



CryptoServer LAN V5

License Texts

Imprint

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1 Introduction

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

2 License Table

Packet	Version	Licenses	Used in		
			Toolchain	Build	Distribution
acl	2.2.52	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2		•	partially
attr	2.4.47.src	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2		•	partially
aufs4-standalone	4.19.63	GPLv2		•	•
autoconf	2.69	GPLv2, GPLv3, Autoconf Configure Exception v3.0	•	•	
automake	1.15.1	GPLv3	•	•	
bash	4.4.18	GPLv3	•	•	partially
bc	1.07.1	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, GPLv3, LGPLv3	•	•	
binutils	2.30	GPLv2, GPLv3, LibGPLv2, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, Boost Software License v1.0	•	•	partially
bison	3.0.4	GPLv3	•	•	
busybox	1.28.3	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, bzip2		•	•
bzip2	1.0.6	bzip2	•	•	partially
check	0.12.0	LGPLv2.1, BSD Modified	•	•	
cmake	3.10.2	BSD Modified, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, Apache License V2.0, ISC, Public Domain, MIT, bzip2, zlib	•	•	
coreutils	8.29	GPLv3	•	•	partially

curl	7.58.0	MIT, ISC		•	•
dejagnu	1.6.1	GPLv3	•	•	
dhcp	4.4.0	MPLv2.0		•	partially
dialog	1.2_20150920	LGPLv2.1, MIT-style		•	partially
diffutils	3.6	GPLv3	•	•	•
dos2unix	7.4.0	BSD 2-clause		•	•
e2fsprogs	1.43.9	GPLv2, LibGPLv2, BSD-style, MIT-style, LGPLv2.1		•	partially
elfutils	0.170	GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv3		•	•
ethtool	4.15	GPLv2		•	•
eudev	3.2.5	GPLv2		•	•
expat	2.2.5	MIT		•	partially
expect	5.45	Public Domain	•	•	
fcron	3.2.0	GPLv2++		•	•
file	5.32	BSD Simplified	•	•	•
findutils	4.6.0	GPLv3	•	•	•
flex	2.6.4	BSD-style	•	•	partially
gawk	4.2.0	GPLv2, GPLv3+, LibGPLv2	•	•	partially
gcc	7.3.0	GPLv3, GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, GCC Runtime Library Exception 3.1, Boost Software License v1.0, MIT, BSD-style, ISC, BSD Modified, bzip2	•	•	partially
gdbm	1.14.1	GPLv3		•	•
gettext	0.19.8.1	GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, MIT, Modified GPL (DJ Delorie)	•	•	•

glibc	2.27	GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, SunPro Attribution License, BSD Intel License, Henry Spencer Regexp, zlib, MIT-style, BSD-style, BSD Modified, ISC, CMU, Inner Net License 2.00	•	•	partially
gmp	6.1.2	GPLv3, LGPLv3	•	•	•
gperf	3.1	GPLv3		•	•
grep	3.1	GPLv3	•	•	•
groff	1.22.3	GPLv3, Public Domain	•	•	
grub	2.02	GPLv3, Unicode, Creative Commons BY-SA 3.0		•	partially
gzip	1.9	GPLv3	•	•	•
iana-etc	2.30	OSLv3.0		•	•
inetutils	1.9.4	GPLv3		•	•
ipmitool	1.8.18	BSD Modified		•	•
iproute2	4.15.0	GPLv2		•	•
iptables	1.6.2	GPLv2		•	•
kbd	2.0.4	GPLv2		•	•
kmod	25	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	•
less	530	BSD 2-clause, GPLv3		•	•
lfs-bootscripts	20170626	MIT			partially
libarchive	3.3.2	BSD 2-clause, Public Domain, BSD Modified		•	•
libcap	2.25	BSD Modified		•	•
libftdi1	1-1.4	BSD Modified, LGPLv2, GPLv2		•	partially
libpcap	1.8.1	BSD Modified		•	partially
libtool	2.4.6	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	partially
libusb	1.0.21	LGPLv2.1		•	•

libuv	1.19.1	Creative Commons, BSD 2-clause, BSD Modified, ISC, MIT		•	•
linux	4.19.111	GPLv2, LibGPLv2, BSD Modified		•	•
logrotate	3.11.0	GPLv2		•	•
m4	1.4.18	GPLv3	•	•	
make	4.2.1	GPLv3, LibGPLv2	•	•	
meinberg	4.2.8	GPLv2		•	•
mpc	1.1.0	LGPLv3	•	•	•
mpfr	4.0.1	LGPLv3, GPLv3		•	•
ncurses	6.1	MIT/X11, BSD Modified	•	•	partially
net-snmp	5.7.3	BSD-style, BSD Modified		•	•
net-tools	CVS_20101030	GPLv2		•	•
ntp	4.2.8p10	BSD Modified, GPLv3, LGPLv3, MIT, BSD 2-clause, ISC		•	partially
openipmi	2.0.24	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2, BSD Modified		•	•
openssh	7.6p1	BSD Modified, BSD 2-clause, ISC, MIT, Public Domain, Beerware License		•	•
openssl	1.1.1b	OpenSSL, Original SSLeay, GPLv2		•	partially
patch	2.7.6	GPLv3	•	•	•
pciutils	3.5.6	GPLv2		•	partially
perl	5.26.1	GPLv1++, The Artistic License, bzip2	•	•	
pkg-config	0.29.2	GPLv2, LibGPLv2		•	
popt	1.16	MIT		•	•
procps-ng	3.3.12	LibGPLv2, GPLv2		•	•
psmisc	23.1	GPLv2		•	•
readline	7.0	GPLv3		•	•

screen	4.6.2	GPLv3		•	•
sed	4.4	GPLv3	•	•	•
shadow	4.5	BSD Modified		•	partially
sysklogd	1.5.1	GPLv2		•	•
sysvinit	2.88dsf	GPLv2		•	•
tar	1.30	GPLv3	•	•	•
tcl	8.6.8	BSD, MIT-style, Boost Software License v1.0	•	•	
tcpdump	4.9.2	BSD Modified		•	•
texinfo	6.5	GPLv3, LGPLv2.1	•	•	
tzdata	2019c	Public Domain, BSD Modified			partially
udev-lfs	20171102	GPLv2		•	•
util-linux	2.31.1	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, BSD Original UC, BSD Modified (libuuid)		•	partially
vim	8.0.586	MIT		•	•
xz	5.2.3	LGPLv2.1, GPLv3, Public Domain	•	•	partially
zlib	1.2.11	zlib, Boost Software License v1.0		•	partially

3 License Texts

3.1 acl

acl

acl/debian/copyright

This package was debianized by Nathan Scott nathans@debian.org on
Tue, 26 Feb 2002 13:25:26 +1100

It can be downloaded from <ftp://acl.bestbits.at/>

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```
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```

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```
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

```
<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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-----
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-----
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```

```
-----
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In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU

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```

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

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```
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```

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

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```
-----
attr/debian/copyright
```

```
-----
This package was debianized by Nathan Scott nathans@debian.org on
Sun, 19 Nov 2000 07:37:09 -0500.
```

It can be downloaded from <ftp://oss.sgi.com/projects/xf86/download/>

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attr/examples/copyattr.c

/*

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*/

/*

* Example how to preserve Extended Attributes in file manager style
* applications. This does NOT also copy Access Control Lists!

*

* Andreas Gruenbacher, SuSE Labs, SuSE Linux AG

* 23 January 2003

*/

3.3 aufs4-standalone

aufs4-standalone

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autoconf

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3.5 automake

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```
-----
automake/t/license.sh
```

```
-----
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```

```
-----
automake/t/copy.sh
```

```
-----
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```

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# Test to make sure '-c' works. Report from Andris Pavenis.
# See also the much more in-depth test 'add-missing'.

-----
automake/t/license2.sh
-----
#!/bin/sh
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#
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# Check that installing 'COPYING' outputs a warning.
```

3.6 bash

bash

bash/lib/readline/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
-----
bash/copy_cmd.c
```

```
-----
/* copy_command.c -- copy a COMMAND structure. This is needed
   primarily for making function definitions, but I'm not sure
   that anyone else will need it. */
```

```
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```

```

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```

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```
*/
```

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-----
```

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3.7 bc

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

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```

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```

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```

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```

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

That's all there is to it!

3.8 binutils

binutils

binutils/bfd/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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binutils/gold/copy-relocs.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_relo_1.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_protected.sh
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_2.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_relo.cc
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The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, 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 executable. 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.

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```
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```

```
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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program
`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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binutils/zlib/contrib/dotzlib/LICENSE_1_0.txt

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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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(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.

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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.

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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.)

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:

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b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

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```
<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

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version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

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```
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```

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```
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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!

```
-----
binutils/libiberty/COPYING.LIB
-----
```

```
GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999
```

```
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51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
```

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```
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```

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3.9 bison

bison

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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busybox

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bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

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

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
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```

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

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```
-----
busybox/libbb/copyfd.c
-----
/* vi: set sw=4 ts=4: */
```

```

/*
 * Utility routines.
 *
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2005 by Erik Andersen <andersen@codepoet.org>
 *
 * Licensed under GPLv2 or later, see file LICENSE in this source tree.
 */

```

```

-----
busybox/libbb/copy_file.c
-----

```

```

/* vi: set sw=4 ts=4: */
/*
 * Mini copy_file implementation for busybox
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2001 by Matt Kraai <kraai@alumni.carnegiemellon.edu>
 * SELinux support by Yuichi Nakamura <ynakam@hitachisoft.jp>
 *
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 */

```

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```

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3.11 bzip2

bzip2

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

3.12 check

check

check/doc/example/cmake/COPYING-CMAKE-SCRIPTS.txt

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3.13 cmake

cmake

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cmake/Utilities/cmzlib/Copyright.txt

'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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Jean-loup Gailly	Mark Adler
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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.5 of 10 December 2007

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3.14 coreutils

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```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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3.15 curl

```
curl
```

```
-----
curl/docs/LICENSE-MIXING.md
-----
```

```
License Mixing
=====
```

libcurl can be built to use a fair amount of various third party libraries, libraries that are written and provided by other parties that are distributed using their own licenses. Even libcurl itself contains code that may cause problems to some. This document attempts to describe what licenses libcurl and the other libraries use and what possible dilemmas linking and mixing them all can lead to for end users.

I am not a lawyer and this is not legal advice!

One common dilemma is that [GPL](<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl.html>) licensed code is not allowed to be linked with code licensed under the [Original BSD license](<https://spdx.org/licenses/BSD-4-Clause.html>) (with the announcement clause). You may still build your own copies that use them all, but distributing them as binaries would be to violate the GPL license - unless you accompany your license with an [exception](<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#GPLIncompatibleLibs>). This particular problem was addressed when the [Modified BSD license](<https://opensource.org/licenses/BSD-3-Clause>) was created, which does not have the announcement clause that collides with GPL.

```
## libcurl
```

Uses an [MIT style license](<https://curl.haxx.se/docs/copyright.html>) that is very liberal.

```
## OpenSSL
```

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses an Original BSD-style license with an announcement clause that makes it "incompatible" with GPL. You are not allowed to ship binaries that link with OpenSSL that includes GPL code (unless that specific GPL code includes an exception for OpenSSL - a habit that is growing more and more common). If OpenSSL's licensing is a problem for you, consider using another TLS library.

```
## GnuTLS
```

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses the [LGPL](<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html>) license. If this is a problem for you, consider using another TLS library. Also note that GnuTLS itself depends on and uses other libs (libgcrypt and libgpg-error) and they too are LGPL- or GPL-licensed.

```
## WolfSSL
```

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```
## NSS
```

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axTLS

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mbedTLS

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BoringSSL

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libressl

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c-ares

(Used for asynchronous name resolves) Uses an MIT license that is very liberal and imposes no restrictions on any other library or part you may link with.

zlib

(Used for compressed Transfer-Encoding support) Uses an MIT-style license that shouldn't collide with any other library.

MIT Kerberos

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Heimdal

(May be used for GSS support) Heimdal is Original BSD licensed with the announcement clause.

GNU GSS

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OpenLDAP

(Used for LDAP support) Uses a Modified BSD-style license. Since libcurl uses OpenLDAP as a shared library only, I have not heard of anyone that ships OpenLDAP linked with libcurl in an app.

libssh2

(Used for scp and sftp support) libssh2 uses a Modified BSD-style license.

curl/COPYING

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3.16 dejagnu

dejagnu

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3.17 dhcp

dhcp

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3.18 dialog

```
dialog
-----
dialog/package/debian/copyright
-----
Upstream source http://invisible-island.net/dialog/dialog.html

Current dialog upstream maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>
-----
Files: *.c *.h
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Files: debian/*

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Although the Lesser General Public License is less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

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 must be combined with the library in order to run.

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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.

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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.

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 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.

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

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

```
This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
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License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

```
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MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.  See the GNU
Lesser General Public License for more details.
```

```
You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public
License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software
Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
```

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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!

3.19 diffutils

diffutils

diffutils/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether
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Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps:
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For the developers' and authors' protection, the GPL clearly explains
that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and
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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.

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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.

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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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```
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```

```
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```
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```

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3.20 dos2unix

dos2unix

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3.21 e2fsprogs

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Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

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


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e2fsprogs/lib/uuid/copy.c

```
/*
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 *
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 * %End-Header%
 */
```

e2fsprogs/debian/copyright

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the EXT2 file system utilities (e2fsck, mke2fs, etc.). The EXT2 utilities were written by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> and Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>.

Sources were obtained from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/e2fsprogs>

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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

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For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free

library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public 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.

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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.

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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.)

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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- 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.
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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3.22 elfutils

elfutils

elfutils/COPYING-GPLV2

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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3.23 ethtool

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3.24 eudev

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expect

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Expect

Written by: Don Libes, libes at nist.gov, NIST

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3.29 findutils

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findutils
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3.31 gawk

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```
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```

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```
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```

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gawk/missing_d/COPYING.LIB

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```

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```
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```

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

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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```

```
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Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

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```
-----
gcc/gcc/testsuite/gcc.dg/params/LICENSE
-----
```

```
-----

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

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
-----  
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-----
```

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```
-----  
gcc/libquadmath/math/copysignq.c  
-----
```

```
/* copysignq.c -- __float128 version of s_copysign.c.  
 * Conversion to long double by Jakub Jelinek, jj@ultra.linux.cz.  
 */
```

```
/*  
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 * =====  
 */
```

```
=====
```

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```
=====
```

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=====
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Developed by:

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3.33 gdbm

gdbm

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3.34 gettext

gettext

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gettext/gettext-tools/gnulib-m4/copy-file.m4

copy-file.m4 serial 3

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3.35 glibc

glibc

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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.

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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.)

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

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```
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3.36 gmp

gmp

gmp/mpn/ia64/copyd.asm

dnl IA-64 mpn_copyd -- copy limb vector, decrementing.

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3.38 grep

grep

grep/COPYING

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```

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```
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```

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3.39 groff

```

groff
-----
groff/contrib/mom/copyright
-----
-*- text -*-
AUTHOR
-----
Peter Schaffter (peter@schaffter.ca)
3-355 Lafontaine Ave
Vanier (ON) CANADA
K1L 6X6

=====

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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 ditroff 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/meintro_fr.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 .
```

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

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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

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- . The file `tmac/hyphenex.det' is identical to the file `dehyphtex.tex', which can be found at

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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

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3.40 grub

grub

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3.41 gzip

gzip

gzip/COPYING

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```
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3.46 iptables

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3.47 kbd

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```
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```
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```

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3.48 kmod

kmod

kmod/COPYING

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-----
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lfs-bootscripts

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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

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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.)

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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3.54 libpcap

libpcap

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3.55 libtool

libtool

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When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

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For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

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

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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 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.
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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.

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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3.56 libusb

libusb

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3.58 linux

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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.

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```

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```
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```

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3.61 make

make

make/glob/COPYING.LIB

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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.]

Preamble

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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.

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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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.)

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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.

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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.)

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.

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```

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```
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3.62 meinberg

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```
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```

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

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3.63 mpc

mpc

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3.64 mpfr

mpfr

mpfr/src/copysign.c

/* mpfr_copysign -- Produce a value with the magnitude of x and sign bit of y

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3.65 ncurses

ncurses

ncurses/test/package/debian/copyright

Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses-examples.html>

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *

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Files: progs/tset.c ncurses/tinfo/read_termcap.c

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29. [32]Johannes Maximilian Kuehn <kuehn@ntp.org> Rewrote sntp to comply with NTPv4 specification, ntpq saveconfig
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 47. [51]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
 48. [52]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
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 50. [54]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
 51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
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25. mailto:%20jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov
26. mailto:%20jbj@chatham.usdesign.com
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31. mailto:%20kardel%20%28at%29%20ntp%20%28dot%29%20org
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```

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```
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```

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```

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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openipmi/lib/manfid.h

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3.70 openssh

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[Tatu continues]

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```
* @version 3.0 (December 2000)
*
* Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)
*
* @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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3.71 openssl

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3.73 pciutils

pciutils

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

```
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```

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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3.74 perl

perl

perl/cpan/Compress-Raw-Bzip2/bzip2-src/LICENSE

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

perl/dist/ExtUtils-CBuilder/LICENSE

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Source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable file, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains; but, as a special exception, it need not include source code for modules which are standard libraries that accompany the operating system on which the executable file runs, or for standard header files or definitions files that accompany that operating system.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. 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 program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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```

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```

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```
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```

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```
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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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The End

3.75 pkg-config

pkg-config

pkg-config/glib/COPYING

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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3.78 psmisc

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3.79 readline

readline

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3.80 screen

screen

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3.81 sed

sed

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

```
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```

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```
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```

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3.82 shadow

shadow

shadow/libmisc/copydir.c

```
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 */
```


3.83 sysklogd

sysklogd

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```

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```

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```
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```

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

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3.84 sysvinit

sysvinit

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Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

The of the start-stop-daemon

- * A rewrite of the original Debian's start-stop-daemon Perl script
- * in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).
- *
- * Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>,
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3.85 tar

tar

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3.86 tcl

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3.87 tcpdump

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3.88 texinfo

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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 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.

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directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

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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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3.89 tzdata

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3.90 udev-lfs

udev-lfs

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3.91 util-linux

util-linux

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```
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 *
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 *
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```
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```
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```

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

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```

3.92 vim

vim

vim/src/xpm/COPYRIGHT

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3.93 xz

xz

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```
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3.94 zlib

zlib

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