

**CONCORSO PUBBLICO, PER ESAMI, PER IL RECLUTAMENTO A TEMPO PIENO E INDETERMINATO DI N. 719
UNITÀ DI PERSONALE DI CATEGORIA C
– DIVERSI PROFILI PROFESSIONALI – E DI N. 43 UNITÀ DI PERSONALE A TEMPO PIENO E DETERMINATO DI
CATEGORIA C IN ESECUZIONE DELLA DELIBERAZIONE DI GIUNTA COMUNALE N. 200 DEL 31/05/2022 AVENTE
AD OGGETTO “PIANO TRIENNALE DEI FABBISOGNI DI PERSONALE 2022/2024” E S.M.I. E DELLA DELIBERAZIONE
DEL SINDACO METROPOLITANO N. 94 DEL 31/05/2022 AVENTE AD OGGETTO “PIANO TRIENNALE DEL
FABBISOGNO DI PERSONALE 2022/2024” E S.M.I.”**

Profilo Istruttore Informatico

N.	Tracce prova orale comprensive di quelle volte all'accertamento della conoscenza della lingua inglese mediante lettura e comprensione di brani- Codice Concorso INF/C
1	Nell' ambito della normativa sulla prevenzione e sicurezza negli ambienti di lavoro, il candidato illustri quali sono gli obblighi dei lavoratori
2	Nell' ambito della normativa sulla prevenzione e sicurezza negli ambienti di lavoro, il candidato illustri quali sono le misure generali di tutela
3	Il candidato illustri i principali strumenti di programmazione dell'Ente locale
4	Il candidato illustri cosa si intende per obbligo di astensione
5	Il candidato indichi cosa si intende per principio di rotazione degli affidamenti
6	Il candidato illustri le modalità di scelta del contraente
7	Il candidato indichi cosa è il MEPA
8	Il candidato illustri cosa si intende per determina a contrarre
9	Il candidato illustri cosa si intende per soccorso istruttorio
10	Il candidato illustri le fasi dell'Entrata
11	Il candidato illustri le fasi della Spesa
12	Il candidato illustri cosa si intende per residui attivi e passivi
13	Nell' ambito della normativa sulla prevenzione e sicurezza negli ambienti di lavoro, il candidato illustri quali sono gli obblighi del datore di lavoro
14	il candidato illustri cosa è il Piano esecutivo di gestione

15	Il candidato indichi cosa si intende per falsa attestazione della presenza in servizio e quali le conseguenze
16	Il candidato illustri gli elementi dell'atto amministrativo
17	Il sindaco: funzioni e deleghe
18	Il trattamento dei dati personali e sensibili
19	Competenze del Consiglio Comunale
20	La giunta comunale : nomina e funzioni
21	Il conflitto di interessi da parte del responsabile del procedimento
22	Codice di comportamento del dipendente pubblico
23	Compiti del Responsabile per la prevenzione della corruzione e trasparenza
24	Accesso al pubblico impiego
25	La sezione Amministrazione Trasparente del sito istituzionale
26	I diversi tipi di accesso
27	PTPCT - Piano triennale per la prevenzione della Corruzione e per la Trasparenza
28	I diversi tipi di responsabilità del dipendente pubblico
29	La Corruzione
30	Il Peculato
31	Cos'è e come funziona il DHCP
32	Lo SPID per l'accesso ai servizi online delle PPAA
33	Illustrare le principali tipologie di attacchi informatici a cui può essere sottoposta una rete

34	Il cloud: cos'è e quali sono i principali vantaggi alla base della migrazione in atto nella pubblica amministrazione
35	Antivirus e antispam
36	I sistemi di "workflow documentale" e loro ruolo strategico per la transizione al digitale
37	Nomi di dominio e DNS
38	Come operano i sistemi di "web content filtering" per la sicurezza della rete e degli utenti
39	Il principio di funzionamento del firewall per la sicurezza perimetrale della rete
40	La firma digitale: caratteristiche tecniche e operative
41	Differenza tra cifratura a chiave simmetrica e asimmetrica
42	Illustrare il principio Digital First
43	I vincoli di integrità in un DBMS relazionale
44	Illustrare le principali componenti della sicurezza informatica, c.d. 3P, ovvero Processi, Persone e Prodotti
45	Il sistema PagoPA
46	<p>He was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California. When he was a boy, he had a special hobby: he liked to take apart televisions and put them back together again. He was a very good student in school and even skipped a grade. After he finished grade four, he went into grade six, and in 1972, when he was seventeen, he graduated from high school. He then began his studies in Reed College, in Portland, Oregon, but dropped out after six months.</p>
47	<p>Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked.</p> <p>Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.</p>
48	<p>Ironically, Sheila's grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 in the UK are leaving the site - only 2.2 million users are under 17 – but they're not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. 'It's my alarm clock so I have to,' she says. 'I look at it before I go to sleep and as soon as I wake up.'</p> <p>Unlike her grandmother's generation, Chloe's age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are missing out on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other hand, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn't heard from in forty years. 'We use Facebook to arrange to meet all over the country,' she says. 'It's changed my social life completely.'</p>

49	So, can we do anything to protect our data? Or should we just accept that in fact nothing is 'free' and sharing our data is the price we have to pay for using many online services? As people are increasingly aware of and worried about data protection, governments and organisations are taking a more active role in protecting privacy. For example, the European Union passed the General Data Protection Law, which regulates how personal information is collected online. However, there is still much work to be done.
50	British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like other humans can.
51	Who uses our data and why? In the past, it was easy for people to keep track of their personal information: their possessions, people's information existed mostly in physical form: on paper, kept in a folder, locked in a cupboard or an office. Today, our personal information can be collected and stored online, and it's accessible to more people than ever before. Many of us share our physical location, our travel plans, our political opinions, our shopping interests and our family photos online – as key services like ordering a takeaway meal, booking a plane or buying new clothes – now take place online and require us to give our data.
52	Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media addiction as their parents were the early adopters of the smartphone. Peter, 38 and father of two teenagers, reports that he used to be on his phone or laptop constantly. 'I was always connected and I felt like I was always working,' he says. 'How could I tell my kids to get off their phones if I was always in front of a screen myself?' So, in the evenings and at weekends, he takes his SIM card out of his smartphone and puts it into an old-style mobile phone that can only make calls and send text messages. 'I'm not completely cut off from the world in case of emergencies, but the important thing is I'm setting a better example to my kids and spending more quality time with them.'
53	After Steve Jobs returned to the United States, he found a job as a video game designer at a company called Atari, and two years after that, in 1976, when he was only twenty-one years old, he created his own company - Apple Computer - with his friend, Steve Wozniak. Steve Jobs later got married in 1991 and had four children. Unfortunately, doctors discovered that he had cancer in 2003 and in 2011 he died at the age of only 56.
54	Imagine that you want to learn a new language. You search "Is German a difficult language?" on your phone. You click on a link and read an article with advice for learning German. There's a search function to find German courses, so you enter your city name. It asks you to activate location services to find courses near you. You click 'accept'. You then message a German friend to ask for her advice. When you look her up on social media, an advertisement for a book and an app called German for Beginners instantly pops up. Later the same day, while you're sending an email, you see an advert offering you a discount at a local language school. How did they know? The simple answer is online data. At all stages of your search, your devices, websites and applications were collecting data on your preferences and tracking your behaviour online. 'They' have been following you.
55	Today's grandparents are joining their grandchildren on social media, but the different generations' online habits couldn't be more different. In the UK the over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing numbers, meaning that they will soon be the site's second biggest user group, with 3.5 million users aged 55-64 and 2.9 million over-65s. Sheila, aged 59, says, 'I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It's a much better way to see what they're doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post. That's how we did it when I was a child, but I think I'm lucky I get to see so much more of their lives than my grandparents did.'
56	Robot teachers If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?