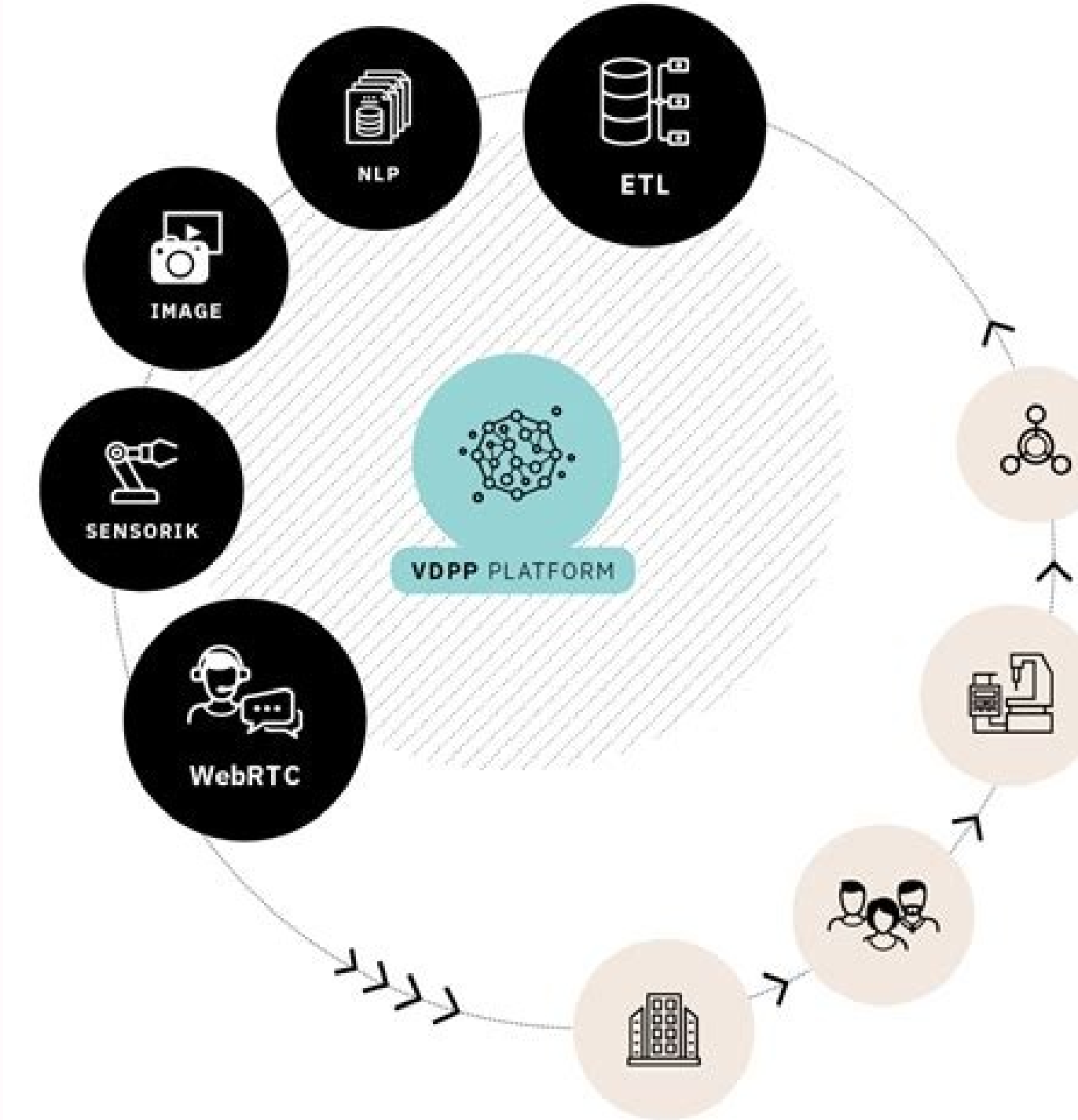


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The goal of this project is to provide a central location for storing, maintaining and tracking Open Source software that is developed within the MIT community. This SourceForge project is intended to hold larger software development efforts as well as the bits of code that often slip through the cracks—items such as templates, visual basic macros and utilities that students find useful and yet often have no central home, thus forcing students to “reinvent the wheel”. How do I contribute? If you are a SourceForge member, you can contribute to the discussions on Open Source and you can subscribe to our mailing list. You can also contribute code, templates, macros, and other items. The first way is to simply release templates or macros to the release area. You must register with us to do this and then all you have to do is follow the directions to upload the file to SourceForge and create a release. Everyone can contribute code to the system. You can contribute code to the system by creating a new project or adding to an existing project. After logging in, click on the “New Project” button. After clicking on the “New Project” button, you will be asked to enter some information about your project. After filling in the required information, click on the “Create Project” button. You will get a response within 24 hours. If you want more control over your project, you can create your own SourceForge project. Please let us know about this and we will put a link on our web page for you. CVS CVS stands for Concurrent Versioning System. It is a distributed version control system. It is used to manage the source code of a project. It is used to manage the source code of a project. It is used to manage the source code of a project.

On SourceForge, SourceForge documentation has a lot of information on this. If you are a LINUX or UNIX user, you probably are familiar with this. If you use a PC, I have created special instructions that hopefully are easy to follow here. Who Created this Project and Why? This project was created by a group of graduate students at MIT, as part of a class assignment. The students believe strongly in the principles underlying Open Source software, and hope that you will find the website useful. The only benefits that we get from your contributions to the project is satisfaction that we have created a useful extension of the MIT community. We are also interested in hearing what you have to say about our efforts, as well as any ideas about how to improve the project. Please feel free to e-mail Christine Miyachi with your thoughts or start a thread on our discussion board. One such performer is New York-based Margin Research, which has put together a team of well-respected researchers for the task. “There is a desperate need to treat open-source communities and projects with a higher level of care and respect,” said Sophia d’Antoine, the firm’s founder. “A lot of existing infrastructure is very fragile because it depends on open source, which we assume will always be there because it’s always been there. This is walking back from the implicit trust we have in open-source code bases and software.” Margin Research is focused on the Linux kernel in part because it’s so big and critical that succeeding here, at this scale, means you can make it anywhere else. The plan is to analyze both the code and the community in order to visualize and finally understand the whole ecosystem. Margin’s work maps out who is working on what specific parts of open-source projects. For example, Huawei is currently the biggest contributor to the Linux kernel. Another contributor works for Positive Technologies, a Russian cybersecurity firm that—like Huawei—has been sanctioned by the US government, says Aitel. Margin has also mapped code written by NSA employees, many of whom participate in different open-source projects. “This subject kills me,” says d’Antoine of the quest to better understand the open-source movement, because, honestly, even more than simple things seem novel to so many important people. The government is just really realizing that our critical infrastructure is running code that could be literally hacked or taken down by someone. Right now, it’s a critical piece of the puzzle that we’re running on mostly by one or two individuals. There’s a huge amount of knowledge that’s been accumulated over time, and if that knowledge goes away, the project falls apart. Just one person can take it all away. While the Linux kernel’s importance to the world’s computer systems may be the most pressing issue for critical-infrastructure folks, other open-source projects too. Certain projects like TensorFlow, an open-source programming language in a handful of major artificial-intelligence machines, learning projects. The hope is that greater understanding will make it easier to prevent a future disaster, whether it’s caused by malicious activity or not. “Pretty much everywhere you look, you find open-source software,” says Bratus. “Even when you look at proprietary software, a recent study showed it’s actually 70% or more open source.” “This is a critical infrastructure problem,” Aitel says. “We don’t have a grip on it. We need to get a grip on it. The potential impact is that malicious hackers will always have access to Linux machines. That includes your phone. It’s that simple.” The MIT License is an extremely popular open source software license used on the likes of Ruby on Rails, jQuery, and Node.js. As an open source license, the MIT License dictates what you must, can, and can’t do when you use, modify, and/or redistribute the licensed code. The MIT License is a permissive license, meaning it carries very few restrictions in these areas. This is in contrast to copyleft licenses like the GPL v3 and AGPL, which require that distributed works based on copyleft-licensed components use the same license as the original. (For example, a derivative work of GPL v3-licensed software must also be licensed under the GPL v3.) However, there are some notable differences between even the MIT License and other popular permissive options like the BSD family and the Apache License 2.0.

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