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Resumo:

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contente:

O aplicativo Onabet chegou trazendo uma novidade muito interessante para os amantes de cassino online.

O Onabet, aplicativo de apostas, foi lançado recentemente no Brasil e promete revolucionar o mercado de jogos de azar online. O app traz uma série de funcionalidades inovadoras, como a possibilidade de apostar em onabet b lotion tempo real, jogar jogos de mesa e caça-níqueis, participar de promoções exclusivas e muito mais. A expectativa é que o aplicativo conquiste rapidamente uma grande fatia do mercado brasileiro de apostas online, que cresce a cada dia.

O lançamento do Onabet é uma ótima notícia para os fãs de apostas online, pois oferece uma nova opção de entretenimento e diversão. O aplicativo é fácil de usar e oferece uma variedade de recursos para tornar a experiência de jogar ainda mais emocionante. Com o Onabet, os usuários podem apostar em onabet b lotion seus esportes favoritos, jogar jogos de cassino e até mesmo participar de torneios online. A plataforma é segura e confiável, garantindo que os usuários possam jogar com tranquilidade.

O aplicativo Onabet está disponível para download gratuito na App Store e Google Play. Para começar a jogar, basta criar uma conta e fazer um depósito. O aplicativo oferece uma série de métodos de depósito, incluindo cartões de crédito, débito e transferência bancária. Depois de fazer um depósito, os usuários podem começar a apostar imediatamente.

O Onabet oferece uma ampla variedade de opções de apostas, incluindo apostas esportivas, jogos de cassino e jogos de poker. Os usuários podem apostar em onabet b lotion seus esportes favoritos, como futebol, basquete, tênis e muito mais. O aplicativo também oferece uma variedade de jogos de cassino, como caça-níqueis, roleta e blackjack. Os usuários também podem participar de torneios online, onde podem competir com outros jogadores por prêmios em onabet b lotion dinheiro.

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Lowball or low poker is a variant of poker in which the normal ranking of hands is inverted. Several variations of lowball poker exist, differing in whether aces are treated as high cards or low cards, and whether straights and flushes are used.

Low-poker ranking [edit]

Lowball inverts the normal ranking of poker hands. There are three methods of ranking low hands, called ace-to-five low, deuce-to-seven low, and ace-to-six low. The 'ace-to-five' method is most common. A sub-variant within this category is 'high-low poker', in which the highest and lowest hands split the pot, with the highest hand taking any odd chips if the pot does not divide equally. Sometimes straights and/or flushes count in determining which hand is highest but not in determining which hand is lowest, being reckoned as a no-pair hand in the latter instance, so that a player with such a holding can win both ways and thus take the entire pot.

Lowball variants [edit]

The most popular forms of lowball are ace-to-five lowball (also known as California lowball), and deuce-to-seven lowball (also known as Kansas City lowball). Ace-to-five lowball gets its name

because the best hand at that form is 5-4-3-2-A. In ace-to-five lowball straights and flushes do not prevent a hand from being low. You win by simply having the five lowest cards. Deuce-to seven lowball gets its name because the best hand at that form is 7-5-4-3-2 (not of the same suit).[1] Ace-to-five low is the most common method for evaluating low hands in poker, nearly universal in U.S. casinos, especially in high-low split games.

As in all low hand games, pairs count against the player. That is, any hand with no pair defeats any hand with a pair; one pair hands defeat two pair or three of a kind, etc. No-pair hands are compared starting with the highest-ranking card, just as in high poker, except that the high hand loses. In ace-to-five low, straights and flushes are ignored, and aces play as the lowest card. For example, the hand 8-5-4-3-2 defeats 9-7-6-4-3, because eight-high is lower than nine-high. The hand 7-6-5-4-3 defeats both, because seven-high is lower still, even though it would be a straight if played for high. Aces are low, so 8-5-4-3-A defeats 8-5-4-3-2. Also, A-A-9-5-3 (a pair of aces) defeats 2-2-5-4-3 (a pair of deuces), but both of those would lose to any no-pair hand such as K-J-8-6-4. In the rare event that hands with pairs tie, kickers are used just as in high poker (but reversed): 3-3-6-4-2 defeats 3-3-6-5-A.

This is called ace-to-five low because the lowest (and therefore best) possible hand is 5-4-3-2-A, called a "wheel". The next best possible hand is 6-4-3-2-A, followed by 6-5-3-2-A, 6-5-4-2-A, 6-5-4-3-A, 6-5-4-3-2, 7-4-3-2-A, 7-5-3-2-A, etc.

When speaking, low hands are referred to by their highest-ranking card or cards. Any nine-high hand can be called "a nine", and is defeated by any "eight". Two cards are frequently used: the hand 8-6-5-4-2 can be called "an eight-six" and will defeat "an eight-seven" such as 8-7-5-4-A. Another common notation is calling a particular low hand "smooth" or "rough". A smooth low hand is one where the remaining cards after the highest card are themselves very low; a rough low hand is one where the remaining cards are high. For instance, 8-7-6-3-A would be referred to as a "rough eight", but 8-4-3-2-A would be referred to as a "smooth eight". Some players refer to a hand containing a 4-3-2-A (in ace-to-five low or ace-to-six low) or a 5-4-3-2 (in deuce-to-seven low) as a "nut" (thus, in ace-to-five or ace-to-six, a 7-4-3-2-A would be called a "seven nut").

High-low split games with ace-to-five low are usually played cards speak, that is, without a declaration. Frequently a qualifier is required for low (typically 8-high or 9-high). Some hands (particularly small straights and flushes) may be both the low hand and the high hand, and are particularly powerful (or particularly dangerous if they are mediocre both ways). Winning both halves of the pot in a split-pot game is called "scooping" or "hogging" the pot. The perfect hand in such a game is called a "steel wheel", 5-4-3-2-A of one suit, which plays both as perfect low and a straight flush high. Note that it is possible—though unlikely—to have this hand and still lose money. If the pot has three players, and one other player has a mixed-suit wheel, and a third has better straight flush, the higher straight flush wins the high half of the pot, and the two wheels split the low half, hence the steel wheel wins only a quarter of a three-way pot.

Ace-to-five lowball, a five-card draw variant, is often played with a joker added to the deck. The joker plays as the lowest card not already present in the hand (in other words, it is a wild card): 7-5-4-Joker-A, for example, the joker plays as a 2. This can cause some interesting effects for high-low split games. Let's say that Alice has 6-5-4-3-2 (called a "straight six")--a reasonably good hand for both high and low. Burt has Joker-6-5-4-3. By applying the rule for wild cards in straights, Burt's joker plays as a 7 for high, giving him a seven-high straight to defeat Alice's six-high straight. For low, the joker plays as an ace—the lowest card not in Burt's hand—and his hand also defeats Alice for low, because his low hand is 6-5-4-3-A, lower than her straight six by one notch. Jokers are very powerful in high-low split games.

Wheel [edit]

A wheel or bicycle is the poker hand 5-4-3-2-A, regardless of suit, which is a five-high straight, the lowest-ranking of the straights.

In ace-to-five low poker, where aces are allowed to play as low and straights and flushes do not count against a hand's "low" status, this is the best possible hand. In high/low split games, it is both the best possible low hand and a competitive high hand. The best deuce-to-seven low hand, 7-5-4-3-2, is also sometimes called "the wheel".

Ace-to-six low is not as commonly used as the ace-to-five low method, but it is common among home games in the eastern region of the United States, some parts of the mid-west, and also common in the United Kingdom (it is the traditional ranking of London lowball, a stud poker variant).

As in all lowball games, pairs and trips are bad: that is, any hand with no pair defeats any hand with a pair; one pair hands defeat two pair or trips, etc. No-pair hands are compared starting with the highest-ranking card, just as in high poker, except that the high hand loses. In ace-to-six low, straights and flushes are accounted for (as compared to Ace-to-five) and count as high (and are therefore bad), and aces play as the lowest card.

For example, the hand 8-5-4-3-2 defeats 9-7-6-4-3, because eight-high is lower than nine-high. The hand 7-6-5-4-2 defeats both, because seven-high is lower still. The hand 7-6-5-4-3 would lose, because it is a straight. Aces are low, so 8-5-4-3-A defeats 8-5-4-3-2. Also, A-A-9-5-3 (a pair of aces) defeats 2-2-5-4-3 (a pair of deuces), but both of those would lose to any no-pair hand such as K-J-8-6-4. In the rare event that hands with pairs tie, kickers are used just as in high poker (but reversed): 3-3-6-4-2 defeats 3-3-6-5-A.

It is called ace-to-six low because the best possible hand is 6-4-3-2-A (also known as a Chicago Wheel or a 64), followed by 6-5-3-2-A, 6-5-4-2-A, 6-5-4-3-A, 7-4-3-2-A, 7-5-3-2-A, etc.

When speaking, low hands are referred to by their highest-ranking card or cards. Any nine-high hand can be called "a nine", and is defeated by any "eight". Two cards are frequently used: the hand 8-6-5-4-2 can be called "an eight-six" and will defeat "an eight-seven" such as 8-7-5-4-A.

A wild card plays as whatever rank would make the lowest hand. Thus, in 6-5-Joker-2-A, the joker plays as a 3, while in Joker-5-4-3-2 it would play as a 7 (an ace or six would make a straight).

High-low split games with ace-to-six low are usually played with a declaration.

Deuce-to-seven low is often called Kansas City lowball (the no-limit single-draw variation) or just "low poker". It is almost the direct opposite of standard poker: high hand loses. It is not as commonly used as the ace-to-five low method.

As in all lowball games, pairs and trips are bad: that is, any hand with no pair defeats any hand with a pair; one pair hands defeat two pair or trips, etc. No-pair hands are compared starting with the highest-ranking card, just as in high poker, except that the high hand loses. In deuce-to-seven low, straights and flushes count as high (and are therefore bad). Aces are always high (and therefore bad).

For example, the hand 8-5-4-3-2 defeats 9-7-6-4-3, because eight-high is lower than nine-high. The hand 7-6-5-4-2 defeats both, because seven-high is lower still. The hand 7-6-5-4-3 would lose, because it is a straight. Aces are high, so Q-8-5-4-3 defeats A-8-5-4-3. In the rare event that hands with pairs tie, kickers are used just as in high poker (but reversed): 3-3-6-4-2 defeats 3-3-6-5-2.

Since the ace always plays high, A-5-4-3-2 (also called the Nut Ace) is not considered a straight; is simply ace-high no pair (it would therefore lose to any king-high, but would defeat A-6-4-3-2).

The best possible hand is 7-5-4-3-2 (hence the name deuce-to-seven low), followed by 7-6-4-3-2, 7-6-5-3-2, 7-6-5-4-2, 8-5-4-3-2, 8-6-4-3-2, etc. Hands are sometimes referred to by their absolute rank, e.g. 7-5-4-3-2 (#1, said 'number one', see table).

Hand	Name (#)	Other Name
7-5-4-3-2	#1	Seven perfect, The nuts, Number one, The wheel
7-6-4-3-2	#2	
7-6-5-3-2	#3	
7-6-5-4-2	#4	
8-5-4-3-2	#5	Nut Eight, Eight perfect
8-6-4-3-2	#6	
8-6-5-3-2	#7	
8-6-5-4-2	#8	
8-6-5-4-3	#9	Rough eighty-six
8-7-4-3-2	#10	Eighty-seven smooth
8-7-5-3-2	#11	
8-7-5-4-2	#12	Average eight
8-7-5-4-3	#13	
8-7-6-3-2	#14	
8-7-6-4-2	#15	
8-7-6-4-3	#16	
8-7-6-5-2	#17	
8-7-6-5-3	#18	Rough eighty-seven, The Dave P.
9-5-4-3-2	#19	Nut Nine, Nine perfect

When speaking, low hands are referred to by their highest-ranking card or cards. Any nine-high hand can be called "a nine", and is defeated by any "eight". Two cards are frequently used: the hand 8-6-5-4-2 can be called "an eight-six" and will defeat "an eight-seven" such as 8-7-5-4-2.

Another common notation is calling a particular low hand "smooth" or "rough". A smooth low hand is one where the remaining cards after the highest card are themselves very low; a rough low hand is one where the remaining cards are high. For instance, 8-7-6-4-2 would be referred to as a "rough eight", but 8-5-4-3-2 would be referred to as a "smooth eight".

Wild cards are rarely used in deuce-to-seven games, but if used they play as whatever rank would make the lowest hand. Thus, in 7-6-Joker-3-2, the joker plays as a 4, while in Joker-5-4-3-2 it would play as a 7 (a six would make a straight).

High-low split games with deuce-to-seven low are usually played with a declaration.

See also [edit]

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Keir Starmer's ex-sondeadora, Deborah Mattinson, se reunirá con el equipo de campaña de Kamala Harris en Washington

Deborah Mattinson, ex sondeadora de Keir Starmer, viajará a Washington este semana para
compartir detalles sobre cómo el Partido Laborista logró su victoria electoral sorprendente al
enfocarse en grupos clave de "votantes trabajadores de clase media, presionados que deseaban
el cambio".

La visita se produce antes de un viaje separado de Starmer a Washington el viernes para
reunirse con el presidente de los EE. UU., Joe Biden, su segundo desde que asumió el cargo
como primer ministro. También será su primera reunión desde que Biden renunció y Harris se
convirtió en la nominada demócrata.

Con la carrera por la Casa Blanca en un filo, Mattinson y el exdirector de políticas de Starmer,
Claire Ainsley, quien también asistirá a las reuniones, creen que la misma estrategia que entregó
al Laborismo podría desempeñar un papel importante en que Harris derrote a Donald Trump el 5
de noviembre.

Escribiendo en el *Observer* , Mattinson y Ainsley dicen que muchas de las preocupaciones de los
votantes cruciales indecisos serán similares en ambos lados del Atlántico.

Claire Ainsley ha estado trabajando con el think tank demócrata Progressive Policy Institute
desde que dejó el equipo de Keir Starmer.

"Estos votantes - a menudo ex votantes laboristas - habían rechazado al partido porque creían que el partido los había rechazado. A menudo votantes conservadores en 2024, representaron casi el 20% del electorado. El enfoque del Partido Laborista en las preocupaciones económicas, desde la vivienda asequible hasta la seguridad laboral, los devolvió.

"Para Harris, abordar temas centrales como la vivienda, los precios y la creación de empleo también podría atraer a votantes estadounidenses de clase media indecisos, muchos de los cuales enfrentan las mismas presiones económicas. El Partido Laborista se esforzó por averiguar todo lo posible sobre estos votantes y aplicar ese conocimiento a todos los aspectos de la campaña.

"Eran patriotas, eran orientados a la familia, luchaban con el costo de vida: votantes trabajadores de clase media, presionados, que deseaban el cambio."

Mattinson acuñó la frase "votantes héroes" para describir un grupo que eran más a menudo que no pro-Brexit y persuadibles por los líderes políticos si sentían que abordarían sus preocupaciones fundamentales.

La colaboración, creen, podría ayudar a inclinar la balanza al entregar votantes en distritos electorales cruciales de EE. UU.

"Antes de las elecciones presidenciales de noviembre, Harris ha dado vuelta a una contienda que parecía una conclusión inevitable a favor de Trump. Sin embargo, como muestran claramente los datos, aún es demasiado pronto para llamarlo. Creemos que adoptar un enfoque similar de votantes héroe podría marcar una diferencia vital, al igual que lo hizo aquí en el Reino Unido.

"El punto de partida es identificar y comprender a los votantes héroes de Harris - votantes indecisos que han considerado a Trump y viven en los pocos estados cruciales de la batalla."

Mattinson y Ainsley fueron invitados por el think tank demócrata Progressive Policy Institute (PPI), con el que Ainsley ha estado trabajando desde que dejó el equipo de Starmer a fines de 2024.

Recientemente, han estado encuestando entre los votantes estadounidenses y llevando a cabo grupos focales para tratar de comprender qué los convencerá y cuáles son los grupos más importantes.

después de la promoción del boletín

"El contexto es muy diferente, pero las similitudes son casi inquietantes," escriben. "Este grupo - que en los EE. UU. se define a sí mismo como de clase media en lugar de clase trabajadora, como el mismo grupo podría hacerlo en el Reino Unido - lucha.

"Sus miembros creen que la clase media está en peligro, fuera del alcance para las personas como ellos, negada la oportunidad de la propiedad de la vivienda que las generaciones anteriores dieron por sentado, incapaz de cubrir los elementos esenciales, y superconsciente del costo de los alimentos, las utilidades y otras facturas. Muchos trabajan en múltiples trabajos solo para mantenerse a flote."

Entre aquellos a los que es probable que se reúnan Mattinson y Ainsley se encuentran Megan Jones, la asesora política principal de la vicepresidenta Harris, y Will Marshall, fundador del PPI, quien tuvo tratos con figuras de alto nivel del Nuevo Laborismo, incluido Tony Blair, cuando el partido intentaba aprender del éxito electoral de los demócratas de Bill Clinton a principios a mediados de la década de 1990, antes de las elecciones generales de 1997.

Deborah Mattinson con el primer ministro del Reino Unido Keir Starmer, para quien ayudó a diseñar una estrategia electoral centrada en los votantes trabajadores de clase media 'héroe'.

Mattinson y Ainsley dicen que tuvieron mucho más tiempo para planificar su estrategia en detalle de lo que tienen los miembros del equipo de Harris. Pero sugieren que afinar la estrategia demócrata podría ayudar a mantener el impulso reciente y darle a la parte una mejor oportunidad de cruzar la línea de meta victoriosa.

"Desde el punto en que definimos nuestro enfoque en votantes héroe, tuvimos tres años para internalizar el pensamiento a través de la actividad del partido. El equipo de Harris tiene menos de tres meses. Pero mirando lo que han logrado en las últimas semanas, el éxito ahora parece

alcanzable. Los votantes héroe pueden ayudar a cerrar esa brecha."