March 2020

sgpio . . . . . 2954
shadow-utils . . . . . 2962
shared-mime-info . . . . . 2971
slang . . . . . 2979
snappy . . . . . 2987
sqlite . . . . . 2987
ssacli . . . . . 2988
systemd . . . . . 2992
systemtap-sdt-devel . . . . . 2828
sysvinit-tools . . . . . 3017
tar . . . . . 3025
tcp_wrappers-libs . . . . . 3040
teamd . . . . . 3040
traceroute . . . . . 3051
trousers . . . . . 3059
tzdata . . . . . 3060
unixODBC . . . . . 3061
unzip . . . . . 3080
usermode . . . . . 3081
ustr . . . . . 3089
util-linux . . . . . 3101
uuid . . . . . 3140
vim-common . . . . . 3141
which . . . . . 3144
wpa_supplicant . . . . . 3159
xz . . . . . 3160
zip . . . . . 3171
zlib . . . . . 3172

## *nt cti n*

The following copyright statements and licenses apply to various 3rd party and open source software components that are distributed with the ESKM v5.1. The ESKM v5.1 package that includes this file does not necessarily use all the open source software components referred to below.

# License Table

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| acl | 2.2.51 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| attr | 2.2.46 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| audit-libs | 2.4.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| authconfig | 6.2.8 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| autoconf | 2.69 | GPLv2+ and GFDL | Yes | |
| automake | 1.13.4 | GPLv2+ and GFDL and Public Domain and MIT | Yes | |
| avahi-autoipd | 0.6.31 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| basesystem | 10.0 | Public Domain | | Yes |
| bash | 4.2.46 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| bind-utils | 9.9.4 | ISC | | Yes |
| binutils | 2.23.52.0.1/ 2.25.1 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| btrfs-progs | 3.19.1 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| bzip2 | 1.0.6 | BSD | Yes | Yes |
| ca-certificates | 2015.2.6 | Public Domain | | Yes |
| centos-logos | 70.0.6 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| centos-release | 7 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| chkconfig | 1.3.61 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| chrony | 2.1.1 | GPLv2 | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| coreutils | 8.22 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| cpio | 2.11 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| cracklib | 2.9.0 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| cronie | 1.4.11 | MIT and BSD and ISC and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| crontabs | 1.11 | Public Domain and GPLv2 | | Yes |
| cryptsetup | 1.6.7 | GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| cups-libs | 1.6.3 | LGPLv2 and zlib | | Yes |
| curl | 7.29.0 | MIT | | Yes |
| cyrus-sasl | 2.1.26 | BSD with advertising | | Yes |
| dbus | 1.6.12 | GPLv2+ or AFL | | Yes |
| dbus-glib | 0.1 | AFL and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| dbus-libs | 1.6.12 | GPLv2+ or AFL | | Yes |
| dbus-python | 1.1.1 | MIT | | Yes |
| device-mapper | 1.02.107 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| device-mapper-multipath | 0.4.9 | GPL+ | | Yes |
| device-mapper-persistent-data | 0.5.5 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| dhclient | 4.2.5 | ISC | | Yes |
| diffutils | 3.3 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| dmidecode | 2.12 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| dmraid | 1.0.0.rc16 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| dnsmasq | 2.66 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| dosfstools | 3.0.20 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| dracut | 33 | GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| dump | 0.4 | BSD | | Yes |
| e2fsprogs | 1.42.9 | GPLv2 | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| ebtables | 2.0.10 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| elfutils-libelf | 0.163 | GPLv2+ or LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| ethtool | 3.15 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| expat | 2.1.0 | MIT | | Yes |
| fcoe-utils | 1.0.30 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| file | 5.11 | BSD | Yes | Yes |
| filesystem | 3.2 | Public Domain | | Yes |
| findutils | 4.5.11 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| firewalld | 0.3.9 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| freetype | 2.4.11 | (FTL or GPLv2+) and BSD and MIT and Public Domain and zlib with acknowledgment | | Yes |
| gawk | 4.0.2 | GPLv3+ and GPL and LGPLv3+ and LGPL and BSD | Yes | Yes |
| gcc | 4.8.5 | GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD | Yes | |
| gdbm | 1.1 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| gettext | 0.18.2.1 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| glib2 | 2.42.2 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| glibc | 2.17 | LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ | Yes | Yes |
| glib-networking | 2.42.0 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| gmp | 6.0.0 | LGPLv3+ or GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| gnupg2 | 2.0.22 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| gnutls | 3.3.8 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| gobject-introspection | 1.42.0 | GPLv2+, LGPLv2+, MIT | | Yes |
| gpm-libs | 1.20.7 | GPLv2 and GPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv3+ and Verbatim and Copyright only | | Yes |
| grep | 2.2 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| groff-base | 1.22.2 | GPLv3+ and GFDL and BSD and MIT | | Yes |
| grub2 | 2.02 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| grubby | 8.28 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| gsettings-desktop-schemas | 3.14.2 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| gzip | 1.5-8 | GPLv3+ and GFDL | Yes | Yes |
| hardlink | 1.0 | GPL+ | | Yes |
| hesiod | 3.2.1 | MIT | | Yes |
| hostname | 3.13 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| hwdata | 0.252 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| info | 5.1 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| initscripts | 9.49.30 | GPLv2 and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| ipmitool | 1.8.13 | BSD | | Yes |
| iproute | 3.10.0 | GPLv2+ and Public Domain | | Yes |
| iptables | 1.4.21 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| iputils | 20121221 | BSD and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| iscsi-initiator-utils | 6.2.0.873 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| isomd5sum | 1.0.10 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| iwl1000-firmware | 39.31.5.1 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl105-firmware | 18.168.6.1 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl3160-firmware | 22.0.7.0 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl3945-firmware | 15.32.2.9 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl4965-firmware | 228.61.2.24 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl5000-firmware | 8.83.5.1_1 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| iwl5150-firmware | 8.24.2.2 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl6000-firmware | 9.221.4.1 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl6000g2a-firmware | 17.168.5.3 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl6050-firmware | 41.28.5.1 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| iwl7260-firmware | 22.0.7.0 | Redistributable, no modification permitted | | Yes |
| jansson | 2.4 | MIT | | Yes |
| kbd | 1.15.5 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| kernel | 3.10.0 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| kexec-tools | 2.0.14 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| keyutils-libs | 1.5.8 | GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| kmod | 20 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| kpartx | 0.4.9 | GPL+ | | Yes |
| krb5-libs | 1.13.2 | MIT | | Yes |
| krb5-workstation | 1.15.1 | MIT | | Yes |
| langtable | 0.0.31 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| less | 458 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libacl | 2.2.51 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libaio | 0.3.109 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libarchive | 3.1.2 | BSD | | Yes |
| libassuan | 2.1.0 | LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libattr | 2.4.46 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libblkid | 2.23.2-43 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libcap | 2.22 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libcap-ng | 0.7.5 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libcom_err | 1.42.9 | MIT | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| libconfig | 1.4.9 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libcroco | 0.6.8 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libcurl | 7.29.0 | MIT | | Yes |
| libdaemon | 0.14 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libdb | 5.3.21 | BSD and LGPLv2 and Sleepycat | | Yes |
| libedit | 3 | BSD | | Yes |
| libestr | 0.1.11 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libfastjson4 | 0.99.8 | MIT | | Yes |
| libffi | 3.0.13 | MIT and Public Domain | | Yes |
| libgcc | 4.8.5 | GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD | | Yes |
| libgcrypt | 1.5.3 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libgomp | 4.8.5 | GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD | | Yes |
| libgpg-error | 1.12 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libgudev1 | 219-19 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libhbaapi | 2.2.9 | SNIA | | Yes |
| libhbalinux | 1.0.17 | LGPLv2 | | Yes |
| libidn | 1.28 | LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and GFDL | | Yes |
| libkadm5 | 1.15.1 | MIT | | Yes |
| libldb | 1.3.4 | LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libmnl | 1.0.3 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libmodman | 2.0.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libmount | 2.23.2-43 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libmpc | 1.0.1 | LGPLv3+ and GFDL | | Yes |
| libndp | 1.2 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libnetfilter_conntrack | 1.0.4 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libnfnetlink | 1.0.1 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| libnl3 | 3.2.21 | LGPLv2 | | Yes |
| libpcap | 1.5.3 | BSD with advertising | | Yes |
| libpciaccess | 0.13.4 | MIT | | Yes |
| libproxy | 0.4.11 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libpwquality | 1.2.3 | BSD or GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libreport-filesystem | 2.1.11 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libselinux | 2.2.2 | Public Domain | | Yes |
| libsemanage | 2.1.10 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libsepol | 2.1.9 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libsmbclient | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libsoup | 2.48.1 | LGPLv2 | | Yes |
| libss | 1.42.9 | MIT | | Yes |
| libssh2 | 1.4.3 | BSD | | Yes |
| libstdc++ | 4.8.5 | GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD | | Yes |
| libtalloc | 2.1.13 | LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libtasn1 | 3.8 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libtdb | 1.3.15 | LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libteam | 1.17 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libtevent | 0.9.36 | LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libtool-ltdl | 2.4.2 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libunistring | 0.9.3 | LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| libuser | 0.6 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libuser-python | 0.6 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libutempter | 1.1.6 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| libuuid | 2.23.2-43 | BSD | | Yes |
| libverto | 0.2.5 | MIT | | Yes |
| libwbclient | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| libxml2 | 2.9.1 | MIT | | Yes |
| libxslt | 1.1.28 | MIT | | Yes |
| linux-firmware | 20180220 | GPL+ and GPLv2+ and MIT and Redistributable, no modification permitteds | | Yes |
| lldpad | 1.0.1 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| lm_sensors-libs | 3.3.4 | LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and GPLv2+ and Verbatim and Public domain | | Yes |
| lockdev | 1.0.4 | LGPLv2 | | Yes |
| logrotate | 3.8.6 | GPL+ | | Yes |
| lsof | 4.87 | zlib and Sendmail and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| lua | 5.1.4 | MIT | | Yes |
| lvm2 | 2.02.130 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| lzo | 2.06 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| make | 3.82 | GPLv2+ | Yes | Yes |
| mdadm | 3.3.2 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| mgetty | 1.1.36 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| mini_httpd | 1.13 | Freely Redistributable | | Yes |
| mozjs17 | 17.0.0 | GPLv2+ or LGPLv2+ or MPLv1.1 | | Yes |
| mpfr | 3.1.1 | LGPLv3+ and GPLv3+ and GFDL | | Yes |
| ncurses | 5.9 | MIT | Yes | Yes |
| net-snmp | 5.7.2.1 | BSD | | Yes |
| nettle | 2.7.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| net-tools | 2 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| newt | 0.52.15 | LGPLv2 | | Yes |
| nscd | 2.17 | LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| nspr | 4.11.0 | MPLv2.0 | | Yes |
| nss_ldap | 255-10 | LGPL | | Yes |
| nss | 3.21.0 | MPLv2.0 | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| nss-softokn | 3.16.2.3 | MPLv2.0 | | Yes |
| nss-sysinit | 3.21.0 | MPLv2.0 | | Yes |
| ntpdate | 4.2.6p5 | MIT and BSD and BSD with advertising) and GPLv2 | | Yes |
| oddjob | 0.31.5 | BSD | | Yes |
| OpenIPMI-libs | 2.0.19 | LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ or BSD | | Yes |
| openssh-ingrian | 7.7p1 | BSD | | Yes |
| openssl | 1.0.2k | ingrain | | Yes |
| os-prober | 1.58 | GPLv2+ and GPL+ | | Yes |
| p11-kit | 0.20.7 | BSD | | Yes |
| pam | 1.1.8 | BSD and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| parted | 3.1 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| passwd | 0.79 | BSD or GPL+ | | Yes |
| pcre | 8.32 | BSD | | Yes |
| perl | 5.16.3 | (GPL+ or Artistic) and (GPLv2+ or Artistic) and Copyright Only and MIT and Public Domain and UCD | Yes | Yes |
| perl-Carp | 1.26 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-constant | 1.27 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-devel | 5.16.3 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Encode | 2.51 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Exporter | 5.68 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-ExtUtils-Embed | 1.3 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-ExtUtils-Install | 1.58 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker | 6.68 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-ExtUtils-Manifest | 1.61 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-ExtUtils-ParseXS | 3.18 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| perl-File-Path | 2.09 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Getopt-Long | 2.4 | GPLv2+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-HTTP-Tiny | 0.033 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-libs | 5.16.3 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-parent | 0.225 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-PathTools | 3.4 | (GPL+ or Artistic) and BSD | | Yes |
| perl-Pod-Escapes | 1.04 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-podlators | 2.5.1 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Pod-Perldoc | 3.2 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Pod-Simple | 3.28 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Pod-Usage | 1.63 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Socket | 2.01 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Socket6 | 0.23 | BSD | | Yes |
| perl-Test-Harness | 3.28 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| perl-Text-ParseWords | 3.29 | GPL+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| pinentry | 0.8.1 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| pkgconfig | 0.27.1 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| policycoreutils | 2.2.5 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| polkit | 0.112-7 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| polkit-pkla-compat | 0.1-4 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| popt | 1.13-16 | MIT | | Yes |
| postgresql93 | 9.3.11 | PostgreSQL | | Yes |
| postgresql93-odbc | 09.03.0100 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| ppp | 2.4.5 | BSD and LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ and Public Domain | | Yes |
| procmail | 3.22 | GPLv2+ or Artistic | | Yes |
| procps-ng | 3.3.10 | GPL+ and GPLv2 and GPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| psmisc | 22.2 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| pth | 2.0.7 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| pygobject3-base | 3.14.0 | LGPLv2+ and MIT | | Yes |
| pykickstart | 1.99.66.6 | GPLv2 | | Yes |
| pyparsing | 1.5.6 | MIT | | Yes |
| pyparted | 3.9 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python | 2.7.5 | Python | | Yes |
| python-backports | 1.0 | Public Domain | | Yes |
| python-backports-ssl_match_hostname | 3.4.0.2 | Python | | Yes |
| python-blivet | 0.61.15.37 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-coverage | 3.6 | BSD and (MIT or GPLv2) | | Yes |
| python-decorator | 3.4.0 | BSD | | Yes |
| python-IPy | 0.75 | BSD | | Yes |
| python-libs | 2.7.5 | Python | | Yes |
| python-nss | 0.16.0 | MPLv2.0 or GPLv2+ or LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-ntplib | 0.3.2 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-pwquality | 1.2.3 | BSD or GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-pyblock | 0.53 | GPLv2 or GPLv3 | | Yes |
| python-pycurl | 7.19.0 | LGPLv2+ or MIT | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| python-pyudev | 0.15 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-setuptools | 0.9.8 | Python or ZPLv2.0 | | Yes |
| python-slip | 0.4.0 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| python-urlgrabber | 3.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| pytz | 2012d | MIT | | Yes |
| qrencode-libs | 3.4.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| readline | 6.2 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| realmd | 0.16.1 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| rmt | 1.5.2 | CDDL | | Yes |
| rng-tools | 5.0 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| rpm | 4.11.3-25 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| rsync | 3.0.9 | GPLv3+ | | Yes |
| rsyslog | 8.1901.0 | GPLv3+ and ASL 2.0 | | Yes |
| samba | 4.7.1-6 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| samba-client | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| samba-client-libs | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| samba-common | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| samba-common-libs | 4.8.3 | GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+ | | Yes |
| sed | 4.2.2 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| sendmail | 8.14.7 | Sendmail | | Yes |
| setup | 2.8.71-6 | Public domain | | Yes |
| sgpio | 1.2.0.10 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| shadow-utils | 4.1.5.1-18 | BSD and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| shared-mime-info | 1.1 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| slang | 2.2.4 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |

| Package | Version | Licenses | Used in | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Toolchain | Build |
| snappy | 1.1.0 | BSD | | Yes |
| sqlite | 3.7.17 | Public domain | | Yes |
| ssacli | 2.6 | See ssacli.license | | Yes |
| systemd | 219-19 | LGPLv2+ and MIT and GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| systemtap-sdt-devel | 2.8 | GPLv2+ and Public Domain | | Yes |
| sysvinit-tools | 2.88 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| tar | 1.26 | GPLv3+ | Yes | Yes |
| tcp_wrappers-libs | 7.6 | BSD | | Yes |
| teamd | 1.17 | LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| traceroute | 2.0.22 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| trousers | 0.3.13 | BSD | | Yes |
| tzdata | 2016f | Public Domain | | Yes |
| unixODBC | 2.3.1 | GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ | | Yes |
| unzip | 6.0 | BSD | | Yes |
| usermode | 1.111 | GPLv2+ | | Yes |
| ustr | 1.0.4 | MIT or LGPLv2+ or BSD | | Yes |
| util-linux | 2.23.2-43 | GPLv2 and GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ and BSD with advertising and Public Domain | | Yes |
| uuid | 1.6.2 | MIT | | Yes |
| vim-common | 7.4.160 | Vim | | Yes |
| which | 2.2 | GPLv3 | | Yes |
| wpa_supplicant | 2.0 | BSD | | Yes |
| xz | 5.1.2 | LGPLv2+ | Yes | Yes |
| zip | 3 | BSD | | Yes |
| zlib | 1.2.7 | zlib and Boost | | Yes |

# License Texts

## C

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```

*i t i*

```
!/bin/sh

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Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307
USA. set -e

# Command line arguments:
#   $1 event that happened:
#          BIND:     Successfully claimed address
#          CONFLICT: An IP address conflict happened
#          UNBIND:   The IP address is no longer needed
#          STOP:     The daemon is terminating
#   $2 interface name
#   $3 IP adddress

PATH="$PATH:/usr/bin:/usr/sbin:/bin:/sbin"

# Use a different metric for each interface, so that we can set
# identical routes to multiple interfaces.

METRIC=$((1000 + `cat "/sys/class/net/$2/ifindex" 2>/dev/null ||
echo 0`))

if [ -x /bin/ip -o -x /sbin/ip ] ; then

    # We have the Linux ip tool from the iproute package

    case "$1" in
        BIND)
           ip addr add "$3"/16 brd 169.254.255.255 label "$2:avahi"
scope link dev "$2"
          ip route add default dev "$2" metric "$METRIC" scope link
||:
```

```
            ;;

        CONFLICT|UNBIND|STOP)
           ip route del default dev "$2" metric "$METRIC" scope link
||:
           ip addr del "$3"/16 brd 169.254.255.255 label "$2:avahi"
scope link dev "$2"
            ;;

        *)
            echo "Unknown event $1" >&2
            exit 1
            ;;
    esac

elif [ -x /bin/ifconfig -o -x /sbin/ifconfig ] ; then

    # We have the old ifconfig tool

    case "$1" in
        BIND)
            ifconfig "$2:avahi" inet "$3" netmask 255.255.0.0
broadcast 169.254.255.255 up
            route add default dev "$2:avahi" metric "$METRIC" ||:
            ;;

        CONFLICT|STOP|UNBIND)
            route del default dev "$2:avahi" metric "$METRIC" ||:
            ifconfig "$2:avahi" down
            ;;

        *)
            echo "Unknown event $1" >&2
            exit 1
            ;;
    esac

else

    echo "No network configuration tool found." >&2
    exit 1

fi

exit 0
```

## *ses ste*

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## *i*

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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@(#)bitstring.h8.1 (Berkeley) 7/19/93

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at
least three years, to give the same user the materials
specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more
than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy
from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above
specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these
materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the
Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for
reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,
the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is
normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the
major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating
system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself
accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license
restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally
accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you
cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that
you distribute.

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That's all there is to it!

## [illegible]

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Version 2, June 1991

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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The reason we have a separate public license for some libraries is that they blur the distinction we usually make between modifying or adding to a program and simply using it. Linking a program with a library, without changing the library, is in some sense simply using the library, and is analogous to running a utility program or application program. However, in a textual and legal sense, the linked executable is a combined work, a derivative of the original library, and the ordinary General Public License treats it as such.

Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

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"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a

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3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.□

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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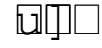

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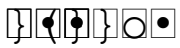

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Theodore Ts'o
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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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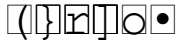

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d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.
^L

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.
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7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and

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When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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```

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```
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Source Files
---

.The file `src/libs/snprintf/snprintf.c', written by Mark Martinec <mark.martinec@ijs.si>. Please look into snprintf.c for the copyright message.

The complete snprintf package together with documentation is available from http://www.ijs.si/software/snprintf/.

.The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>. These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditrof distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

The original package can be found at http://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/pub/misc/grn.tar.Z.

src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp

```
.The `gxditview' output device. It is based on X11's `xditview'
program and thus has the X license.

src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c


Macro Packages
--------------

.The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
```

```
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man

. The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meref.me


Hyphenation Patterns
--------------------

.The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.tex',
part of the TeX system written by Donald E. Knuth; the master file
can be found at
ftp://labrea.stanford.edu/pub/tex/dist/lib/hyphen.tex.

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns
available under the filenames `hyphen.<language>', e.g. `hyphen.de'
or `hyphen.uk'.

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. The file `tmac/hyphen.fr' contains the same patterns as the file
`frhyph.tex' (for TeX), which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex    .

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.The file `tmac/hyphen.sv' is identical to the file `svhyph.tex',
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.The files `tmac/hyphen.det' and `tmac/hyphen.den' contain the same
patterns as the files `dehyphn.tex' and `dehypht.tex' (for TeX),
which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphn.tex
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehypht.tex.
```

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.The file `tmac/hyphenex.det' is identical to the file
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.The file `tmac/hyphen.cs' contains the same patterns as the file
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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

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b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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## PJ□

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```
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the copyright hasn't been assigned to the FSF).


Source Files
------------

.The file `src/libs/snprintf/snprintf.c', written by Mark Martinec
<mark.martinec@ijs.si>. Please look into snprintf.c for the
copyright message.

The complete snprintf package together with documentation is
available from http://www.ijs.si/software/snprintf/.

.The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat
<barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>.
These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditrof
distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

The original package can be found at
http://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/pub/misc/grn.tar.Z.

src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp

.The `gxditview' output device. It is based on X11's `xditview'
program and thus has the X license.

src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c


Macro Packages
--------------

.The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man

. The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meref.me


Hyphenation Patterns
--------------------

.The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.tex',
part of the TeX system written by Donald E. Knuth; the master file
can be found at
```

ftp://labrea.stanford.edu/pub/tex/dist/lib/hyphen.tex.

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns
available under the filenames `hyphen.<language>', e.g. `hyphen.de'
or `hyphen.uk'.

See the file itself for a copyright notice.

. The file `tmac/hyphen.fr' contains the same patterns as the file
`frhyph.tex' (for TeX), which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex .

The patterns have been converted to a format groff can understand.

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.The file `tmac/hyphen.sv' is identical to the file `svhyph.tex',
which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/svhyph.tex.

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.The files `tmac/hyphen.det' and `tmac/hyphen.den' contain the same
patterns as the files `dehyphn.tex' and `dehypht.tex' (for TeX),
which can be found at

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphn.tex
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehypht.tex.

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.The file `tmac/hyphenex.det' is identical to the file
`dehyphtex.tex', which can be found at
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphtex.tex.

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.The file `tmac/hyphen.cs' contains the same patterns as the file
`czhyphen.tex' (for TeX), which can be found in the archive
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz.

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EOF

## Z6]v1

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Version 2, June 1991

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---

hostname -- set the host name or show the host/domain name

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## [illegible]

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that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
^L

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a

copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.
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5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

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## 1.0

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Version 2, June 1991

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cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop_hdr.h

cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c

cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c

cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c

lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h

lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c

lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c

lib/libgss/g_context_time.c

lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c

lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c

lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_export_name.c

lib/libgss/g_glue.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c

lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_unseal.c

lib/libgss/g_userok.c

lib/libgss/g_utils.c

lib/libgss/g_verify.c

lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c

uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h

uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c

cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c

cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c

lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h

lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c

lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c

lib/libgss/g_context_time.c

lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c

lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c

lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_export_name.c

lib/libgss/g_glue.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c

lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_unseal.c

lib/libgss/g_userok.c

lib/libgss/g_utils.c

lib/libgss/g_verify.c

lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c

uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h

uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library

creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.
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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to

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5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library

creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop_hdr.h

cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c

cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c

cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h

lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c

lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c

lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h

lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c

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lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c

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lib/libgss/g_context_time.c

lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c

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lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c

lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c

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lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

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lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

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lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_unseal.c

lib/libgss/g_userok.c

lib/libgss/g_utils.c

lib/libgss/g_verify.c

lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the

Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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## o]u}uv

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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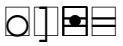

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a

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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

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To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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^L

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The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline

functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself. ^L

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

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c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection

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Because of this blurred distinction, using the ordinary General Public License for libraries did not effectively promote software sharing, because most developers did not use the libraries. We concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General Public License is intended to permit developers of non-free programs to use free libraries, while preserving your freedom as a user of such programs to change the free libraries that are incorporated in them. (We have not seen how to achieve this as regards changes in header files, but we have achieved it as regards changes in the actual functions of the Library.) The hope is that this will lead to faster development of free libraries.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, while the latter only works together with the library.

Note that it is possible for a library to be covered by the ordinary General Public License rather than by this special one.□

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0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs (which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a

volume of a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under the scope of this License.

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.□

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also compile or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

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If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply, and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the integrity of the free software distribution system which is implemented by public license practices. Many people have made generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed through that system in reliance on consistent application of that system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

Copyright (C) <year>  <name of author>

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

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You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place - Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA

Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge for them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if you want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in new free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the

software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the GPL requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

Some devices are designed to deny users access to install or run modified versions of the software inside them, although the manufacturer can do so. This is fundamentally incompatible with the aim of protecting users' freedom to change the software. The systematic pattern of such abuse occurs in the area of products for individuals to use, which is precisely where it is most unacceptable. Therefore, we have designed this version of the GPL to prohibit the practice for those products. If such problems arise substantially in other domains, we stand ready to extend this provision to those domains in future versions of the GPL, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

0. Definitions.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

"Copyright" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work
in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

1. Source Code.

The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of

interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component
(kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it.

The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met.  This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program.  The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not

convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10 makes it unnecessary.

3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article 11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice; keep intact all notices stating that this License and any non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code; keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey, and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the

terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified it, and giving a relevant date.

b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is released under this License and any conditions added under section□

7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to "keep intact all notices".

c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7 additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts, regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this License, in one of these ways:

a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product

(including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission, provided you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding Source of the work are being offered to the general public at no charge under subsection 6d.

A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is excluded from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family, or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product, doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user actually uses, or expects or is

expected to use, the product. A product is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent the only significant mode of use of the product.

"Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods, procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must
suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has been installed in ROM).

The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a network may be denied when the modification itself materially and adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and protocols for communication across the network.

Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided, in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly documented (and with an implementation available to the public in source code form), and must require no special password or key for unpacking, reading or copying.

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## KM/WD/ro]•

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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## e

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## drdrwt}•

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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## Z}vrb

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

However, linking a "work that uses the Library" with the Library creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the library". The executable is therefore covered by this License. Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file

that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a

copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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# python-pyudev

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter mustbe combined with the library in order to run.
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These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or

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If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to distribute the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

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When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6. Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

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## *s c n*

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## ]ur}uu}v

*uganda.txt*
For Vim version 7.4.
Last change: 2013 Jul 06
VIM REFERENCE MANUAL
by Bram Moolenaar

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SUMMARY

*iccf* *ICCF*

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