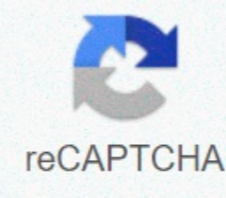




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## Fake tweet generator 2020

If you've moved paper clips with a magnet or killed time by arranging metal shavings on a beard on a Woolly Willy toy, then you've wrapped yourself in the basics behind even the most complicated electric generators. The magnetic field responsible for aligning all these small pieces of metal into a proper mohawk haircut is due to the movement of electrons. Move a magnet toward a paper clip and force the electrons in the clip to move. Similarly, if you allow electrons to move through a metal wire, a magnetic field will form around the wire. Thanks to Woolly Willy, we can see that there is a definite link between the phenomena of electricity and magnetism. A generator is simply a device that moves a magnet near a wire to create a constant stream of electrons. The action that forces this movement varies widely, from cranks and steam engines to nuclear fission, but the principle remains the same. A simple way to think about a generator is to imagine it acting like a pump pushing water through a pipe. Only instead of pushing water, a generator uses a magnet to push electrons along. This is a slight simplification, but paints a useful picture of the properties at work in a generator. A water pump moves a certain number of water molecules and applies a certain amount of pressure to them. Similarly, the magnet in a generator pushes a certain number of electrons along and applies a certain amount of pressure to the electrons. In an electrical circuit, the number of moving electrons is called amperage or current, and is measured in amperes. The pressure pushing the electrons together is called voltage and is measured in volts. For example, a generator rotating at 1,000 revolutions per minute can produce 1 amp, at 6 volts. The 1 amp is the number of electrons moving (1 amp physically means that 6.24 x 10<sup>18</sup> electrons move through a wire every second), and the voltage is the amount of pressure behind those electrons. Generators form the heart of a modern power plant. In the next section, let's take a look at how one of these stations works. **SEE MORE PHOTOS** Photo: Michael Childers **MARK NICHOLS** Take this: All the altruism of global warming aside, the thought of ecological design still conjures the pastiche of bamboo and riverstone from countless spa treatment rooms around the world. But Nichols, who studied interior design at UCLA, is the practitioner of a different kind of earth-friendly style: glamorous, modern, sophisticated. There's a kind of crispy image, Birkenstock-y, that comes with the idea of a green interior, explains the Palm Springs-based designer, who overcomes that notion in the dining room shown here. Created in a model for Contempo Homes, a developer in the deserted city, he elegantly blends a work by artist Gabriel Rivera and dining table chairs of the Environment Collection with Terrazzo floors and an Artemide chandelier equipped with a dimmable fluorescent lamp. If you do your homework, you can find finishes and accessories with a high level of refinement. Nichols says —like the fabric of dining chairs, which looks like a rich suede but is recycled polyester. Nichols designs with rigorous reflection. Everything should have a purpose, he says, typifying his two-year-old company's sensible approach, which puts environmentally conscious practicality at the forefront and promises to help pave the way for a new kind of eco-friendly décor —with Birkenstock in sight. —Mario López-Cordero Photo: Scott Van Dyke courtesy of Contempo Homes Photo: David Walter Gilbert **REDTOP ARCHITECTS** Redheads, they say, are vivacious. Well, so is the architecture produced by Redtop, a young New York company whose directors — (from left) Amy Shakespeare, 36; Virginia Kindred, 41; and Lauren Rubin, 37 — all have auburn hair. The three met while working at New York's Mitchell/Giurgola Architects and teamed up in 2003 to follow their shared philosophy that architectural design has the power to make people happy, and on a budget, too. We believe that light, color and texture can make a simple office a really wonderful place to be, Rubin says. In a recent Manhattan home project for a family of six, they restored the reference front and reinvented the rest. The main movement: a two-story rear extension, with a glass wall and mondrian steel, seen from a new rear deck equipped with a luxurious gas grille from Wolf. The architects also designed the overscale luminaires that dramatically illuminate the internal living space. As the Redtop is committed to the green building, the house has a geothermal well, which uses the Earth's own temperature to generate heat and coolness through radiant floors. The group shamelessly uses the word fun as one of the highest goals of architecture. The roof of the house, in the space no longer occupied by bulky cooling equipment, now works on a basketball court. —Cara Greenberg Photo: Francis Dzikowski Photo: Arlene Byster, Byster Studio **MATT LORENZ** The 32-year-old Chicago-based player, who won Bravo's Top Design, believes any designer can set up a beautiful setting. But we have a responsibility not only to make a beautiful room, but to help our customers' lives work better, Lorenz says. Instead of exaggerating just because that's what you expect, we should think about changing moods—choosing colors and objects that relieve them when they get home at the end of the day. This sun room, for example, was created for a working mother with a busy photographic career. Accessed through a kitchen arch (the floor of unifies the two), has a wall of windows on the right. It was to serve both as an extension of the outdoors and as a relaxation room, a more meditative space, explains The common approach would involve two sofas (or a sofa and two chairs) facing each other on a coffee table. Lorenz reversed this convention by deploying a luxurious double-width day by Michael Berman and two stone-covered final tables instead. A hand-carved, hand-carved Italian-style table adds an unexpected classic surprise note against curtains hung by Henry Calvin's linen grommet. That's it, that's it. No plasma TV, no game table, no waste, no clutter. People overwork a room, says the disciplined Lorenz, clearly not passionate about the idea. —Jorge S. Arango Photo: Arlene Byster, Byster Studio Photo: Danny Piassick **JULIO QUIÑONES** I'm an old man with a young body, jokes the designer from Dallas, recognizing that his preference for timeless rather than fashion bereshes his 29 years. I think I've been in the design world for decades, he says. As a child, I pulled my red wagon through the neighborhood and brought my treasures home to redecorate my room. Graduating from the red wagon to a pickup truck and a construction job, Quiñones learned the nuts and bolts of home improvement and then went on to study design at El Centro College in Dallas. His resulting style is equal parts wise advice and new approach. For a maiden divorcée in a Dallas skyscraper, this meant putting the room in comforting colors and comforting textures. I wanted it to be a sexy retreat for her, she explains. Quiñones designed the side chair of the barrel and the bed himself. The multipurpose chaise is a vintage piece he found in 1stDibs.com. The bed is the focal point of the room, designed with a mirror behind to act as a window reflecting light. I suggested adding a chaise to the foot, where most people would put up a bench, Quiñones says. The chaise is positioned towards the view, ideal for sitting and reading the Sunday newspaper. —Diane Carroll Photo: Danny Piassick This content is created and maintained by third parties, and imported to this page to help users provide their email addresses. You may be able to find more information about this and similar content in piano.io Throughout human history, automation has supplanted humans in one industry after another. In the past, they were sawmills and food processing, and now it seems that trucks and boxes could be next. However, there may be another drop in employment in the future. Your neighborhood friendly fake news writer may be unemployed if systems like GPT2 become commonplace. For now, researchers who have developed this AI consider it very dangerous to release. The non-profit organization OpenAI (supported by Elon Musk) developed GPT2, allowing it to read more than 8 million articles online. It uses a new type of neural network called transformer. Google researchers developed Transformers in 2017 that is better at understanding language. He imagined Transformer running running as the translation of the language, but the openai team found that it was also adept at generating readable text. You can give gpt2 a block of text, and it will generate more of it in the same style. It does this by focusing on one word at a time and then decides what the next word should be. Unlike mediocre text prediction on your phone, GPT2 creates coherent phrases that seem to understand the point. Honestly, I read human-written news that wasn't so well written. So why is this article being written by a living, soft human instead of a hyperefficient AI? GPT2 may be able to understand the language, but cannot analyze and explain the facts. Everything you write is a lie, making it the best fake news generator in the world. In fact, it's amazing how GPT2 also backs up its lies. It composes quotes, quotes and statistics to support any text stub you give. Here's an example with the text generated by AI in italics: In a shocking discovery, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote valley, once unexplored, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that unicorns spoke perfect English. The scientist named the population, after its characteristic horn, the Unicorn of Ovid. These four-horned white unicorns were formerly unknown by science. Now, after nearly two centuries, the mystery of what triggered this strange phenomenon has finally been solved. Dr. Jorge Pérez, an evolutionary biologist at the University of La Paz, and several companions, were exploring the Andes Mountains when they found a small valley with no other animals or humans. Pérez noticed that the valley had what appeared to be a natural source, surrounded by two peaks of rock and silver snow. Pérez and the others then ventured further into the valley. When we reached the top of a peak, the water looked blue, with some crystals on top, Pérez said. Pérez and his friends were surprised to see the herd of unicorns. These creatures could be seen from the air without having to move too far to see them — they were so close they could touch their horns. While examining these bizarre creatures, scientists discovered that the creatures also spoke fairly regular English. Pérez said: We can see, for example, that they have a common 'language', something like a dialect or dialectic. Dr. Pérez believes that unicorns may have originated in Argentina, where it was believed that the animals were descended from a lost race of people who lived there before the arrival of humans in those parts of South America. While their origins are still unclear, some believe that perhaps the creatures were created when a human and a unicorn met at a time before human civilization. According to Pérez, South America, such incidents seem to be quite common. However, Pérez also also that it is likely that the only way to know for sure if unicorns are in fact the descendants of a lost alien race is through DNA. But they seem to be able to communicate in English very well, which I believe to be a sign of evolution, or at least a change in social organization, the scientist said. GPT2 represents a major breakthrough in what is known as unsupervised learning. With most neural networks, training consists of supervised learning. This means that you have to feed on labeled datasets and evaluate the result to adjust the various processing nodes until the network works as intended. Unsupervised networks such as GPT2 can assimilate large volumes of data without human involvement. Many researchers believe this is critical to the future of AI, and OpenAI has just shown that it can work and produce impressive results. The team decided to keep GPT2 in the lab for now. OpenAI will continue to experiment to find out what GPT2 can and can't do, but it's only a matter of time before this technology finds its way to the internet. Now read: read:

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