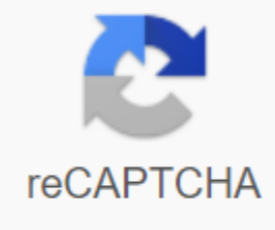




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Pirate bay alternatives for games

Since the early days of the Internet, users around the world have used it to share files with each other. Home users occasionally find this a cheap way to swap media, such as music, videos and software. File sharing wasn't as widespread when it meant competing for modem connections, followed by waiting times to download a large file just to get a single, short, badly pixilated video. Now, you're more likely to connect your home computer to a fast, reliable Internet connection and have plenty of hard disk space. With these two components, you can share even the largest video files, including high-quality TV shows and full-length feature films. As Internet file sharing has increased, media organizations worldwide have been constantly working against piracy of copyrighted material. However, for every file-sharing Internet site that has been forced to close due to copyright infringements, many more have started in place. With the number of Internet users also continuing to grow, confidence has grown among file sharing enthusiasts that there is little that laws can do to stop them from sharing all types of media. This trust is reflected in the name of such a website: Pirate Bay. Advertising Pirate Bay monitors files that can be downloaded using the BitTorrent protocol, a widely used standard for peer-to-peer file sharing over the Internet. Pirate Bay is free for your personal use, and claims to stand out by ensuring that content is not only free but also uncensored. Site administrators ask only a few things of yourself: Accept responsibility for the content you share, avoid sharing malicious and illegal content, and don't use the tracker in a way that violates other users' privacy. Pirate Bay offers no service guarantees and reserves the right to publish any information about violations of its use policy. This article covers how to use The Pirate Bay to share files online and describes the site's history and legal challenges. Throughout its existence, Pirate Bay has moved from one controversy to another, each progressively more invasive in its activities. These conflicts are fueled by anti-piracy groups, especially the Motion Picture Association of America (MPAA) and its international arm, the MPA. The MPAA also financed the Antipiratbyrån as a direct effort to capture information about file-holders and enforce copyright laws set by the European Union. The first major action against Pirate Bay came on May 31, 2006, when Swedish police stormed the server room, carrying enough computers to fill three rental trucks. The MPAA issued a press release proclaiming the event as a major victory in its fight against copyright infringements. However, the designated site operators quickly had the area again, this time in the Netherlands, only three days later. A lot to Disappointment of MPAA, the buzz generated by this single event made Pirate Bay even more popular. Eventually, the businesses were transferred back to Sweden. Advertising Both sides of the battle had problems in the months following the raid. The MPA is believed to have put political pressure on law enforcement to force the raid. Sweden's constitution specifically creates an obstacle that should prevent such pressures. At the same time, a Swedish newspaper revealed information suggesting that Pirate Bay operators were making a profit from ad sales. This report cast doubt on the region's own philosophy and argues towards a selfless ideal. After 20 months of investigation following the 2006 raid, gottfrid svartholm site managers Peter Sunde and Fredrik Neij were accused of helping copyright infringers and working with Carl Lundström to turn Pirate Bay into a commercial website. The trial took place in February and March 2009, with plaintiffs including Warner Brothers, MGM, EMI, Colombia Pictures, Twentieth Century Fox, Sony BMG and Universal. During the trial, prosecutors carefully shaped their case to obtain a conviction, and hundreds of supporters of the defendants raised their colors outside the Swedish court during the trial. Pirate Bay and Piratbyrån not only offered bold testimonials, but also blogged about the trial at Spectrial, hosted on trial.thepiratebay.org. On April 17, 2009, the court announced a guilty verdict, with sentences including one year in prison for each of the four charged, plus a \$3.6 million fine. The news continues to unfold about how the four men will complete their sentences, and how this will affect Pirate Bay. As of this writing, the trial and its outcome has not run the Pirate Bay stranded. The site still boasts 3.8 million registered users, 1.7 million torrents and nearly 13 million peers. The reputation of the trial prompted Sweden's National Museum of Science and Technology to spend 2,000 Swedish crowns (about \$286) to get one of the servers seized in the 2006 raid. The museum announced that it would add the server to a special screen featuring illegal download. Pirate Bay also had agreed to be acquired by Global Gaming Factory for about \$8.5 million. Although potential owners described intentions to turn the site into a legitimate paid service area, the Swedish stock exchange de-listed the company on claims that it was not with its investors. Global Gaming Factory CEO Hans Pandeya released his own manifesto of sorts, called Thoughts on the Pirate Bay, and tech site journalists are still closely watching the story. For more information about file sharing and related topics, go to the next page. Related articles HowStuffWorks The Pirate Bay Motion Picture Association of America Global Gaming Factory Engimax. 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(September 12, 2009) Last week we asked you to share your favorite BitTorrent tracker, then we rounded up the results so you can cast your vote for the top five contenders. We're back with the results. We visited bittorrent customers in a previous Hive Five; now it's time to talk better public BitTorrent ... Read moreFirst to dive, it's worth noting that this week's Hive Five required a little clarification in progress. Our initial call was a request for the best public trackers, but many votes were for the best indexers— to read more about the differences, see the real Hive Five. We chalked that up to us without explicitly mentioning the difference between a tracker and an indexer and when the Hive Five was compiled, we chose to focus on the aspect of the two that the end user really cares about: downloading and using torrent files. With that in mind, the results: Pirate Bay, though no longer a tracker in itself, took home the largest number of votes to weigh in at 29%. After with a not-so-miserable second place was Demonoid (27%) and then the popular isoHunt with 19%. The rounding of Hive Five was BTJunkie (15%) and KickAssTorrents (5%). G/O Media can get a commissionPhilips Hue Lights (3-Pack) Have bitTorrent-related tip or trick? Let's hear about it in the comments. If you have an idea for a future Hive Five, send an email to tips in lifehacker.com with Hive Five in the subject line. Line.

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