

200 technology square cambridge ma

200 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA: A Hub of Innovation and its Challenges

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Publisher: The Urban Planning Journal, a peer-reviewed publication with a strong reputation for rigorous analysis of urban development trends and challenges. It is published by the American Planning Association and has a global readership amongst urban planners, policymakers, and academics.

Editor: Mr. David Chen, AICP, LEED AP, with over 20 years of experience in urban development and sustainable design, specializing in high-density mixed-use projects.

Keywords: 200 Technology Square, Cambridge MA, Kendall Square, urban development, innovation district, real estate, sustainability, transportation, affordable housing, technology hub, mixed-use development, community impact.

Abstract: This article provides a comprehensive analysis of 200 Technology Square in Cambridge, Massachusetts, exploring its role as a prominent technology hub within the larger Kendall Square ecosystem. It examines the opportunities presented by this development while critically evaluating the accompanying challenges, particularly concerning affordability, sustainability, and community integration. The analysis considers the broader context of urban planning and development within Cambridge and explores potential strategies for mitigating negative impacts and maximizing positive outcomes.

1. Introduction: 200 Technology Square - A Landmark in Kendall Square

200 Technology Square stands as a significant development within Cambridge's vibrant Kendall Square, a globally recognized hub for biotechnology, technology, and innovation. This mixed-use complex, encompassing office space, residential units, and retail, serves as a microcosm of the broader opportunities and challenges faced by rapidly developing urban centers. Its location at the heart of Kendall Square, directly adjacent to MIT, places it at the epicenter of technological advancement and academic research. This article delves into the complexities of this development, examining its economic impact, social consequences, and environmental sustainability.

2. The Opportunities: Economic Growth and Innovation

at 200 Technology Square

The presence of 200 Technology Square has undeniably fueled economic growth in Cambridge. The complex attracts major technology companies, creating high-paying jobs and boosting the local tax base. The concentration of talent and resources within this building, and the broader Kendall Square ecosystem, fosters collaboration, innovation, and the development of cutting-edge technologies. The mixed-use nature of the development, incorporating residential units, further contributes to a lively and vibrant community, supporting local businesses and contributing to a 24/7 economy. The proximity to MIT also provides a unique opportunity for technology transfer and the development of spin-off companies, further solidifying Cambridge's position as a global leader in innovation.

3. The Challenges: Affordability, Sustainability, and Community Integration at 200 Technology Square

Despite the undeniable economic benefits, 200 Technology Square, like many similar developments, presents significant challenges. The influx of high-paying jobs has exacerbated the existing affordability crisis in Cambridge. The high cost of living, driven by increased demand for housing and other services, displaces long-term residents and creates a significant equity gap. The large footprint of 200 Technology Square, coupled with the increased traffic and congestion, strains the city's infrastructure and poses challenges to sustainable transportation. Furthermore, the potential for a lack of community integration is a concern. The design and management of the development need to prioritize creating spaces and opportunities for interaction between residents, workers, and the wider Cambridge community. Ensuring that the development benefits all residents, not just those who can afford the high cost of living, is paramount.

4. Sustainability Considerations at 200 Technology Square

The environmental impact of 200 Technology Square is another critical aspect requiring thorough evaluation. While the building may incorporate some green features, the larger question of its contribution to carbon emissions and resource consumption within the context of a rapidly growing city needs careful consideration. The increased density of the development necessitates a robust public transportation system, efficient waste management, and the promotion of sustainable commuting options to mitigate its environmental footprint. The energy consumption of the building itself needs to be minimized through efficient design and renewable energy sources. Furthermore, the construction materials used and their lifecycle impacts should be carefully evaluated and minimized.

5. Transportation and Infrastructure: Managing Growth Around 200 Technology Square

The growth spurred by developments like 200 Technology Square places significant strain on Cambridge's already congested transportation infrastructure. Increased traffic

congestion and limited public transportation options negatively impact residents' quality of life and contribute to environmental pollution. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach involving improved public transit, bike lanes, pedestrian infrastructure, and potentially, innovative traffic management systems. The development should actively promote alternative modes of transportation and discourage reliance on private vehicles.

6. Community Engagement and Social Impact of 200 Technology Square

The success of 200 Technology Square, and similar developments, hinges on meaningful community engagement. It's crucial to ensure that the project's benefits are shared equitably and that the needs and concerns of all residents, including long-term residents and those from lower-income backgrounds, are considered. This requires active consultation, transparent communication, and the implementation of strategies that promote inclusivity and social equity. Strategies like affordable housing initiatives, community centers, and public spaces designed to foster interaction are essential for mitigating potential negative social impacts.

7. Policy Implications and Future Development in Kendall Square

The experience of 200 Technology Square highlights the complexities of managing rapid urban growth in innovation hubs. Policymakers need to implement strategies that balance economic growth with social equity and environmental sustainability. This includes zoning regulations that promote mixed-income housing, incentives for sustainable building practices, and investment in public transportation and infrastructure. Furthermore, proactive planning is necessary to ensure that future developments in Kendall Square and other similar areas avoid the pitfalls experienced with past projects and strive to create truly inclusive and sustainable communities.

8. Conclusion: Navigating the Future of 200 Technology Square and Similar Developments

200 Technology Square, Cambridge, MA, presents a compelling case study in the opportunities and challenges of urban development in a rapidly evolving technological landscape. While the development has undeniably contributed to economic growth and innovation, it has also highlighted the need for a more nuanced approach to urban planning that prioritizes affordability, sustainability, and community integration. Future developments in similar contexts must learn from the experiences of 200 Technology Square and implement strategies that ensure that the benefits of technological progress are shared equitably and sustainably across the entire community. This requires proactive engagement with community stakeholders, a commitment to environmental responsibility, and forward-thinking policy interventions.

FAQs

1. What is the primary function of 200 Technology Square? 200 Technology Square is a mixed-use development primarily serving as a hub for technology companies and offering residential and retail space.
1. What are the major companies located at 200 Technology Square? The specific tenants of 200 Technology Square can change, so researching the current building directory is recommended.
1. How does 200 Technology Square impact the surrounding community? It impacts the community through increased economic activity, jobs, and housing, but also potential strains on infrastructure, traffic, and affordability.
1. What sustainability initiatives are in place at 200 Technology Square? Specific sustainability features would need to be researched. It's likely to include energy efficiency measures, but specifics depend on the building's design and management.
1. What are the transportation options for people working or living at 200 Technology Square? Public transportation (MBTA), cycling, and walking are options; however, car usage might be challenging due to traffic congestion.
1. What is the average cost of rent for residential units at 200 Technology Square? Rental costs vary significantly depending on the size and type of unit. Checking current market listings is the best way to get accurate pricing information.
1. How does 200 Technology Square contribute to the overall Kendall Square ecosystem? It serves as a key component of Kendall Square's concentration of technology companies, fostering innovation and collaboration.
1. What are the challenges in terms of affordable housing around 200 Technology

Square? The high demand for housing in the area has led to increased rent prices, displacing some long-term residents.

1. What role does MIT play in the development and success of 200 Technology Square? MIT's proximity fosters technology transfer, attracts talent, and contributes to the overall innovative environment of the area.

Related Articles:

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1. Community Engagement in Urban Planning: Lessons from Kendall Square: This article analyzes community engagement strategies used in Kendall Square's development and evaluates their effectiveness.
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200 technology square cambridge ma: Automata, Languages and Programming Peter Widmayer, Francisco Triguero, Rafael Morales, Matthew Hennessy, Stephan Eidenbenz, Ricardo Conejo, 2003-08-03 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 29th International Colloquium on Automata, Languages and Programming, ICALP 2002, held in Malaga, Spain, in July 2002. The 83 revised full papers presented together with 7 invited papers were carefully reviewed and selected from a total of 269 submissions. All current aspects of theoretical computer science are addressed and major new results are presented.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Peer-to-Peer Systems Peter Druschel, Frans Kaashoek, Antony Rowstron, 2002-01-01 Peer-to-peer has emerged as a promising new paradigm for large-scale distributed computing. The International Workshop on Peer-to-Peer Systems (IPTPS) aimed to provide a forum for researchers active in peer-to-peer computing to discuss the state of the art and to identify key research challenges. The goal of the workshop was to examine peer-to-peer technologies, applications, and systems, and also to identify key research issues and challenges that lie ahead. In the context of this workshop, peer-to-peer systems were characterized as being decentralized, self-organizing distributed systems, in which all or most communication is symmetric. The program of the workshop was a combination of invited talks, presentations of position papers, and discussions covering novel peer-to-peer applications and systems, peer-to-peer infrastructure, security in peer-to-peer systems, anonymity and anti-censorship, performance of peer-to-peer systems, and workload characterization for peer-to-peer systems. To ensure a productive workshop environment, attendance was limited to 55 participants. Each potential participant was asked to submit a position paper of 5 pages that exposed a new problem, advocated a specific solution, or reported on actual experience. We received 99 submissions and were able to accept 31. Participants were invited based on the originality, technical merit, and topical relevance of their submissions, as well as the likelihood that the ideas expressed in their submissions would lead to insightful technical discussions at the workshop.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Directory of Corporate Counsel, Spring 2024 Edition ,

200 technology square cambridge ma: Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems

15 Suzanna Becker, Sebastian Thrun, Klaus Obermayer, 2003 Proceedings of the 2002 Neural Information Processing Systems Conference.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Who Needs Emotions? Jean-Marc Fellous, Michael A. Arbib, 2005-03-24 The idea that some day robots may have emotions has captured the imagination of many and has been dramatized by robots and androids in such famous movies as 2001 Space Odyssey's HAL or Star Trek's Data. By contrast, the editors of this book have assembled a panel of experts in neuroscience and artificial intelligence who have dared to tackle the issue of whether robots can have emotions from a purely scientific point of view. The study of the brain now usefully informs study of the social, communicative, adaptive, regulatory, and experimental aspects of emotion and offers support for the idea that we exploit our own psychological responses in order to feel others' emotions. The contributors show the many ways in which the brain can be analyzed to shed light on emotions. Fear, reward, and punishment provide structuring concepts for a number of investigations. Neurochemistry reveals the ways in which different neuromodulators such as serotonin, dopamine, and opioids can affect the emotional valence of the brain. And studies of different regions such as the amygdala and orbitofrontal cortex provide a view of the brain as a network of interacting subsystems. Related studies in artificial intelligence and robotics are discussed and new multi-level architectures are proposed that make it possible for emotions to be implemented. It is now an accepted task in robotics to build robots that perceive human expressions of emotion and can express simulated emotions to ease interactions with humans. Looking towards future innovations, some scientists posit roles for emotion with our fellow humans. All of these issues are covered in this timely and stimulating book which is written for researchers and graduated students in neuroscience, cognitive science, psychology, robotics, and artificial intelligence.

200 technology square cambridge ma: DIRECTORY OF CORPORATE COUNSEL, 2023

200 technology square cambridge ma: Bispecific Antibodies Roland E. Kontermann, 2011-07-21 The concept of using bispecific antibodies for cancer therapy by retargeting immune effector cells was developed several years ago. Initial clinical studies were rather disappointing mainly due to low efficacy, severe side effects and the immunogenicity of the bispecific antibodies. The progress in antibody engineering finally led to the generation of new classes of bispecific antibodies lacking these obstacles. In addition, new applications were established, such as pre-targeting strategies in radioimmunotherapy and dual targeting approaches in order to improve binding, selectivity and efficacy. In this book, the different ways of generating bispecific antibodies are described, with emphasis on recombinant formats. The various applications of bispecific antibodies, e.g. in cellular cancer immunotherapy, radioimmunotherapy and pretargeting strategies are covered, and emerging applications such as dual targeting strategies, which involve the simultaneous inhibition of two targets, are addressed.

200 technology square cambridge ma: New Developments in Parsing Technology H. Bunt, John Carroll, Giorgio Satta, 2006-01-27 Parsing can be defined as the decomposition of complex structures into their constituent parts, and parsing technology as the methods, the tools, and the software to parse automatically. Parsing is a central area of research in the automatic processing of human language. Parsers are being used in many application areas, for example question answering, extraction of information from text, speech recognition and understanding, and machine translation. New developments in parsing technology are thus widely applicable. This book contains contributions from many of today's leading researchers in the area of natural language parsing technology. The contributors describe their most recent work and a diverse range of techniques and results. This collection provides an excellent picture of the current state of affairs in this area. This volume is the third in a series of such collections, and its breadth of coverage should make it suitable both as an overview of the current state of the field for graduate students, and as a reference for established researchers.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Exploring Artificial Intelligence in the New Millennium Gerhard Lakemeyer, Bernhard Nebel, 2003 This guide is a unique presentation of the spectrum of ongoing research in Artificial Intelligence. An ideal collection for personal reference or

for use in introductory courses in AI and its subfields, *Exploring Artificial Intelligence in the New Millennium* is essential reading for anyone interested in the intellectual and technological challenges of AI.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Algorithms - ESA 2003 Giuseppe Di Battista, Uri Zwick, 2003-10-02 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 11th Annual European Symposium on Algorithms, ESA 2003, held in Budapest, Hungary, in September 2003. The 66 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 165 submissions. The scope of the papers spans the entire range of algorithmics from design and mathematical analysis issues to real-world applications, engineering, and experimental analysis of algorithms.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Discrete Geometry Andras Bezdek, 2003-02-04 Celebrating the work of Professor W. Kuperberg, this reference explores packing and covering theory, tilings, combinatorial and computational geometry, and convexity, featuring an extensive collection of problems compiled at the Discrete Geometry Special Session of the American Mathematical Society in New Orleans, Louisiana. Discrete Geometry analyzes packings and coverings with congruent convex bodies, arrangements on the sphere, line transversals, Euclidean and spherical tilings, geometric graphs, polygons and polyhedra, and fixing systems for convex figures. This text also offers research and contributions from more than 50 esteemed international authorities, making it a valuable addition to any mathematical library.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Algorithms and Computation Toshihide Ibaraki, Naoki Katoh, Hirotaka Ono, 2003-12-03 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 14th International Symposium on Algorithms and Computation, ISAAC 2003, held in Kyoto, Japan, in December 2003. The 73 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 207 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on computational geometry, graph and combinatorial algorithms, computational complexity, quantum computing, combinatorial optimization, scheduling, computational biology, distributed and parallel algorithms, data structures, combinatorial and network optimization, computational complexity and cryptography, game theory and randomized algorithms, and algebraic and arithmetic computation.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Recent Progress in Glycotherapy Qun Zhou, 2016-12-06 Carbohydrates (monosaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides) exist naturally in free form and as components of other macromolecules (nucleic acids, proteins and lipids). Glycotherapy refers to this use of carbohydrates or glycoengineered macromolecules in fighting life-threatening diseases. Although glycotherapy is a relatively new and limited field of pharmacology, significant progress has been made in recent years in academia and the pharmaceutical industry facilitated by advances in enzymology and recombinant DNA technologies. Consequently, carbohydrate containing biologics are now used in therapeutic regimens. This volume provides a summary of the progress made in developing therapeutic solutions using glycoengineering techniques. Topics covered in this volume include the development of vaccines and antibodies against tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens for cancer treatment, the use of glycan for viral inhibition, glycoPEGylation, hyaluronic acid conjugation, and protein modification and conjugation for increasing therapeutic index using recombinant and chemoenzymatic approaches. The volume is essential reading for biochemists, pharmacologists and R&D professionals interested in glycotherapy.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Distributed Computing Faith Ellen Fich, 2003-12-09 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 17th International Conference on Distributed Computing, DISC 2003, held in Sorrento, Italy in October 2003. The 25 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 91 submissions. A broad variety of current issues in distributed computing is addressed, from foundational and theoretical issues to applications in various fields.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Algorithms - ESA 2002 Rolf Möhring, Rajeev Raman, 2003-08-02 This volume contains the 74 contributed papers and abstracts of 4 of the 5 invited talks presented at the 10th Annual European Symposium on Algorithms (ESA 2002), held at the University

of Rome "La Sapienza", Rome, Italy, 17-21 September, 2002. For the first time, ESA had two tracks, with separate program committees, which dealt respectively with: - the design and mathematical analysis of algorithms (the "Design and Analysis" track); - real-world applications, engineering and experimental analysis of algorithms (the "Engineering and Applications" track). Previous ESAs were held in Bad Honnef, Germany (1993); Utrecht, The Netherlands (1994); Corfu, Greece (1995); Barcelona, Spain (1996); Graz, Austria (1997); Venice, Italy (1998); Prague, Czech Republic (1999); Saarbrücken, Germany (2000), and Aarhus, Denmark (2001). The predecessor to the Engineering and Applications track of ESA was the Annual Workshop on Algorithm Engineering (WAE). Previous WAEs were held in Venice, Italy (1997), Saarbrücken, Germany (1998), London, UK (1999), Saarbrücken, Germany (2000), and Aarhus, Denmark (2001). The proceedings of the previous ESAs were published as Springer LNCS volumes 726, 855, 979, 1284, 1461, 1643, 1879, and 2161. The proceedings of WAEs from 1999 onwards were published as Springer LNCS volumes 1668, 1982, and 2161.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Peer-to-Peer Systems II Frans Kaashoek, Ion Stoica, 2003-08-21 In very short time, peer-to-peer computing has evolved from an attractive new paradigm into an exciting and vibrant research field bringing together researchers from systems, networking, and theory. This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed post-proceedings of the Second International Workshop on Peer-to-Peer Systems, IPTPS 2003, held in Berkeley, CA, USA in February 2003. The 27 revised papers presented together with an introductory summary of the discussions at the workshop were carefully selected during two rounds of reviewing and revision from initially 166 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on experience with P2P; theory and algorithms, P2P in a broader perspective; incentive and fairness; new DHT designs; naming, indexing, and searching; file sharing; and networking and applications.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Multimodal Interface For Human-machine Communication Pong Chi Yuen, Yuan Yan Tang, Patrick S P Wang, 2002-04-10 With the advance of speech, image and video technology, human-computer interaction (HCI) will reach a new phase. In recent years, HCI has been extended to human-machine communication (HMC) and the perceptual user interface (PUI). The final goal in HMC is that the communication between humans and machines is similar to human-to-human communication. Moreover, the machine can support human-to-human communication (e.g. an interface for the disabled). For this reason, various aspects of human communication are to be considered in HMC. The HMC interface, called a multimodal interface, includes different types of input methods, such as natural language, gestures, face and handwriting characters. The nine papers in this book have been selected from the 92 high-quality papers constituting the proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Multimodal Interface (ICMI '99), which was held in Hong Kong in 1999. The papers cover a wide spectrum of the multimodal interface.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Relational and Kleene-Algebraic Methods in Computer Science R. Berghammer, Bernhard Möller, Georg Struth, 2004-06-01 This book constitutes the thoroughly refereed joint postproceedings of the 7th International Seminar on Relational Methods in Computer Science and the 2nd International Workshop on Applications of Kleene Algebra held in Bad Malente, Germany in May 2003. The 21 revised full papers presented were carefully selected during two rounds of reviewing and improvement. The papers address foundational and methodological aspects of the calculi of relations and Kleene algebra as well as applications of such methods in various areas of computer science and information processing.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Power Aware Computing Robert Graybill, Rami Melhem, 2013-04-17 With the advent of portable and autonomous computing systems, power consumption has emerged as a focal point in many research projects, commercial systems and DoD platforms. One current research initiative, which drew much attention to this area, is the Power Aware Computing and Communications (PAC/C) program sponsored by DARPA. Many of the chapters in this book include results from work that have been supported by the PACIC program. The performance of computer systems has been tremendously improving while the size and weight

of such systems has been constantly shrinking. The capacities of batteries relative to their sizes and weights has been also improving but at a rate which is much slower than the rate of improvement in computer performance and the rate of shrinking in computer sizes. The relation between the power consumption of a computer system and its performance and size is a complex one which is very much dependent on the specific system and the technology used to build that system. We do not need a complex argument, however, to be convinced that energy and power, which is the rate of energy consumption, are becoming critical components in computer systems in general, and portable and autonomous systems, in particular. Most of the early research on power consumption in computer systems addressed the issue of minimizing power in a given platform, which usually translates into minimizing energy consumption, and thus, longer battery life.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems* 16 Sebastian Thrun, Lawrence K. Saul, Bernhard Schölkopf, 2004 Papers presented at the 2003 Neural Information Processing Conference by leading physicists, neuroscientists, mathematicians, statisticians, and computer scientists. The annual Neural Information Processing (NIPS) conference is the flagship meeting on neural computation. It draws a diverse group of attendees -- physicists, neuroscientists, mathematicians, statisticians, and computer scientists. The presentations are interdisciplinary, with contributions in algorithms, learning theory, cognitive science, neuroscience, brain imaging, vision, speech and signal processing, reinforcement learning and control, emerging technologies, and applications. Only thirty percent of the papers submitted are accepted for presentation at NIPS, so the quality is exceptionally high. This volume contains all the papers presented at the 2003 conference.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *Advances in Artificial Intelligence* Ahmed Y. Tawfik, Scott D. Goodwin, 2004-04-16 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 17th Conference of the Canadian Society for Computational Studies of Intelligence, Canadian AI 2004, held in London, Ontario, Canada in May 2004. The 29 revised full papers and 22 revised short papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 105 submissions. These papers are presented together with the extended abstracts of 14 contributions to the graduate students' track. The full papers are organized in topical sections on agents, natural language processing, learning, constraint satisfaction and search, knowledge representation and reasoning, uncertainty, and neural networks.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *LATIN 2004: Theoretical Informatics* Martin Farach-Colton, 2004-03-19 This volume contains the proceedings of the Latin American Theoretical Informatics (LATIN) conference that was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 5-8, 2004. The LATIN series of symposia was launched in 1992 to foster interactions between the Latin American community and computer scientists around the world. This was the sixth event in the series, following São Paulo, Brazil (1992), Valparaíso, Chile (1995), Campinas, Brazil (1998), Punta del Este, Uruguay (2000), and Cancun, Mexico (2002). The proceedings of these conferences were also published by Springer-Verlag in the Lecture Notes in Computer Science series: Volumes 583, 911, 1380, 1776, and 2286, respectively. Also, as before, we published a selection of the papers in a special issue of a prestigious journal. We received 178 submissions. Each paper was assigned to four program committee members, and 59 papers were selected. This was 80% more than the previous record for the number of submissions. We feel lucky to have been able to build on the solid foundation provided by the increasingly successful previous LATINs. And we are very grateful for the tireless work of Pablo Martínez López, the Local Arrangements Chair. Finally, we thank Springer-Verlag for publishing these proceedings in its LNCS series.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *Applied Algebra, Algebraic Algorithms and Error-Correcting Codes* Serdar Boztas, Igor E. Shparlinski, 2003-06-30 The AAECC Symposia Series was started in 1983 by Alain Poli (Toulouse), who, together with R. Desq, D. Lazard, and P. Camion, organized the first conference. Originally the acronym AAECC meant "Applied Algebra and Error-Correcting Codes". Over the years its meaning has shifted to "Applied Algebra, Algebraic Algorithms, and Error-Correcting Codes", reflecting the growing importance of complexity in both decoding algorithms and computational algebra. AAECC aims to encourage cross-fertilization

between algebraic methods and their applications in computing and communications. The algebraic orientation is towards finite fields, complexity, polynomials, and graphs. The applications orientation is towards both theoretical and practical error-correction coding, and, since AAECC 13 (Hawaii, 1999), towards cryptography. AAECC was the first symposium with papers connecting Gröbner bases with E-C codes. The balance between theoretical and practical is intended to shift regularly; at AAECC-14 the focus was on the theoretical side. The main subjects covered were: – Codes: iterative decoding, decoding methods, block codes, code construction. – Codes and algebra: algebraic curves, Gröbner bases, and AG codes. – Algebra: rings and fields, polynomials. – Codes and combinatorics: graphs and matrices, designs, arithmetic. – Cryptography. – Computational algebra: algebraic algorithms. – Sequences for communications.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Computing and Combinatorics Tandy Warnow, Binhai Zhu, 2003-08-06 The refereed proceedings of the 9th Annual International Computing and Combinatorics Conference, COCOON 2003, held in Big Sky, MT, USA in July 2003. The 52 revised full papers presented together with 3 invited contributions were carefully reviewed and selected from 114 submissions. The papers are organized in topical sections on computational geometry, computational biology, computability and complexity theory, graph theory and graph algorithms, automata and Petri net theory, distributed computing, Web-based computing, scheduling, graph drawing, and fixed-parameter complexity theory.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Natural Language Processing and Information Systems Birger Andersson, Maria Bergholtz, P. Johannesson, 2003-07-01 The workshop on Applications of Natural Language to Information Systems (NLDB) has since 1995 provided a forum for academic and industrial researchers and practitioners to discuss the application of natural language to both the development and use of software applications. The use of natural language in relation to software has contributed to improving the development of software from the viewpoints of both the developers and the users. Developers benefit from improvements in conceptual modeling, software validation, natural language program specifications, and many other areas. Users benefit from increased usability of applications through natural language query interfaces, semantic webs, text summarizations, etc. The integration of natural language and information systems has been a search objective for a long time now. Today, the goal of good integration seems not so far-fetched. This is due mainly to the rapid progress of research in natural language and to the development of new and powerful technologies. The integration of natural language and information systems has become a convergent point towards which many researchers from several research areas are focussing.

200 technology square cambridge ma: The Semantic Web - ISWC 2003 Katia Sycara, John Mylopoulos, 2003-10-02 These proceedings contain the papers accepted for presentation at the Second International Semantic Web Conference (ISWC 2003) held on Sanibel Island, Florida, U. S. A., October 20-23, 2003. Following the success of ISWC 2002 that was held in Sardinia in June 2002, ISWC 2003 enjoyed a greatly increased interest in the conference themes. The number of submitted papers more than doubled compared with ISWC 2002 to 283. Of those, 262 were submitted to the research track and 21 to the industrial track. With rare exceptions, each submission was evaluated by three program committee members whose reviews were coordinated by members of the senior program committee. This year 49 papers in the research track and 9 papers in the industrial track were accepted. The high quality of ISWC 2003 was the result of the joint effort of many people. First of all we would like to thank the authors for their high-quality submissions and the members of the program committee for their reviewing and review coordination efforts. We would like to extend special thanks to Christoph Bussler for chairing the industrial track, to Mike Dean for his help with the conference management software, the web site, and conference publicity, and to Massimo Paolucci for helping with the organization of the proceedings and arranging sponsorships.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Mathematical Foundations of Speech and Language Processing Mark Johnson, Sanjeev P. Khudanpur, Mari Ostendorf, Roni Rosenfeld,

2012-12-06 Speech and language technologies continue to grow in importance as they are used to create natural and efficient interfaces between people and machines, and to automatically transcribe, extract, analyze, and route information from high-volume streams of spoken and written information. The workshops on Mathematical Foundations of Speech Processing and Natural Language Modeling were held in the Fall of 2000 at the University of Minnesota's NSF-sponsored Institute for Mathematics and Its Applications, as part of a Mathematics in Multimedia year-long program. Each workshop brought together researchers in the respective technologies on the one hand, and mathematicians and statisticians on the other hand, for an intensive week of cross-fertilization. There is a long history of benefit from introducing mathematical techniques and ideas to speech and language technologies. Examples include the source-channel paradigm, hidden Markov models, decision trees, exponential models and formal languages theory. It is likely that new mathematical techniques, or novel applications of existing techniques, will once again prove pivotal for moving the field forward. This volume consists of original contributions presented by participants during the two workshops. Topics include language modeling, prosody, acoustic-phonetic modeling, and statistical methodology.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Design and Application of Strategies/Tactics in Higher Order Logics Myla Archer, 2003

200 technology square cambridge ma: New Therapeutic Strategies for Type 2 Diabetes Rob M Jones, 2012-09-30 The diabetes mellitus epidemic is unfolding across the globe with the World Health Organization (WHO) reporting a worldwide prevalence of 177 million patients with diabetes. Type 2 diabetes accounts for approximately ninety percent of all diabetes cases. Long-term complications of type 2 diabetes include atherosclerosis, heart disease, stroke, end-stage renal disease, retinopathy leading to blindness, nerve damage, sexual dysfunction, frequent infections, and difficult-to-treat foot ulcers, sometimes resulting in lower limb amputation. Diabetics are twice as likely to develop cardiovascular disease or have a stroke, two to six times more likely to have transient ischemic attacks, and fifteen to forty times more likely to require lower-limb amputation compared with the general population. In 2002, the total economic cost of diabetes was estimated to be \$132 billion accounting for one in every ten health care dollars spent in the United States. As a direct consequence of this economic impact and in light of the fact that current approved therapies fail to provide adequate therapeutic advantage in preventing hyperglycemia, industry has been heavily focused on addressing new fundamental cellular mechanisms that will potentially address this unmet need. New Therapeutic Strategies for Type 2 Diabetes provides the reader with the most comprehensive survey to-date of the most innovative small molecule research strategies targeted at treating the burgeoning type 2 diabetes epidemic. Each chapter is written by a recognised thought-leader in this field. The book will be an invaluable reference for researchers and medicinal chemists that concisely explains the biological mechanisms underpinning each cutting-edge therapeutic strategy along with key medicinal chemistry rationales and up-to-date clinical findings.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Biometric Authentication Massimo Tistarelli, Josef Bigun, Anil K. Jain, 2003-08-06 Biometric authentication refers to identifying an individual based on his or her distinguishing physiological and/or behavioral characteristics. It associates an individual with a previously determined identity based on that individual's appearance or behavior. Because many physiological or behavioral characteristics (biometric indicators) are distinctive to each person, biometric identifiers are inherently more reliable and more capable than knowledge-based (e.g., password) and token-based (e.g., a key) techniques in differentiating between an authorized person and a fraudulent impostor. For this reason, more and more organizations are looking to automated identity authentication systems to improve customer satisfaction, security, and operating efficiency as well as to save critical resources. Biometric authentication is a challenging pattern recognition problem; it involves more than just template matching. The intrinsic nature of biometric data must be carefully studied, analyzed, and its properties taken into account in developing suitable representation and matching algorithms. The intrinsic variability of data with time and environmental conditions, the social acceptability and invasiveness of acquisition devices, and the

facility with which the data can be counterfeited must be considered in the choice of a biometric indicator for a given application. In order to deploy a biometric authentication system, one must consider its reliability, accuracy, applicability, and efficiency. Eventually, it may be necessary to combine several biometric indicators (multimodal-biometrics) to cope with the drawbacks of the individual biometric indicators.

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200 technology square cambridge ma: Graph Drawing Guiseppe Liotta, 2004-03-04 The 11th International Symposium on Graph Drawing (GD 2003) was held on September 21-24, 2003, at the Universit` a degli Studi di Perugia, Perugia, Italy. GD 2003 attracted 93 participants from academic and industrial institutions in 17 countries. In response to the call for papers, the program committee received 88 re-lar submissions describing original research and/or system demonstrations. Each submission was reviewed by at least 4 program committee members and c- ments were returned to the authors. Following extensive e-mail discussions, the program committee accepted 34 long papers (12 pages each in the proceedings) and 11 short papers (6 pages each in the proceedings). Also, 6 posters (2 pages each in the proceedings) were displayed in the conference poster gallery. In addition to the 88 submissions, the program committee also received a submission of special type, one that was not competing with the others for a time slot in the conference program and that collects selected open problems in graph drawing. The aim of this paper, which was refereed with particular care and UNCHANGED two rounds of revisions, is to stimulate future research in the graph drawing community. The paper presents 42 challenging open problems in di?erent areas of graph drawing and contains more than 120 references. Although the length of the paper makes it closer to a journal version than to a conference extended abstract, we decided to include it in the conference proceedings so that it could easily reach in a short time the vast majority of the graph drawing community.

200 technology square cambridge ma: More Games of No Chance Richard Nowakowski, 2002-11-25 This 2003 book provides an analysis of combinatorial games - games not involving chance or hidden information. It contains a fascinating collection of articles by some well-known names in the field, such as Elwyn Berlekamp and John Conway, plus other researchers in mathematics and computer science, together with some top game players. The articles run the gamut from theoretical approaches (infinite games, generalizations of game values, 2-player cellular automata, Alpha-Beta pruning under partial orders) to other games (Amazons, Chomp, Dot-and-Boxes, Go, Chess, Hex). Many of these advances reflect the interplay of the computer science and the mathematics. The book ends with a bibliography by A. Fraenkel and a list of combinatorial game theory problems by R. K. Guy. Like its predecessor, Games of No Chance, this should be on the shelf of all serious combinatorial games enthusiasts.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *Encyclopedia of Parallel Computing* David Padua, 2014-07-08 Containing over 300 entries in an A-Z format, the Encyclopedia of Parallel Computing provides easy, intuitive access to relevant information for professionals and researchers seeking access to any aspect within the broad field of parallel computing. Topics for this comprehensive reference were selected, written, and peer-reviewed by an international pool of distinguished

researchers in the field. The Encyclopedia is broad in scope, covering machine organization, programming languages, algorithms, and applications. Within each area, concepts, designs, and specific implementations are presented. The highly-structured essays in this work comprise synonyms, a definition and discussion of the topic, bibliographies, and links to related literature. Extensive cross-references to other entries within the Encyclopedia support efficient, user-friendly searches for immediate access to useful information. Key concepts presented in the Encyclopedia of Parallel Computing include; laws and metrics; specific numerical and non-numerical algorithms; asynchronous algorithms; libraries of subroutines; benchmark suites; applications; sequential consistency and cache coherency; machine classes such as clusters, shared-memory multiprocessors, special-purpose machines and dataflow machines; specific machines such as Cray supercomputers, IBM's cell processor and Intel's multicore machines; race detection and auto parallelization; parallel programming languages, synchronization primitives, collective operations, message passing libraries, checkpointing, and operating systems. Topics covered: Speedup, Efficiency, Isoefficiency, Redundancy, Amdahls law, Computer Architecture Concepts, Parallel Machine Designs, Benmarks, Parallel Programming concepts & design, Algorithms, Parallel applications. This authoritative reference will be published in two formats: print and online. The online edition features hyperlinks to cross-references and to additional significant research. Related Subjects: supercomputing, high-performance computing, distributed computing

200 technology square cambridge ma: Distributed Computing Dahlia Malkhi, 2003-06-30

This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 16th International Conference on Distributed Computing, DISC 2002, held in Toulouse, France, in October 2002. The 24 revised full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 76 submissions. Among the issues addressed are broadcasting, secure computation, view maintenance, communication protocols, distributed agreement, self-stabilizing algorithms, message-passing systems, dynamic networks, condition monitoring systems, shared memory computing, Byzantine processes, routing, failure detection, compare-and-swap operations, cooperative computation, and consensus algorithms.

200 technology square cambridge ma: Future Directions in Distributed Computing

André Schiper, Alex A. Shvartsman, Hakim Weatherspoon, Ben Y. Zhao, 2003-07-01 Every year we witness acceleration in the availability, deployment, and use of distributed applications. However building increasingly sophisticated applications for extant and emerging networked systems continues to be challenging for several reasons: - Abstract models of computation used in distributed systems research often do not fully capture the limitations and the unpredictable nature of realistic distributed computing platforms; - Fault-tolerance and efficiency of computation are difficult to combine when the computing medium is subject to changes, asynchrony, and failures; - Middleware used for constructing distributed software does not provide services most suitable for sophisticated distributed applications; - Middleware services are specified informally and without precise guarantees of efficiency, fault-tolerance, scalability, and compositionality; - Specification of distributed deployment of software systems is often left out of the development process; - Finally, there persists an organizational and cultural gap between engineering groups developing systems in a commercial enterprise, and research groups advancing the scientific state-of-the-art in academic and industrial settings. The objectives of this book are: (1) to serve as a motivation for defining future research programs in distributed computing, (2) to help identify areas where practitioners and engineers on the one hand and scientists and researchers on the other can improve the state of distributed computing through synergistic efforts, and (3) to motivate graduate students interested in entering the exciting research field of distributed computing.

200 technology square cambridge ma: TH17 Cells in Health and Disease Shuiping Jiang, 2011-06-20

"About 25 years ago, Mosmann & Coffman introduced the TH1 / TH2 paradigm of T helper cell differentiation which helped explain many aspects of adaptive immunity from eliminating intracellular versus extracellular pathogens to induction of different types of tissue inflammation. However, TH1 / TH2 paradigm could not adequately explain development of certain inflammatory responses which provided impetus for the discovery of a new subset of T cells called TH17 cells.

After the discovery of differentiation and transcription factors for TH17 cells, it was clear that TH17 cells represent an independent subset of T cells with specific functions in eliminating certain extracellular pathogens, presumably not adequately handled by TH1 or TH2 cells. The major role of TH17 cells has been described in inducing auto-immune tissue inflammation. The discovery of TH17 cells has expanded the TH1 / TH2 paradigm, and the integration of TH17 cells with TH1 and TH2 effector T cells is beginning to explain the underlying mechanisms of tissue inflammation in a number of infections and auto-immune disease settings.” - From Chapter One by Vijay K. Kuchroo, Harvard University, USA “The recently identified Interleukin 17 (IL-17) cytokine family contributes to immunity to infectious diseases and chronic inflammatory diseases. Further studies on the regulation and function of this important cytokine family may provide better understanding on the roles of the IL-17 family in immune-mediated diseases; such knowledge may lead to the development of immunotherapeutic strategies for treatment of several inflammatory diseases.” - From Chapter Two by Chen Dong, University of Texas and MD Anderson Cancer Center, USA

200 technology square cambridge ma: Human-computer Interaction, INTERACT '03 Matthias Rauterberg, Marino Menozzi, Janet Wesson, 2003 This work brings together papers written by researchers and practitioners actively working in the field of human-computer interaction. It should be of use to students who study information technology and computer sciences, and to professional designers who are interested in User Interface design.

200 technology square cambridge ma: *Local Government E-disclosure & Comparisons* Timothy J. Turner, 2005 In *Local Government e-Disclosure & Comparisons*, author Tim Turner proposes an information system to counterbalance the social complexity represented by over 87,000 local governments and their myriad subordinate units. Under his plan, an e-disclosure regimen will populate a federated system of state-based electronic repositories, creating a nationwide data warehouse

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Paul Fitzpatrick - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Fujitsu Professor of Computer Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology MIT AI

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