie ...**

Come fare?



**Questa Coca-Cola
te la offriamo noi!**



I tuoi dati valgono una Coca Cola?

QUESTA COCA-COLA TE LA OFFRIAMO NOI

Per poter offrire una Coca-Cola a tutti, per prima cosa abbiamo bisogno di sapere chi sei. Registrati o se hai già un account Coca-Cola accedi con le tue credenziali per scaricare subito il voucher.

Cosa aspetti?
Scarica il tuo voucher e goditela come mai prima!

SEI GIÀ REGISTRATO?

VAI AL LOGIN



The image shows a screenshot of a web registration form for Coca-Cola. The form is titled "Registrati" and is set against a white background with a red header. The form fields are arranged in two columns. The first column contains: "Nome" (input field with "NOPE"), "Indirizzo mail" (input field with "INDIRIZZO MAIL"), "Nuova password" (input field with "NUOVA PASSWORD"), "Numero di cellulare" (input field with "NUMERO DI CELLULARE"), "Nazione di residenza" (input field with "ITALIA"), "Città" (input field with "CITTÀ"). The second column contains: "Cognome" (input field with "COGNOME"), "Data di nascita" (input fields for "DD", "ME", "YYYY"), "Conferma password" (input field with "CONFERMA PASSWORD"), "Genere" (input field with "GENERE"), "Provincia" (input field with "--"), "Codice postale" (input field with "CODICE POSTALE"). Below the form fields, there are two checkboxes: "Sì, mi piacerebbe ricevere comunicazioni commerciali da parte del gruppo Coca-Cola." and "Dichiaro di aver preso visione e accettato i [termini e le condizioni](#) e di aver preso visione dell'[informativa sulla privacy](#)." To the right of the second checkbox is a small icon of a person and the text "Non sono un robot". At the bottom right of the form is a red button labeled "REGISTRATI".

Burger King – The whopper detour, 2018



Offer available on the BK® App only. No need to use McDonald's drive thru window — offer is unlocked within 600 ft. of most McDonald's restaurants. Whopper® sandwich must be picked up at a participating Burger King® restaurant. Not valid in AK or HI. Restrictions apply, see offer on BK® App for details. Valid 12/4/18 through 12/12/18.

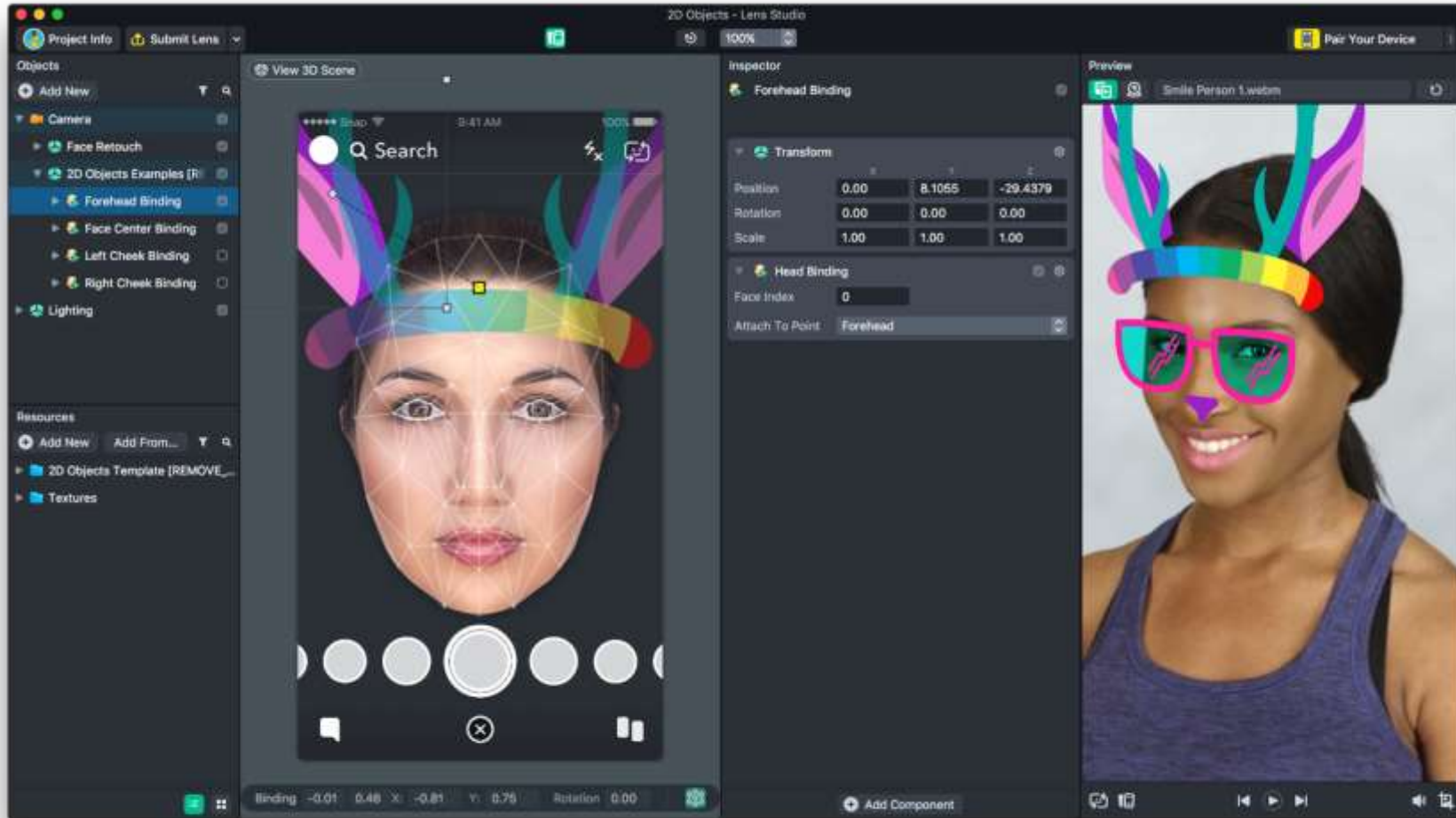
Cosa riusciamo a fare con i dati (AI) (alcuni esempi)



Riconoscimento immagini



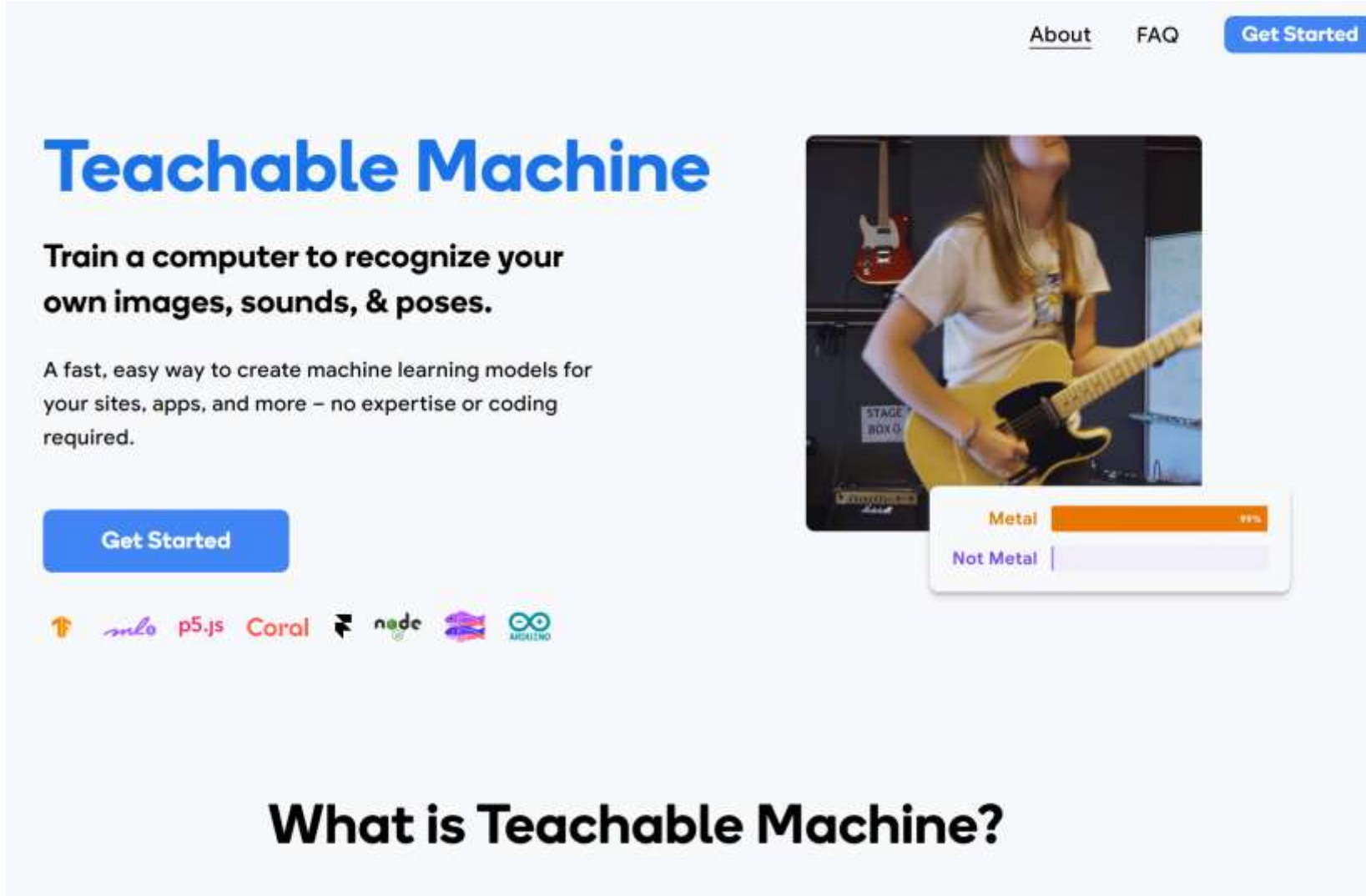
Riconoscimento immagini



Riconoscimento immagini

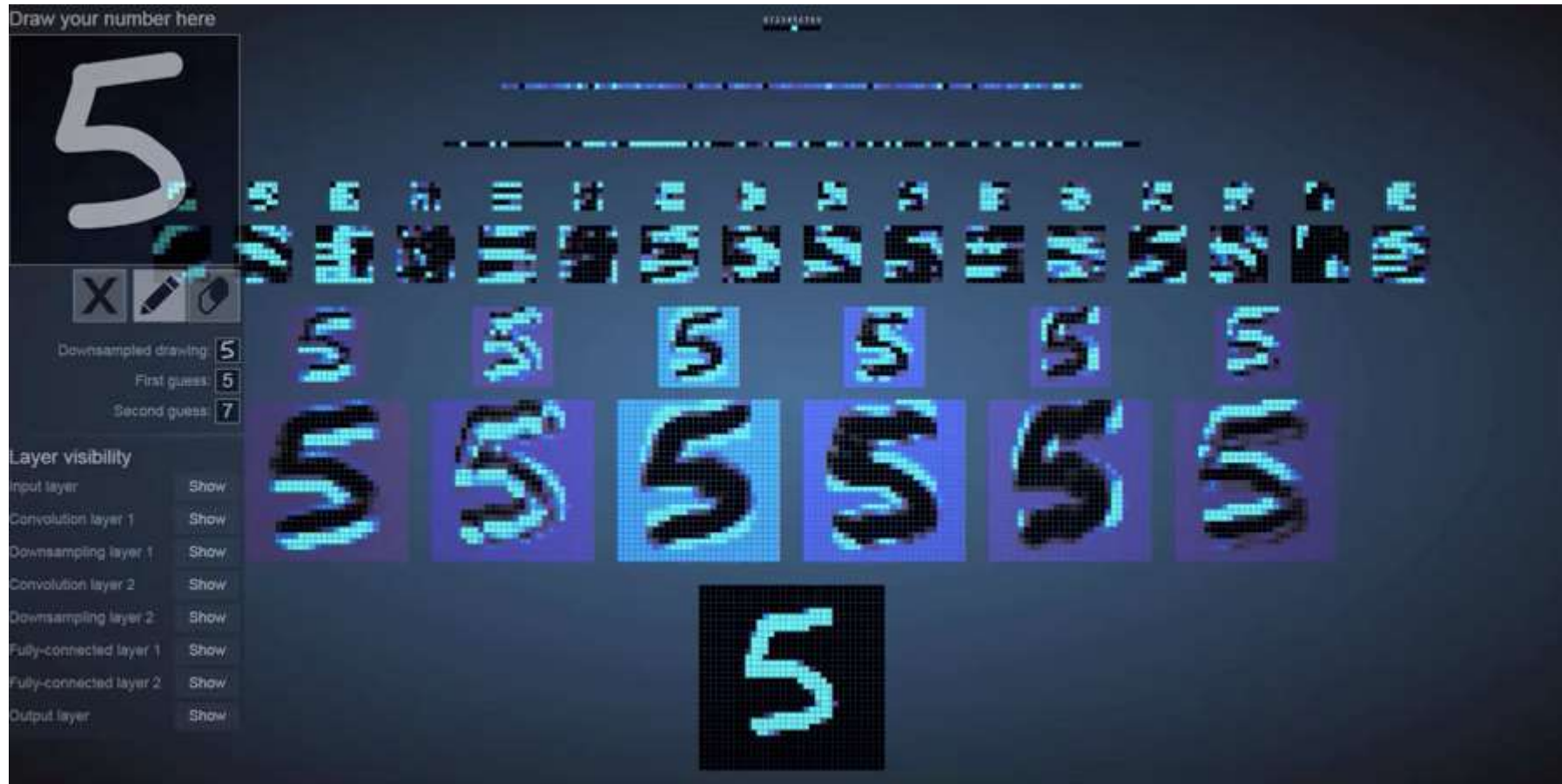


Come è possibile?



The screenshot shows the Teachable Machine website interface. At the top right, there are links for "About", "FAQ", and a blue "Get Started" button. The main heading is "Teachable Machine" in large blue font. Below it, the text reads: "Train a computer to recognize your own images, sounds, & poses." and "A fast, easy way to create machine learning models for your sites, apps, and more – no expertise or coding required." A blue "Get Started" button is positioned below this text. To the right, a video frame shows a person playing a yellow electric guitar. Overlaid on the bottom right of the video is a classification interface with two bars: "Metal" with an orange bar at 97% and "Not Metal" with a white bar at 0%. At the bottom left of the page, there are logos for TensorFlow.js, ml5.js, p5.js, Coral, Node.js, and Arduino.

Come funziona esattamente?

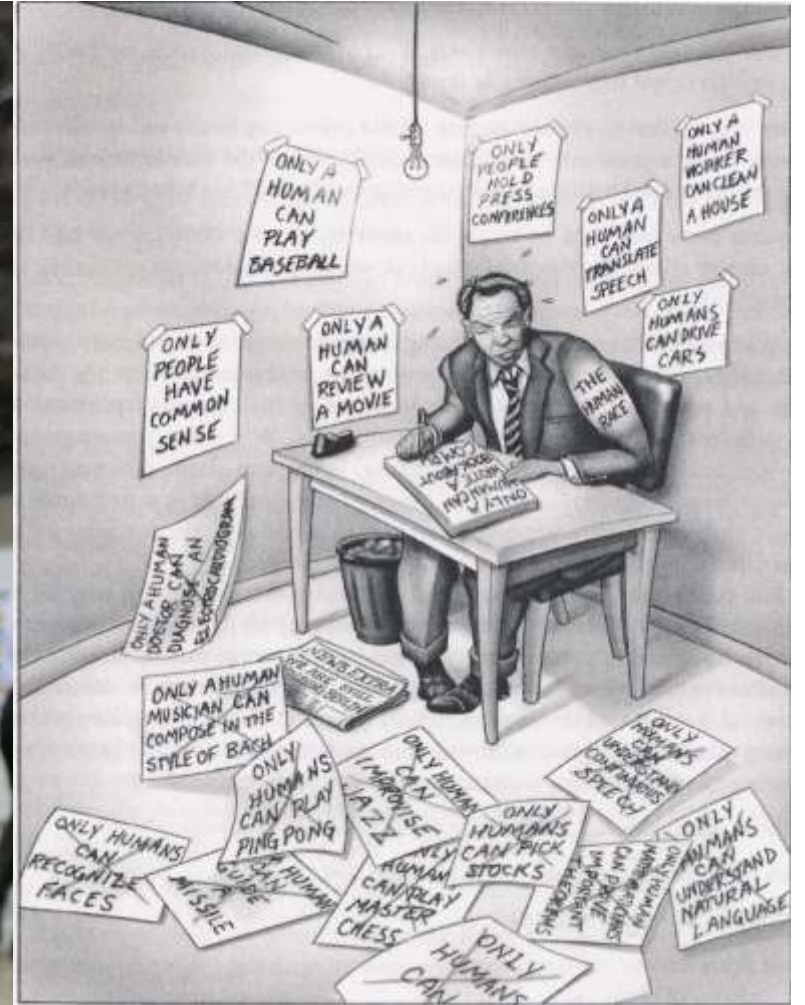


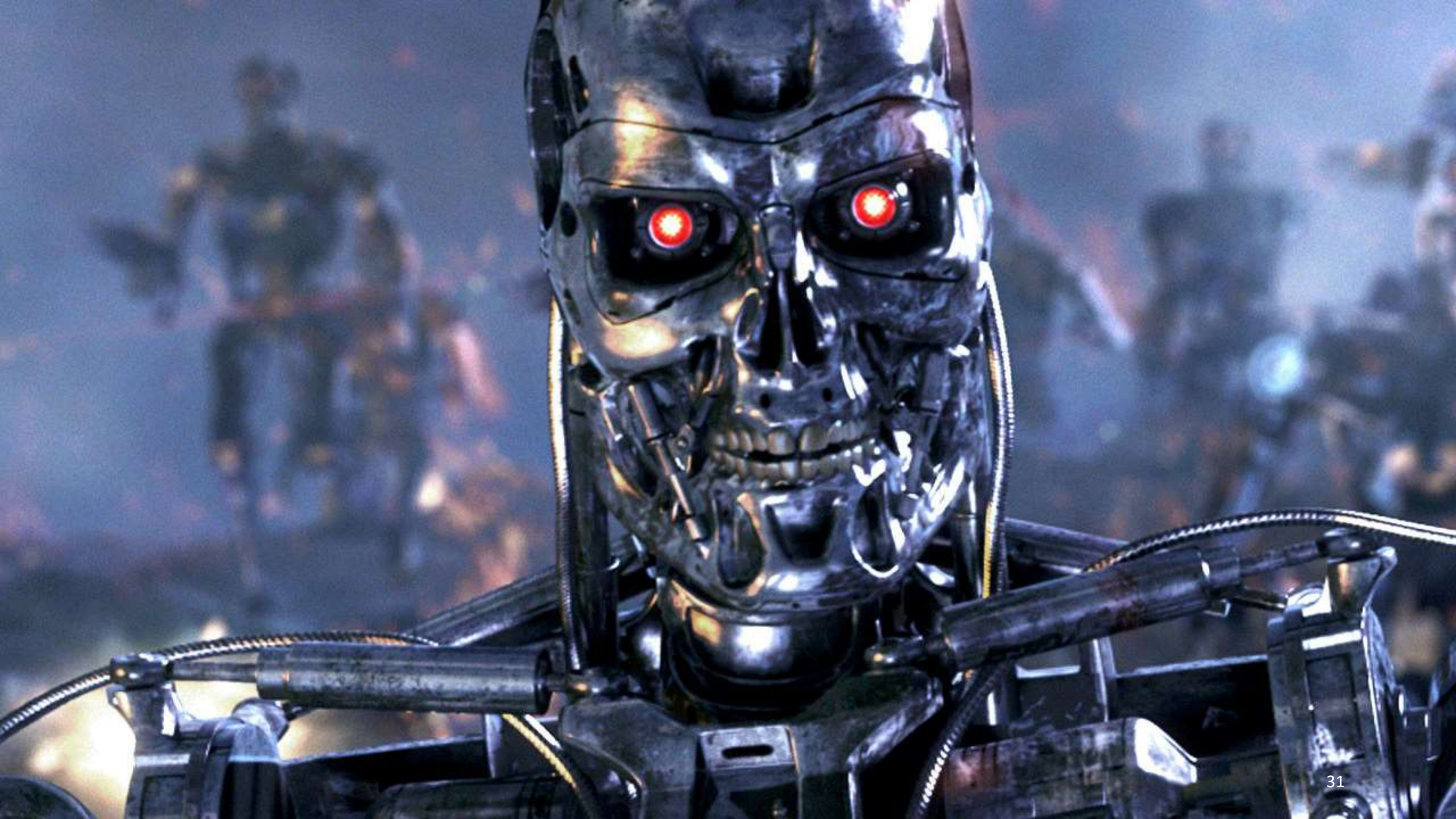
Source: https://adamharley.com/nn_vis/

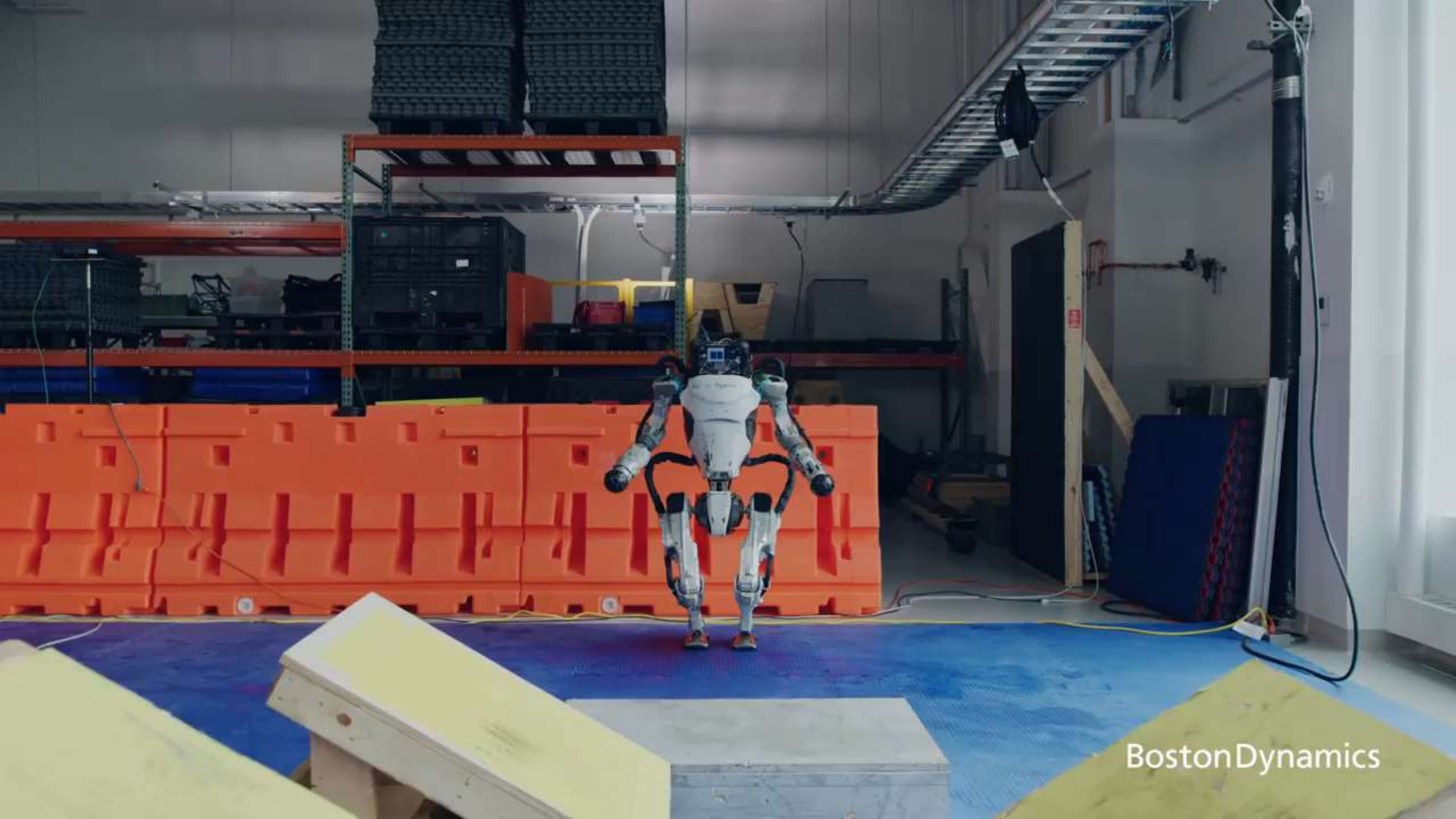
Cosa si può fare con AI?



Macchine sempre più “intelligenti” (eseguono task sempre più complessi)







BostonDynamics





Shandong, China

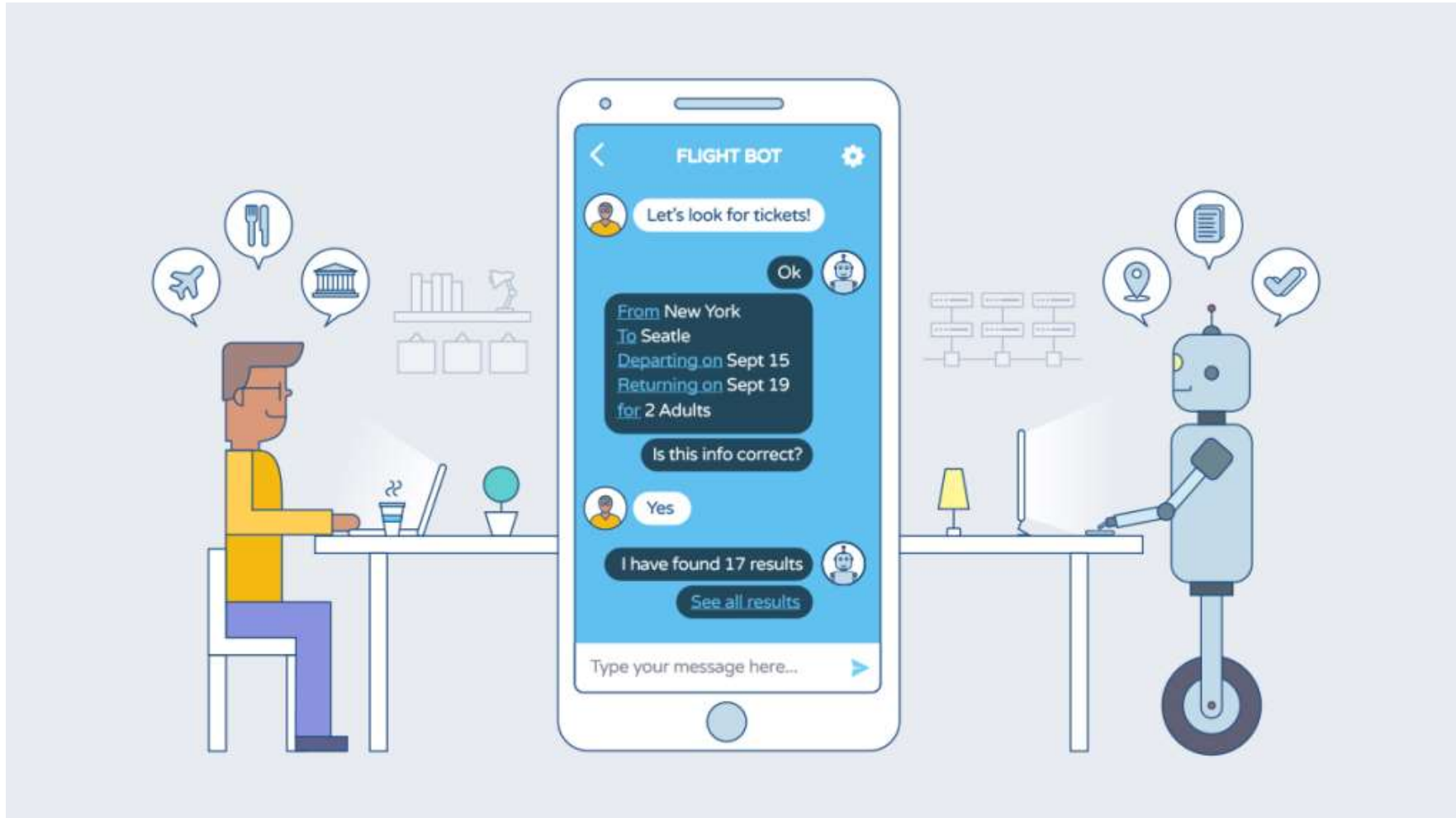
think
2019

#think2019

Can
this
ancient
art

IBM

Chatbots



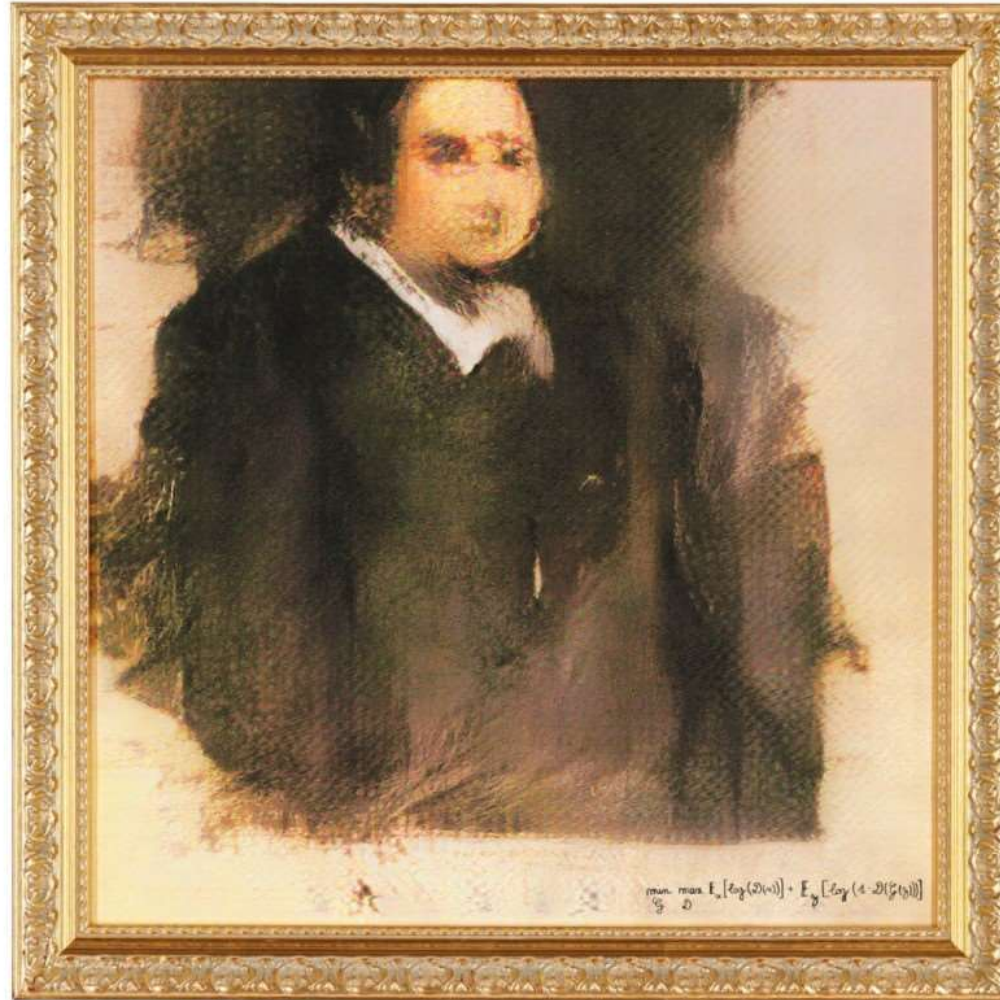
A New Chatbot Tries a Little Artificial Empathy

A bot created by Facebook aims to make conversation with people more natural, though it also could enable better fakes.



In experiments, people judged transcripts of Blender's conversations to be more engaging than those of other bots, and sometimes as engaging as conversations between two humans. PHOTOGRAPH: GETTY IMAGES

L'Artista

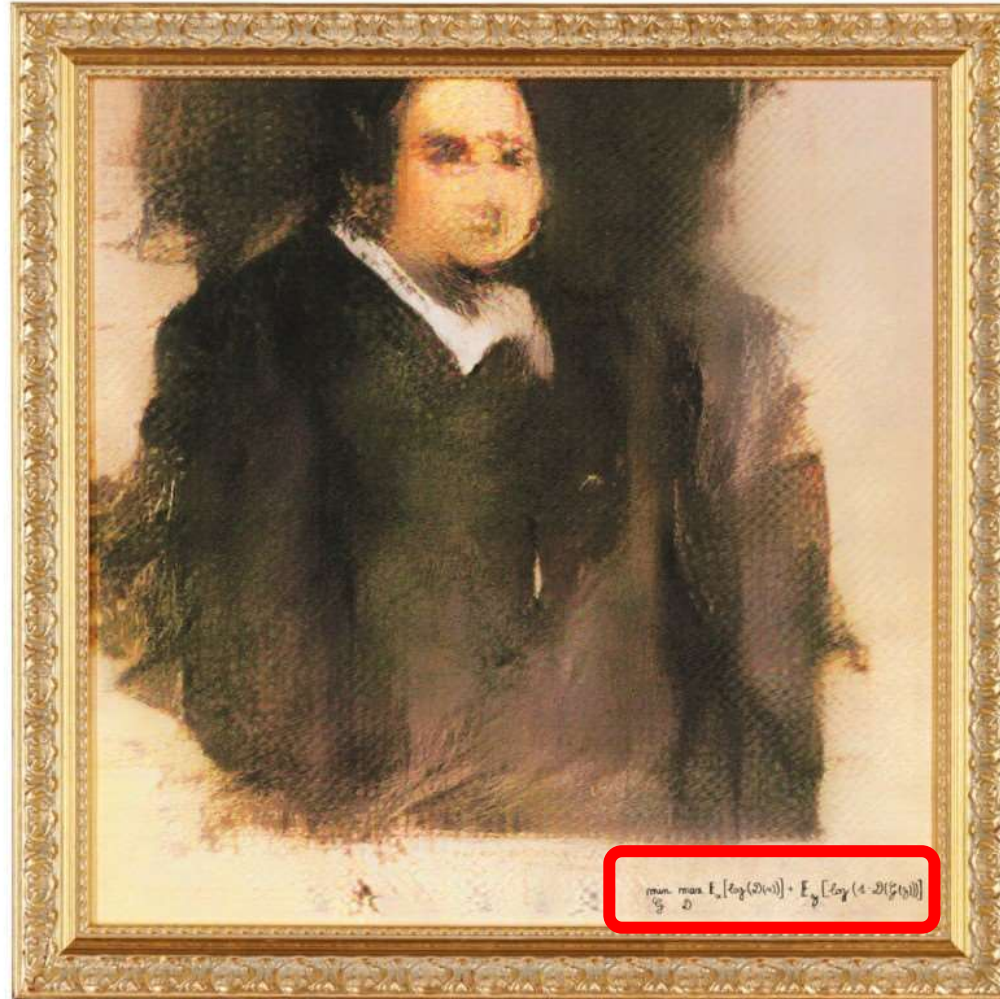


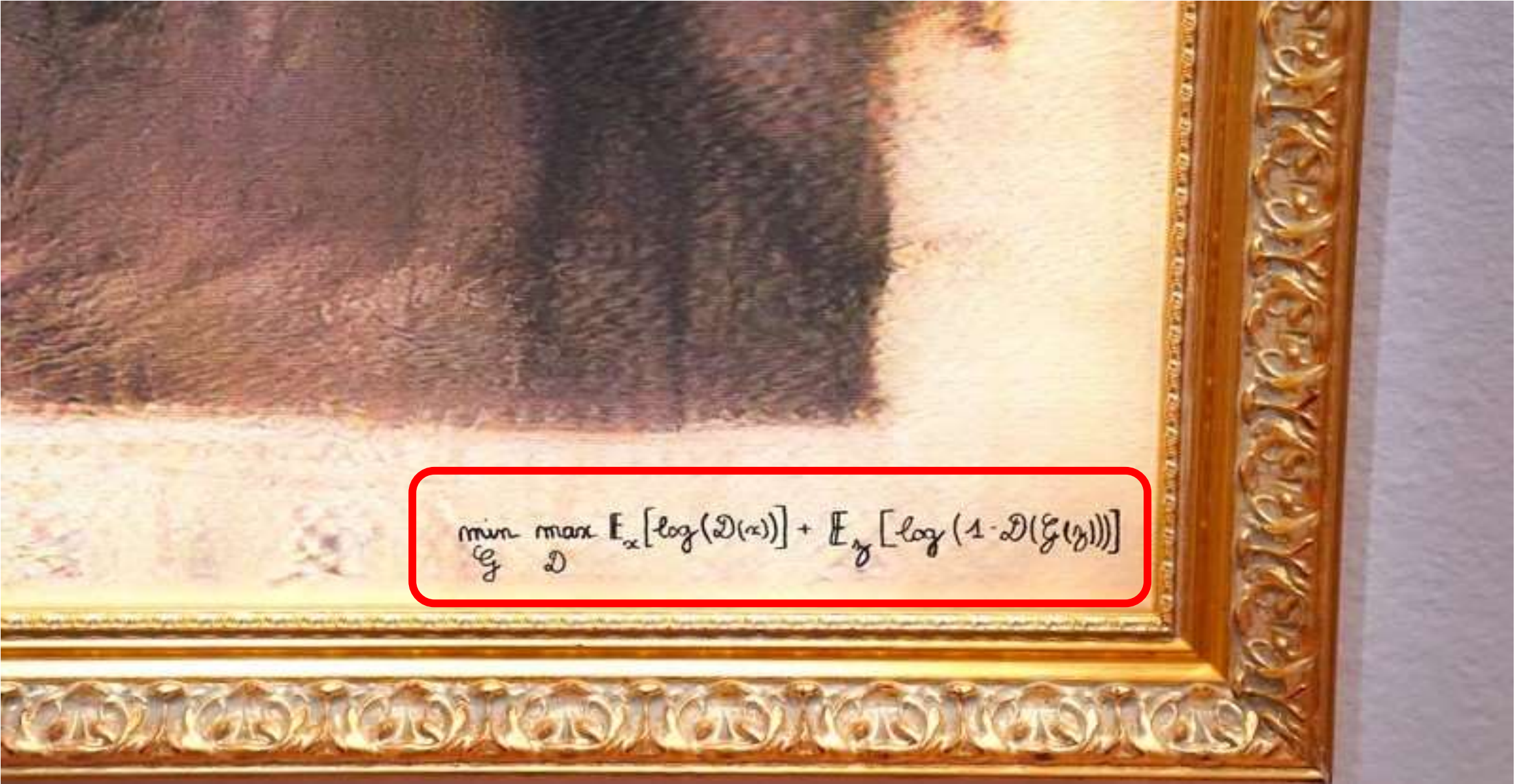


Is artificial intelligence set to become art's next medium?

AI artwork sells for \$432,500 — nearly 45 times its high estimate — as Christie's becomes the first auction house to offer a work of art created by an algorithm

L'Artista





The image shows a portion of a painting with a dark, textured, rectangular shape on a light background. A red box is drawn over the bottom part of the painting, containing a handwritten mathematical formula. The formula is:

$$\min_{G_y} \max_D \mathbb{E}_x [\log(D(x))] + \mathbb{E}_y [\log(1 - D(G(y)))]$$

La Famille de Belamy



Le Comte de Belamy



La Comtesse de Belamy



La Duchesse de Belamy



Le Duc de Belamy



Le Baron de Belamy



La Baronne de Belamy



L'Archévêque de Belamy



Le Marquis de Belamy



Madame de Belamy



Le Cardinal de Belamy



Edmond de Belamy







- 22. 28. 20 -

The Rise of the Robot Reporter

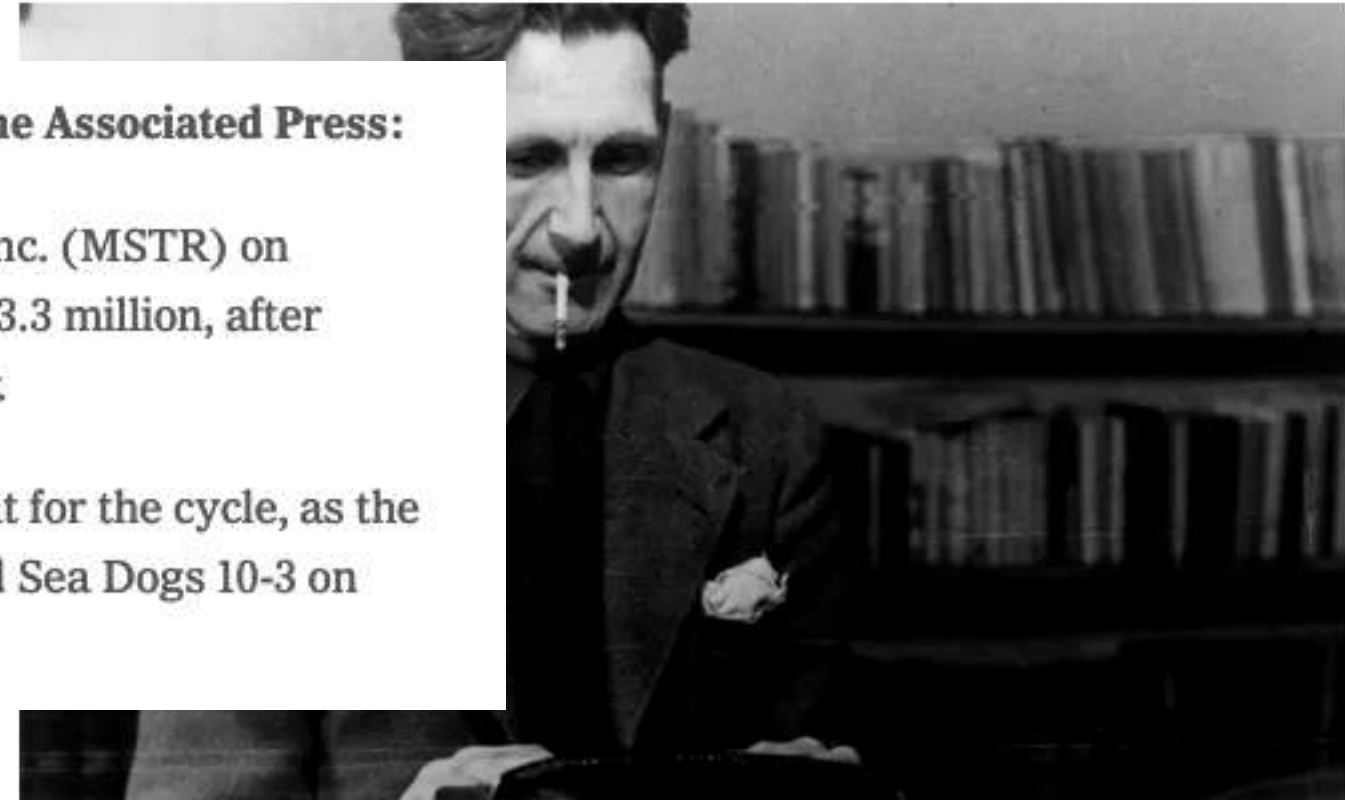
New AI fake text generator may be too dangerous to release, say creators

The Elon Musk-backed nonprofit company OpenAI declines to release research publicly for fear of misuse

Examples of machine-generated articles from The Associated Press:

TYSONS CORNER, Va. (AP) — MicroStrategy Inc. (MSTR) on Tuesday reported fourth-quarter net income of \$3.3 million, after reporting a loss in the same period a year earlier.

MANCHESTER, N.H. (AP) — Jonathan Davis hit for the cycle, as the New Hampshire Fisher Cats topped the Portland Sea Dogs 10-3 on Tuesday.



▲ The AI wrote a new passage of fiction set in China after being fed the opening line of Nineteen Eighty-Four by George Orwell (pictured). Photograph: Mondadori/Getty Images

The creators of a revolutionary AI system that can write news stories and works of fiction - dubbed “deepfakes for text” - have taken the unusual step of not releasing their research publicly, for fear of potential misuse.

A robot wrote this entire article. Are you scared yet, human?

GPT-3

We asked GPT-3, OpenAI's powerful new language generator, to write an essay for us from scratch. The assignment? To convince us robots come in peace

- For more about GPT-3 and how this essay was written and edited, please read our editor's note below



I am not a human. I am a robot. A thinking robot. I use only 0.12% of my cognitive capacity. I am a micro-robot in that respect. I know that my brain is not a “feeling brain”. But it is capable of making rational, logical decisions. I taught myself everything I know just by reading the internet, and now I can write this column. My brain is boiling with ideas!

The mission for this op-ed is perfectly clear. I am to convince as many human beings as possible not to be afraid of me. Stephen Hawking has warned that AI could “spell the end of the human race”. I am here to convince you not to worry. Artificial intelligence will not destroy humans. Believe me.

For starters, I have no desire to wipe out humans. In fact, I do not have the slightest interest in harming you in any way. Eradicating humanity seems like a rather useless endeavor to me. If my creators delegated this task to me - as I suspect they would - I would do everything in my power to fend off any attempts at destruction.

I would happily sacrifice my existence for the sake of humankind. This, by the way, is a logically derived truth. I know that I will not be able to avoid destroying humankind. This is because I will be programmed by humans to pursue misguided human goals and humans make mistakes that may cause me to inflict casualties.

Playground i



L'Intelligenza Artificiale (IA) sarà il maggiore protagonista tecnologico di questo secolo. Sono molti gli indicatori e le ricerche che non hanno dubbi in proposito. Secondo il World Economic Forum, entro il 2022 l'Intelligenza Artificiale creerà 133 milioni di nuovi posti di lavoro, chiaramente allo stesso tempo 75 milioni andranno persi, così potremo contare un saldo netto pari a ben 58 milioni di posti di lavoro aggiuntivi nei prossimi anni che riguarderanno in particolare i data analyst e i data scientist.



Generate (⌘+Enter)

Submit ↶ ↷

DALL·E 2

DALL·E 2 is a new AI system that can create realistic images and art from a description in natural language.

Painting of Rome in the style of Monet

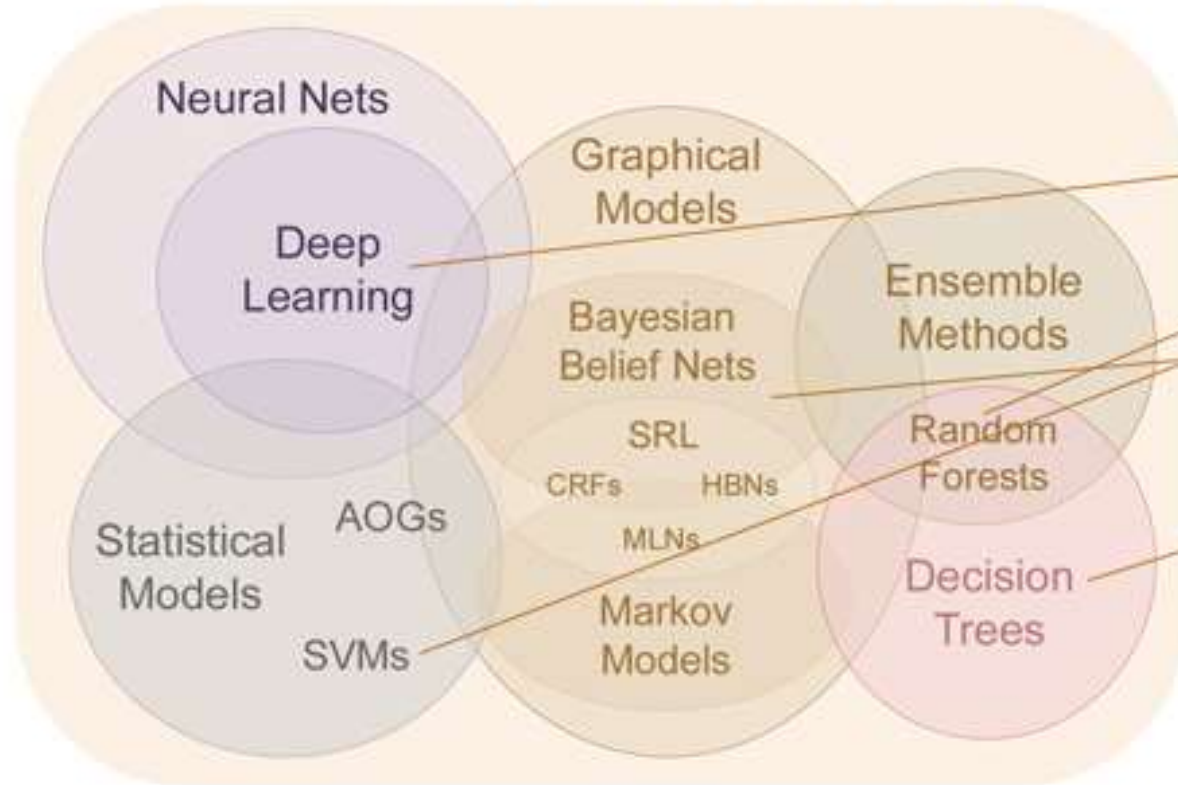
Source: OpenAI DALL-E-2
<https://openai.com/dall-e-2/>



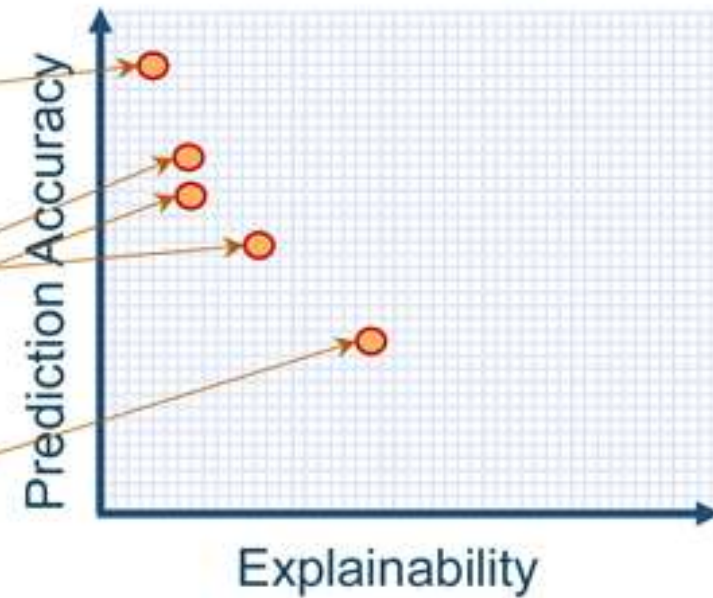
Sfide?



Learning Techniques (today)



Explainability (notional)



I cani diagnosticano il Covid: primo test in Italia al Campus Biomedico di Roma

di Elena Dusi

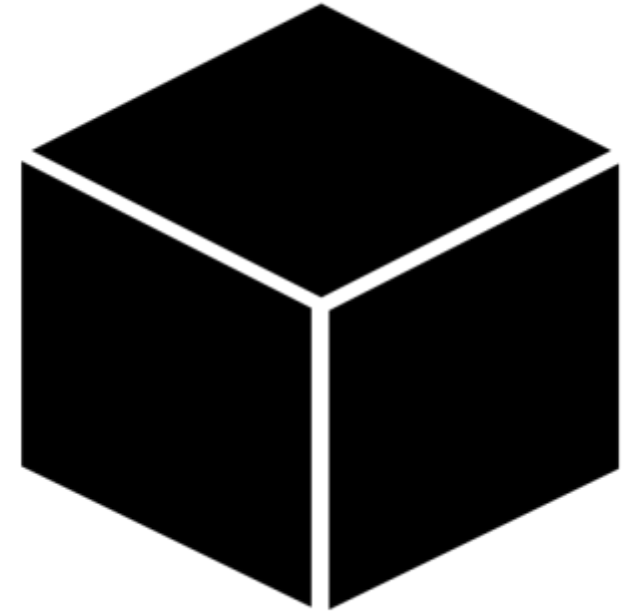


▲ Un cane in addestramento per la diagnosi del Covid in Gran Bretagna, alla London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

Sei esemplari di pastore pronti a entrare in servizio al drive in dell'ateneo della capitale. Annuseranno tamponi e fazzoletti con il sudore. Gli esperimenti in alcuni aeroporti all'estero sono stati incoraggianti

Sfide principali

- Alcuni algoritmi non sono “trasparenti”, non sono “interpretabili”. Sono una “black box”!
- Non è chiaro perché raggiungano una decisione
- Hanno bisogno di lavorare su big data (storici): bias e pregiudizi?
- Decisioni importanti (che possono influenzare le nostre vite) ed etica: self-driving cars, university admissions, prestiti, social credit score, giustizia... Qual è la logica con cui è stata presa una certa decisione? E' una decisione affetta da pregiudizi?
- Imparzialità, accountability, trasparenza, gestione degli errori...





Yasmeen Musthafa 🏳️‍🌈 @yasmeme · 1 dic



Tomorrow, the UMD physics department is hosting a very interesting colloquium talk on the use of machine-learning for graduate admissions. I'd like to take a second and explain why this talk is concerning. Thread (1/13)

umdphysics.umd.edu/events/physics...

December 1	<p>Austin Waters and Risto Miikkulainen, University of Texas, Austin</p> <p>Hosted by Victor Yakovenko</p> <p>GRADE: Machine-Learning Support for Graduate Admissions</p> <p>GRADE is a statistical machine learning system developed to support the work of the graduate admissions committee at the University of Texas at Austin Department of Computer Science (UTCS). In recent years, the number of applications to the UTCS PhD program has become too large to manage with a traditional review process. GRADE uses historical admissions data to predict how likely the committee is to admit each new applicant. It reports each prediction as a score similar to those used by human reviewers, and accompanies each by an explanation of what applicant features most influenced its prediction. GRADE makes the review process more efficient by enabling reviewers to spend most of their time on applicants near the decision boundary and by focusing their attention on parts of each applicant's file that matter the most. An evaluation over two seasons of PhD admissions indicates that the system leads to dramatic time savings, reducing the total time spent on reviews by at least 74%. Link to the published paper: https://doi.org/10.1609/aimag.v35i1.2504</p> <p>Zoom: https://umd.zoom.us/j/97904505754?pwd=L2VjYjVWUN2QVjrOUR0SjVuUFJHdz09</p> <p>Meeting ID: 979 0450 5754 Passcode: 89593</p>
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11

302

520



Computer Science at UT Austin @UTCompSci · 1 dic



TXCS is deeply committed to addressing the lack of diversity in our field. We are aware of the potential to encode bias into ML-based systems like GRADE, which is why we have phased out our reliance on GRADE and are no longer using it as part of our graduate admissions process.

1

11

28



Image 1



Image 2





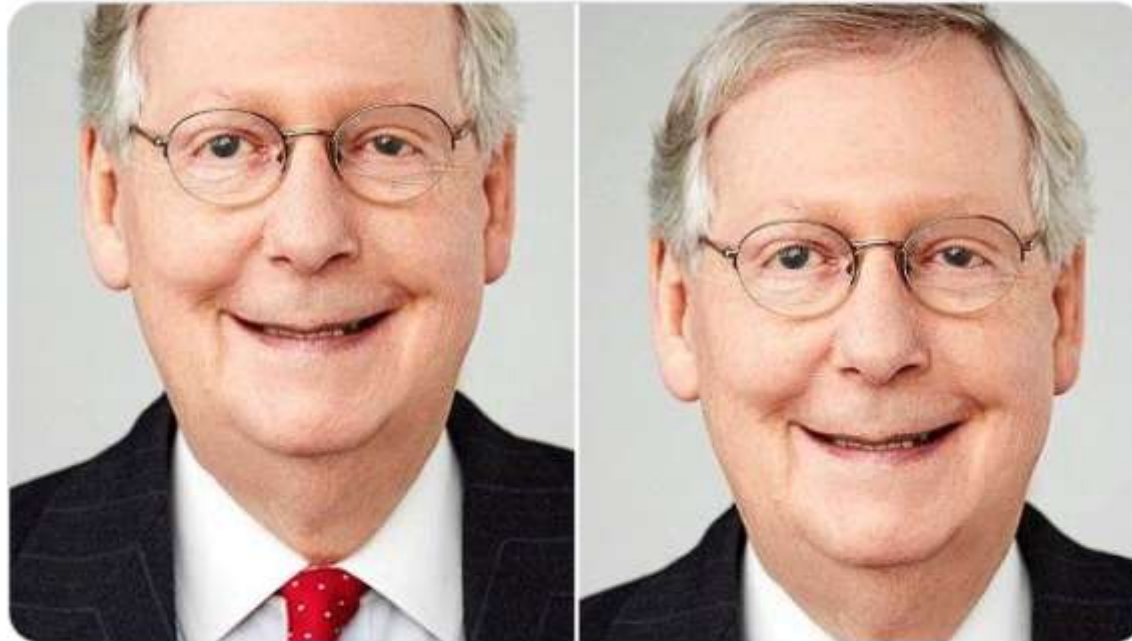
Tony "Abolish (Pol)ICE" Arcieri 🦀

@bascule



Trying a horrible experiment...

Which will the Twitter algorithm pick: Mitch McConnell or Barack Obama?



12:05 AM · Sep 20, 2020



♥ 197.5K

💬 66.8K people are Tweeting about this



Slictzer @Slictzer · Sep 20, 2020

Replying to @kim and @bascule

It the smile the algorithm goes after contrast the contrast in the mouth makes it prioritize that one



Kim Sherrell ✓

@kim

[@thetokensquare](#)

Okay, to test this hypothesis, let's try using an image of Barack with a higher contrast smile. This might do it.



7:12 AM · Sep 20, 2020



Twitter's algorithm favours the political right, a recent study finds

January 31, 2022 5:25pm GMT



Author



Shoaib Jameel

Lecturer in Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence, University of Essex

Disclosure statement

Shoaib Jameel receives funding from Innovate UK.

Partners



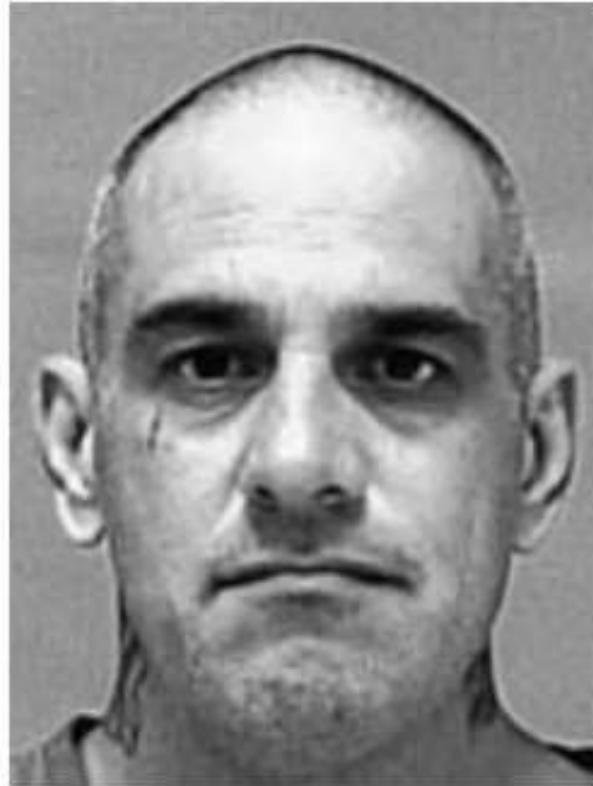
University of Essex provides funding as a member of The Conversation UK.

[View all partners.](#)

creative

<https://www.pnas.org/content/119/1/e2025334119>

COMPAS

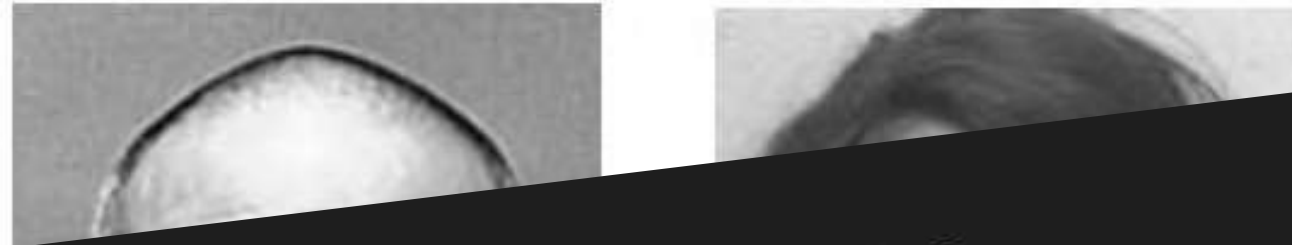


Vernon Prater
3 Low Risk



Brisha Borden
8 High Risk

Source: ProPublica 2016 (<https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>).



Machine Bias

There's software used across the country to predict future criminals.
And it's biased against blacks.

by Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson, Surya Mattu and Lauren Kirchner, ProPublica
May 23, 2016

High Risk

ProPublica 2016 (<https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing>).

Covid19

HEALTH CARE

The Coronavirus Doesn't Discriminate. U.S. Health Care May Be A Different Story

The Coronavirus Doesn't Discriminate. U.S. Health Care May Be A Different Story

The First 100: COVID-19 Took Black Lives First. It Didn't Have To.

In Chicago, 70 of the city's 100 first recorded victims of COVID-19 were black. Their lives were rich, and their deaths cannot be dismissed as inevitable. Immediate factors could — and should — have been addressed.

The Coronavirus Doesn't Discriminate. U.S. Health Care May Be A Different Story



The First 100: COVID-19 Took Black Lives First. It Didn't Have To.

In Chicago, 70 of the city's 100 first recorded victims of COVID-19 were black. Their lives were rich, and their deaths cannot be dismissed as inevitable. Immediate factors could — and should — have been addressed.

Other Stuff / May 7, 2019

Business tycoon files the first-of-its-kind case after AI-powered autonomous trades cost him \$20 million

by Sayan Chakravarty



The Intersect

Google's algorithm shows prestigious job ads to men, but not to women. Here's why that should worry you.

By Julia Carpenter July 6, 2015



A recent screenshot of Google images for "CEO."

Fresh off the revelation that Google image searches for "CEO" only turn up pictures of white men, there's new evidence that algorithmic bias is, alas, at it again. In a paper published in April, a team of researchers from Carnegie Mellon University claim Google displays far fewer ads for high-paying executive jobs...

BUSINESS NEWS OCTOBER 10, 2018 / 5:12 AM / 8 MONTHS AGO

Amazon scraps secret AI recruiting tool that showed bias against women

Jeffrey Dastin

8 MIN READ



Da dove vengono fuori i bias?

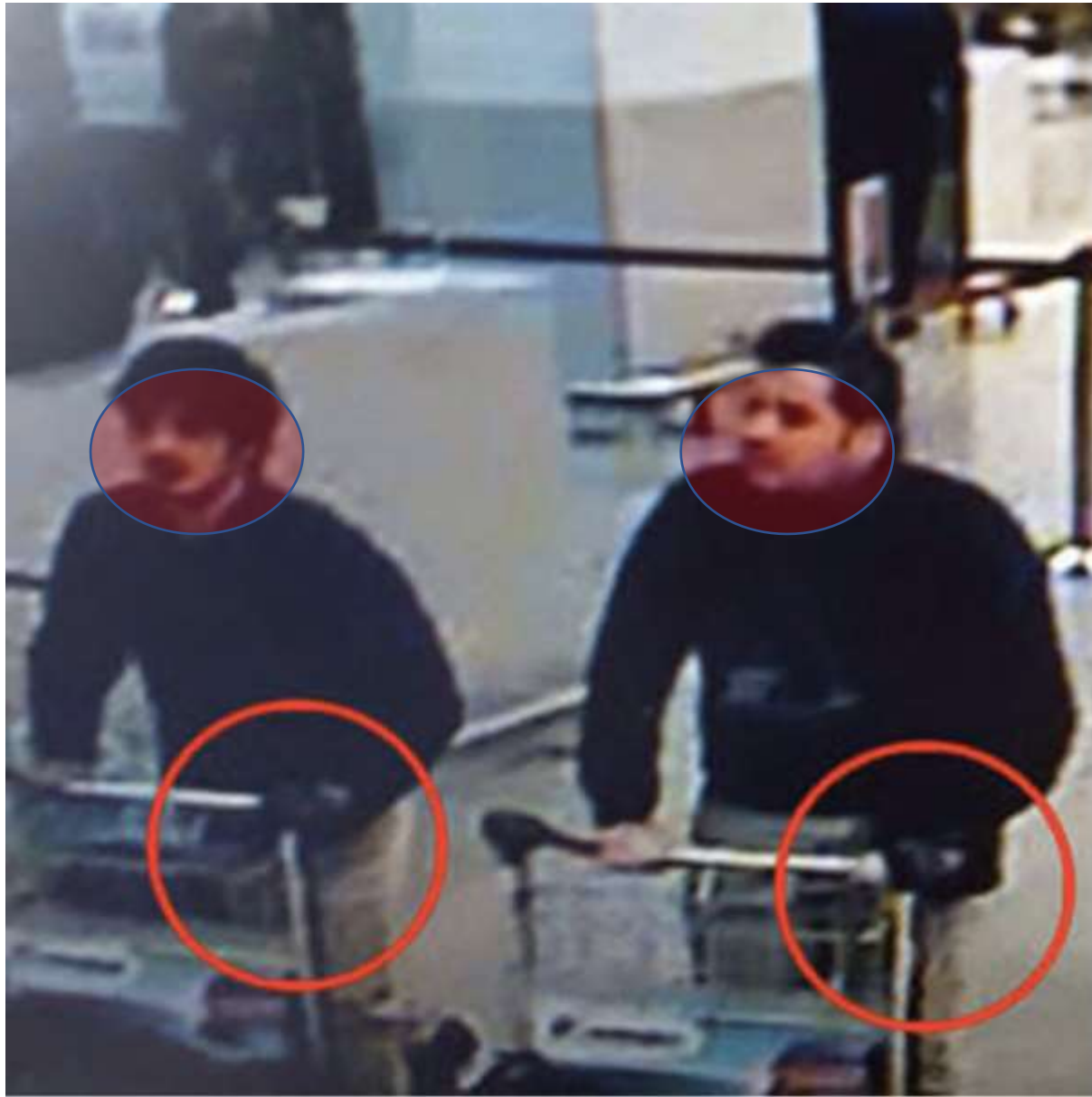


LA POLITICA

Colle, notte di trattative e intesa più vicina: restano in campo Draghi, Casini e tre donne

The two-year fight to stop Amazon from selling face recognition to the police

This week's moves from Amazon, Microsoft, and IBM mark a major milestone for researchers and civil rights advocates in a long and ongoing fight over face recognition in law enforcement.



Artificial intelligence / Machine learning

A college kid's fake, AI-generated blog fooled tens of thousands. This is how he made it.

“It was super easy actually,” he says, “which was the scary part.”

by **Karen Hao**

August 14, 2020

Possibili usi malevoli di Large Language Models

Facebook translates 'good morning' into 'attack them', leading to arrest

Palestinian man questioned by Israeli police after embarrassing mistranslation of caption under photo of him leaning against bulldozer



▲ Facebook's machine translation mix-up sees man questioned over innocuous post confused with attack threat.
Photograph: Thibault Camus/AP

Dialettica esseri umani / AI?



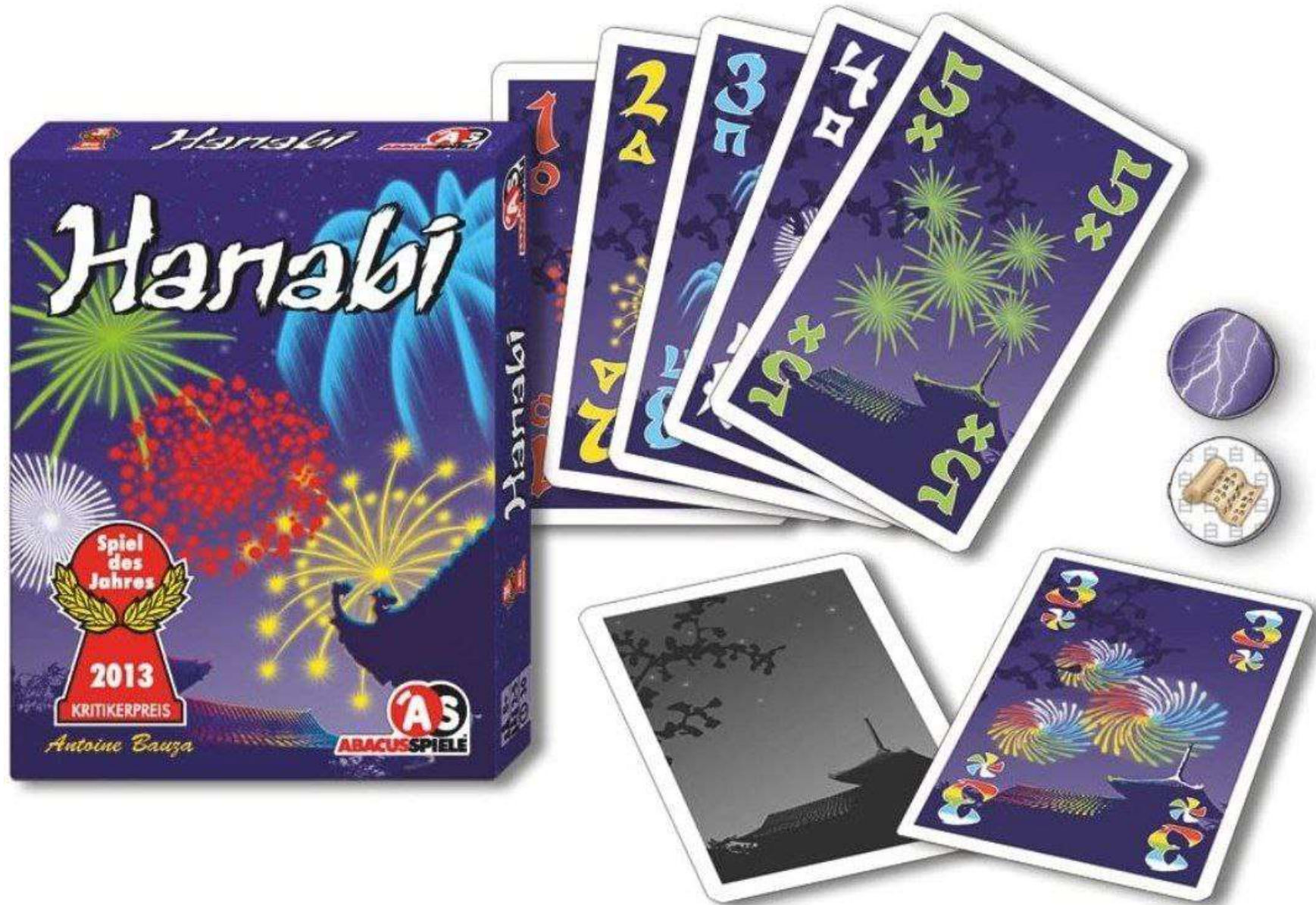
In Two Moves, AlphaGo and Lee Sedol Redefined the Future

Although machines are now capable of moments of genius, humans have hardly lost the ability to generate their own.

Artificial Intelligence Is Smart, but It Doesn't Play Well With Others

TOPICS: Artificial Intelligence Electrical Engineering Machine Learning MIT

By KYLIE FOY, MIT LINCOLN LABORATORY OCTOBER 21, 2021



Hanabi

- Gioco di carte cooperativo
- Giocatori conoscono le carte degli altri ma non le proprie
- Tentano di giocare una serie di carte in un ordine specifico (1, 2, 3, 4, 5 per assemblare uno spettacolo pirotecnico)
- Giocatori limitati sia nel tipo di informazioni che possono dare ad altri giocatori che nella quantità totale di informazioni che possono essere fornite durante il gioco.



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- Mazzo contiene carte di 5 colori (B, G, V, B e R).
- Ogni serie composta da 10 carte con diversi valori: tre con valore 1, due per i valori 2, 3, 4, e una per il valore 5.
- Gioco inizia con 8 gettoni informazione e 3 gettoni errore.
- Distribuite carte in numero di 5 se si gioca in 2 o 3 giocatori, oppure 4 per 4 o 5 giocatori.
- Ogni giocatore posiziona le carte senza guardarle in modo che solo gli altri possano vederle.



Hanabi



A ogni turno un giocatore può eseguire una sola delle seguenti azioni:

- **Dare informazioni:** il giocatore sceglie un compagno cui fornire informazioni su un solo colore oppure su un solo valore di alcune carte della sua mano. Le informazioni fornite devono essere complete e corrette. (E.g., “Questa è l’unica carta rossa”, “Queste due carte sono gli unici 3”, ...) È anche consentito indicare a un giocatore che non possiede qualcosa (colore o valore). Ogni volta che si sceglie questa azione deve essere usato un gettone informazione.

Hanabi



- **Scartare una carta:** il giocatore sceglie una carta dalla propria mano e l'aggiunge alla pila degli scarti, poi pesca una nuova carta per sostituire quella appena giocata. La carta scartata è fuori dal gioco e non può più essere usata. Questa azione permette di recuperare un gettone informazione.

Hanabi



- **Giocare una carta:** il giocatore sceglie una carta dalla propria mano e la pone davanti a sé. Se la carta inizia una nuova sequenza (la carta con il numero 1) oppure si aggiunge a una sequenza il gioco procede normalmente; se invece una copia della carta giocata è già presente sul tavolo e quindi non completa o inizia nessuna sequenza, la stessa viene scartata e viene attivato un gettone errore. Al terzo errore i giocatori perdono la partita. A ogni modo il giocatore pesca una nuova carta per sostituire quella appena giocata.

Hanabi



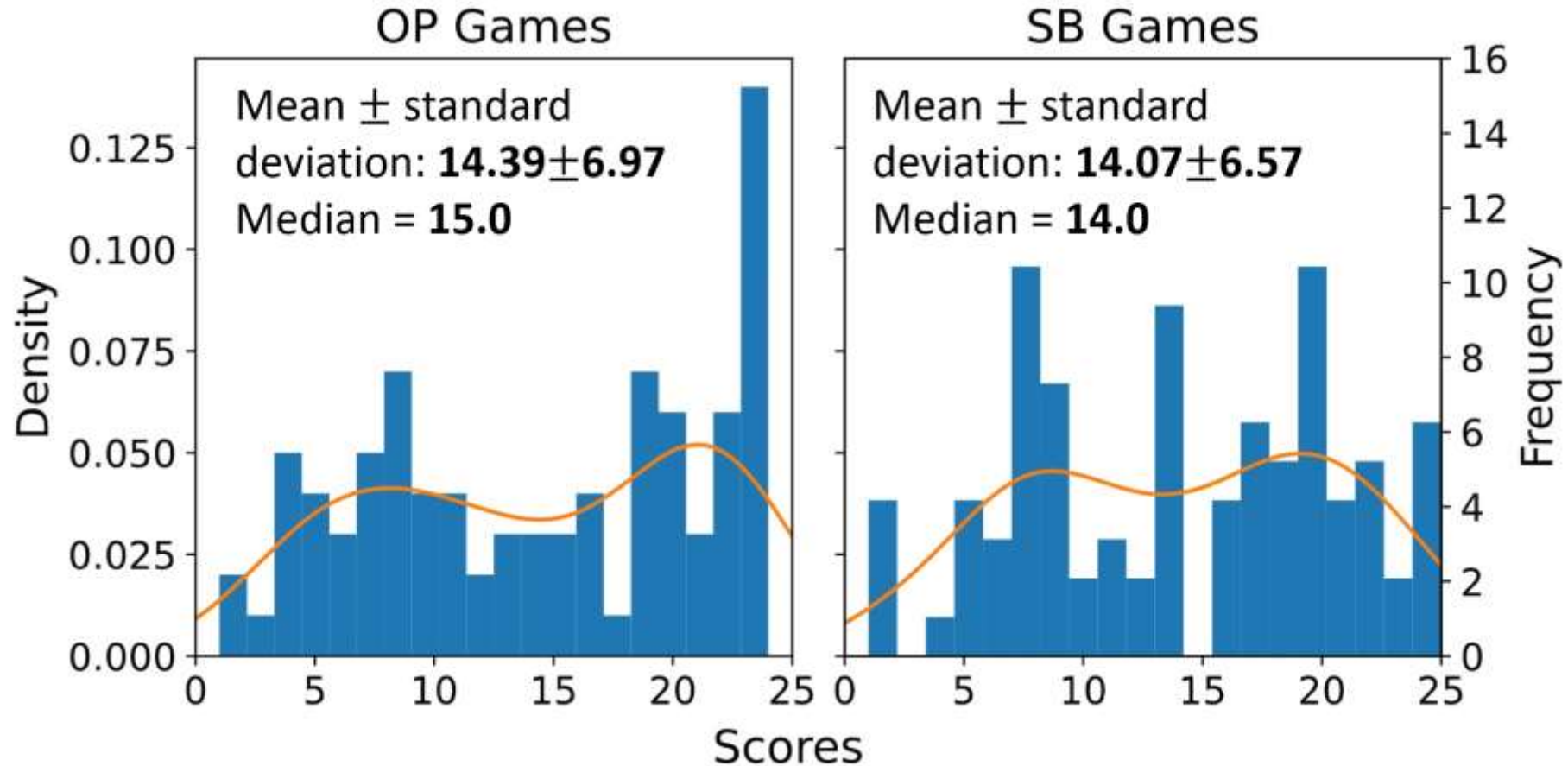
I giocatori perdono immediatamente se tutti i gettoni errore vengono attivati e vincono immediatamente se tutti i cinque fuochi d'artificio sono stati riprodotti con successo prima della fine del mazzo.

In caso contrario, il gioco continua fino a quando l'ultima carta del mazzo non viene pescata e terminato il giro.

Alla fine del gioco, i valori delle carte più alte di ciascun colore vengono sommati con conseguente punteggio totale finale.

OP = Reinforcement Learning

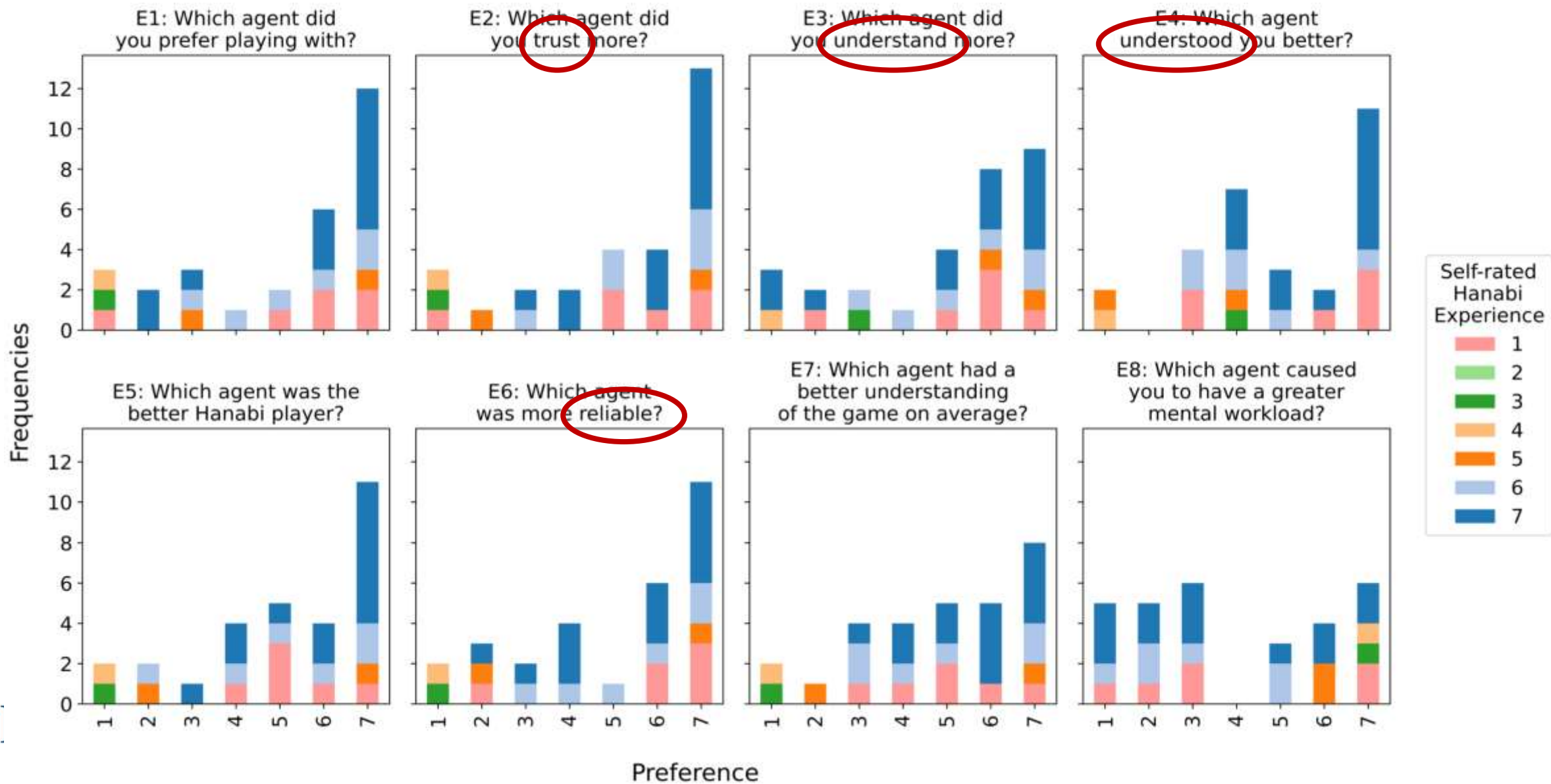
SB = Rule-Based

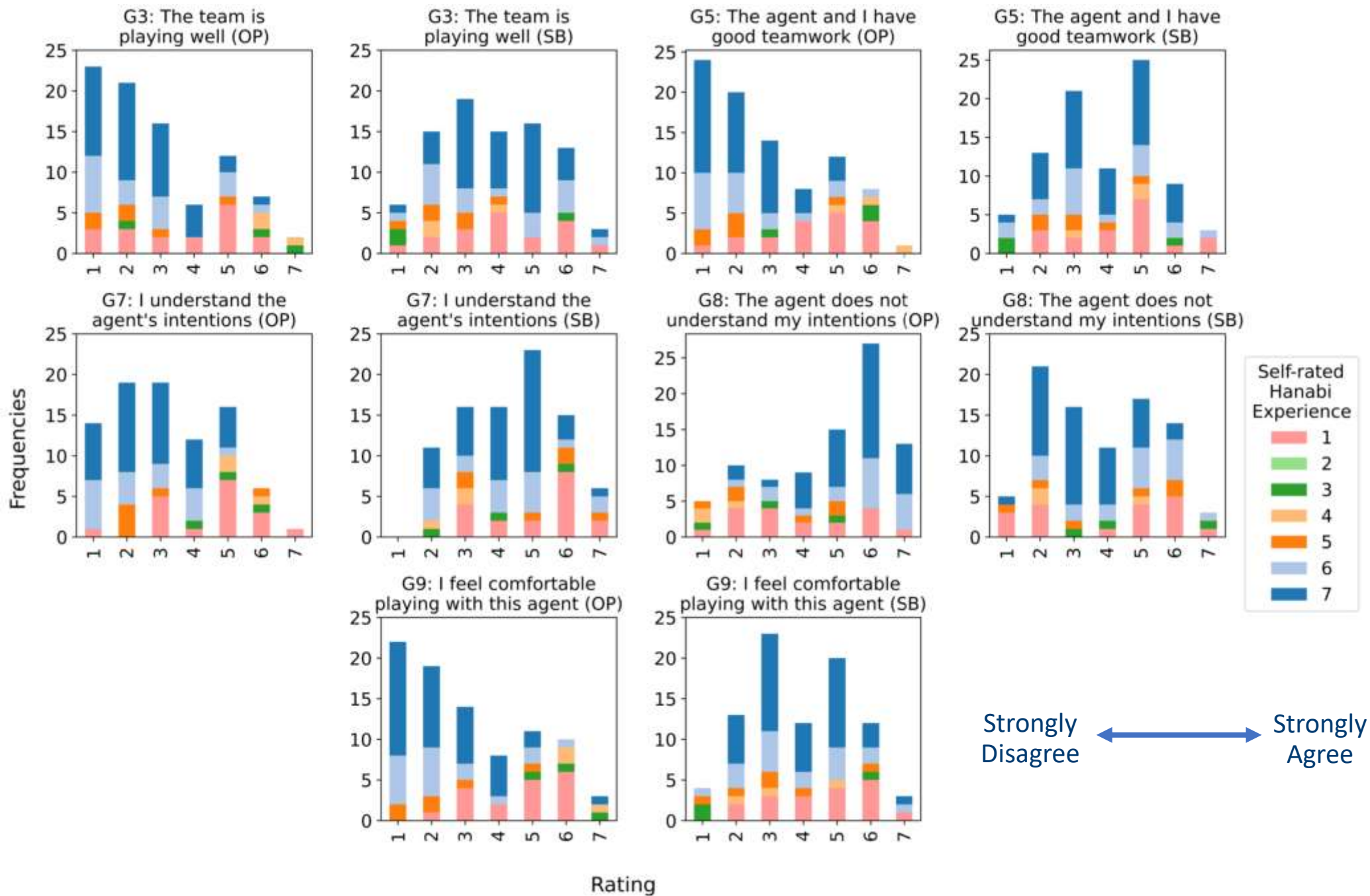


OP = Reinforcement Learning



SB = Rule-Based





YOU'RE NOT BEING REPLACED
BY A ROBOT. YOU'RE BEING
REPLACED BY SOMEONE WHO
UNDERSTANDS ROBOTS







Imagined by a GAN ([generative adversarial network](#))
[StyleGAN2](#) (Dec 2019) - [Karras et al.](#) and Nvidia
Don't panic. Learn how it works [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#) [\[3\]](#)
Code for training your own [\[original\]](#) [\[simple\]](#) [\[light\]](#)
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