

Enterprise Secure Key Manager

Virtual Enterprise Secure Key Manager and Enterprise Secure Key Manager v8.54.0

License Texts



Imprint

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1 Introduction

The copyright statements and licenses mentioned in this document is applicable for several 3rd party and open source software components, issued with the vESKM and ESKM v8.54.0. The vESKM and ESKM v8.54.0 package that includes this file does not necessarily use all the open source software components referred below.

2 License Table

This section describes the details of the package, version, license provided and toolchain/build used.

Table 1: License Table

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
			Toolchain	Build
acl	2.2.51	GPLv2+		Yes
angular	9.1.3	MIT	Yes	
angular/cdk	9.2.1	MIT	Yes	
angular/material	9.2.1	MIT	Yes	
apr	1.5.2	Apache Software License		Yes
apr-util	1.5.2	ASL 2.0		Yes
attr	2.4.46	GPLv2+		Yes
audit-libs	2.4.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
authconfig	6.2.8	GPLv2+		Yes
autoconf	2.69	GPLv2+ and GFDL	Yes	
automake	1.13.4	GPLv2+ and GFDL and Public Domain and MIT	Yes	

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
avahi-autoipd	0.6.3 1	LGPLv2+		Yes
avahi-libs	0.6.3 1	LGPLv2+		Yes
basesystem	10.0	Public Domain		Yes
bash	4.2.46	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
bind-utils	9.11.4	MPLv2.0		Yes
bind-export-libs	9.11.4	MPLv2.0		Yes
bind-libs	9.11.4	MPLv2.0		Yes
bind-libs-lite	9.11.4	MPLv2.0		Yes
bind-license	9.11.4	MPLv2.0		Yes
binutils	2.23.5 2.0.1	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
bootstrap	4.4.1	MIT	Yes	
btrfs-progs	3.19.1	GPLv2		Yes
bzip2	1.0.6	BSD	Yes	Yes
bzip2-libs	1.0.6	BSD		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
ca-certificates	2015.2.6	Public Domain		Yes
centos-logos	70.0.6	Copyright © 2014 The CentOS Project. All rights reserved.		Yes
centos-release	7	GPLv2		Yes
chkconfig	1.7.4	GPLv2		Yes
cmake	3.3.2	BSD and MIT and zlib	Yes	
copy-jdk-configs	3.3	BSD		Yes
coreutils	8.22	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
cpio	2.11	GPLv3+		Yes
cracklib	2.9.0	LGPLv2+		Yes
cracklib-dicts	2.9.0	LGPLv2+		Yes
cronie	1.4.11	MIT and BSD and ISC and GPLv2+		Yes
cronie-anacron	1.4.11	MIT and BSD and ISC and GPLv2+		Yes
cronie-noanacron	1.4.11	MIT and BSD and ISC and GPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
crontabs	1.11	Public Domain and GPLv2		Yes
cryptsetup	2.0.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
cryptsetup-libs	2.0.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
cryptsetup-python	2.0.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
cups-libs	1.6.3	LGPLv2 and zlib		Yes
curl	7.29.0	MIT		Yes
cyrus-sasl	2.1.26	BSD with advertising		Yes
cyrus-sasl-lib	2.1.26	BSD with advertising		Yes
dbus	1.6.12	GPLv2+ or AFL		Yes
dbus-glib	0.100	AFL and GPLv2+		Yes
dbus-libs	1.6.12	GPLv2+ or AFL		Yes
dbus-python	1.1.1	MIT		Yes
device-mapper	1.02.107	GPLv2		Yes
device-mapper-event	1.02.107	GPLv2		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
device-mapper-event-libs	1.02.107	LGPLv2		Yes
device-mapper-libs	1.02.107	LGPLv2		Yes
device-mapper-multipath	0.4.9	GPL+		Yes
device-mapper-multipath-libs	0.4.9	GPL+		Yes
device-mapper-persistent-data	0.5.5	GPLv3+		Yes
dhcp-common	4.2.5	ISC		Yes
dhcp-libs	4.2.5	ISC		Yes
dhclient	4.2.5	ISC		Yes
diffutils	3.3	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
dmidecode	3.2	GPLv2+		Yes
dmraid	1.0.0.rc16	GPLv2+		Yes
dmraid-events	1.0.0.rc16	GPLv2+		Yes
dnsmasq	2.76	GPLv2 or GPLv3		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
dosfstools	3.0.2 0	GPLv3+		Yes
dracut	33	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
dracut-network	33	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
dump	0.4	BSD		Yes
e2fsprogs	1.42.9	GPLv2		Yes
e2fsprogs-libs	1.42.9	GPLv2 and LGPLv2		Yes
ebtables	2.0.1 0	GPLv2+		Yes
elfutils-libelf	0.163	GPLv2+ or LGPLv3+		Yes
elfutils-libs	0.163	GPLv2+ or LGPLv3+		Yes
eskm-byok	1	ESKM		Yes
eskm-initscripts	7	HPE ESKM		Yes
eskm-patching	1	HPE ESKM		Yes
eskm-sdpatching	1	ESKM		Yes
eskm-symmetricds	1	ESKM		Yes
eskm-systemd	1	HPE ESKM		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
ethtool	3.15	GPLv2		Yes
expat	2.1.0	MIT		Yes
fcoe-utils	1.0.3 0	GPLv2		Yes
file	5.11	BSD	Yes	Yes
file-libs	5.11	BSD	Yes	
filesystem	3.2	Public Domain		Yes
findutils	4.5.11	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
firewalld	0.3.9	GPLv2+		Yes
freetype	2.4.11	(FTL or GPLv2+) and BSD and MIT and Public Domain and zlib with acknowledgment		Yes
fuse	2.9.2	GPL+		Yes
fuse-libs	2.9.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
gawk	4.0.2	GPLv3+ and GPL and LGPLv3+ and LGPL and BSD	Yes	Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
gcc	8.2.0	GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD	Yes	
gcc-c++	8.2.1	GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD	Yes	
gdbm	1.10	GPLv3+		Yes
gdbm-devel	1.1	GPLv3+		Yes
GeoIP	1.5.0	LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ and CC-BY-SA		Yes
geoipupdate	2.5.0	GPLv2		Yes
gettext	0.18.2.1	GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
gettext-libs	0.18.2.1	LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+		Yes
glib2	2.42.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
glibc	2.17	LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+	Yes	Yes
glibc-common	2.17	LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
glibc-devel	2.17	LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+		Yes
glibc-headers	2.17	LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+		Yes
glib-networking	2.42.0	LGPLv2+		Yes
gmp	6.0.0	LGPLv3+ or GPLv2+		Yes
gnupg2	2.0.22	GPLv3+		Yes
gnutls	3.3.8	GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
gobject-introspection	1.42.0	GPLv2+, LGPLv2+, MIT		Yes
gpm-libs	1.20.7	GPLv2 and GPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv3+ and Verbatim and Copyright only		Yes
grep	2.20	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
groff-base	1.22.2	GPLv3+ and GFDL and BSD and MIT		Yes
grub2	2.02	GPLv3+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
grub2-tools	2.02	GPLv3+		Yes
grubby	8.28	GPLv2+		Yes
gsettings-desktop-schemas	3.14.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
gzip	1.5	GPLv3+ and GFDL	Yes	Yes
hardlink	1.0	GPL+		Yes
hesiod	3.2.1	MIT		Yes
hostname	3.13	GPLv2+		Yes
httpd	2.4.62	ASL 2.0		Yes
httpd-tools	2.4.62	ASL 2.0		Yes
hwdata	0.252	GPLv2+		Yes
info	5.1	GPLv3+		Yes
ingrian	8.53.0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-cmdline	8.53.0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-conf	8.53.0	Ingrian		Yes

<i>Package</i>	<i>Versi on</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Used in</i>	
ingrian-dserver	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-help	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-hwaccel-none	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-kmip	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-mgmtconsole	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-nae	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-provides	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-signature	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-snmp	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
ingrian-version	8.53. 0	Ingrian		Yes
initscripts	9.49.3 0	GPLv2 and GPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
ipmitool	1.8.18	BSD		Yes
iproute	3.10.0	GPLv2+ and Public Domain		Yes
iptables	1.4.21	GPLv2		Yes
iptables-services	1.4.21	GPLv2		Yes
iputils	2012.1221	BSD and GPLv2+		Yes
iscsi-initiator-utils	6.2.0.873	GPLv2+		Yes
iscsi-initiator-utils-iscsiuio	6.2.0.873	BSD		Yes
isomd5sum	1.0.10	GPLv2+		Yes
iwl1000-firmware	39.31.5.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl100-firmware	39.31.5.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl105-firmware	18.168.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl135-firmware	18.168.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
iwl2000-firmware	18.16 8.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl2030-firmware	18.16 8.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl3160-firmware	25.30 .13.0	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl3945-firmware	15.32. 2.9	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl4965-firmware	228.6 1.2.24	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl5000-firmware	8.83.5 .1_1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl5150-firmware	8.24.2 .2	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl6000-firmware	9.221. 4.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl6000g2a-firmware	18.16 8.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl6000g2b-firmware	18.16 8.6.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
iwl6050-firmware	41.28. 5.1	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
iwl7260-firmware	25.30 .13.0	Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
jansson	2.4	MIT		Yes
java-1.8.0-openjdk-headless	1.8.0. 181	ASL 1.1 and ASL 2.0 and BSD and BSD with advertising and GPL+ and GPLv2 and GPLv2 with exceptions and IJG and LGPLv2+ and MIT and MPLv2.0 and Public Domain and W3C and zlib		Yes
javapackages-tools	3.4.1	BSD		Yes
jitterentropy-library	3.4.1	BSD		Yes
jquery	3.4.1	MIT	Yes	
json-c	0.11	MIT		Yes
jwt-decode	2.2.0	MIT	Yes	
kbd	1.15.5	GPLv2+		Yes
kbd-legacy	1.15.5	GPLv2+		Yes
kbd-misc	1.15.5	GPLv2+		Yes
kernel	3.10. 0	GPLv2		Yes

<i>Package</i>	<i>Versi on</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Used in</i>	
kernel-headers	3.10.0	GPLv2		Yes
kexec-tools	2.0.14	GPLv2		Yes
keyutils-libs	1.5.8	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
kmod	20	GPLv2+		Yes
kmod-libs	20	LGPLv2+		Yes
kpartx	0.4.9	GPL+		Yes
krb5-libs	1.15.1	MIT		Yes
krb5-workstation	1.15.1	MIT		Yes
langtable	0.0.31	GPLv3+		Yes
langtable-data	0.0.31	GPLv3+ and MIT		Yes
langtable-python	0.0.31	GPLv3+		Yes
less	458	GPLv3+		Yes
libacl	2.2.51	LGPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libaio	0.3.109	LGPLv2+		Yes
libarchive	3.1.2	BSD		Yes
libassuan	2.1.0	LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+		Yes
libattr	2.4.46	LGPLv2+		Yes
libblkid	2.23.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
libcap	2.22	LGPLv2+		Yes
libcap-ng	0.7.5	LGPLv2+		Yes
libcom_err	1.42.9	MIT		Yes
libconfig	1.4.9	LGPLv2+		Yes
libcroco	0.6.8	LGPLv2+		Yes
libcurl	7.29.0	MIT		Yes
libdaemon	0.14	LGPLv2+		Yes
libdb	5.3.21	BSD and LGPLv2 and Sleepycat		Yes
libdb-devel	5.3.21	BSD and LGPLv2 and Sleepycat		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libdb-utils	5.3.21	BSD and LGPLv2 and Sleepycat		Yes
libdnet	1.12	BSD		Yes
libdrm	2.4.97	MIT		Yes
libedit	3.0	BSD		Yes
libestr	0.1.9	LGPLv2+		Yes
libfastjson	0.99.8	MIT		Yes
libffi	3.0.13	MIT and Public Domain		Yes
libgcc	4.8.5	GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD		Yes
libgcrypt	1.5.3	LGPLv2+		Yes
libgomp	4.8.5	GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD		Yes
libgpg-error	1.12	LGPLv2+		Yes
libgudev1	219	LGPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libhbaapi	2.2.9	SNIA		Yes
libhbalinux	1.0.1 7	LGPLv2		Yes
libicu	50.2	MIT and UCD and Public Domain		Yes
libidn	1.28	LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and GFDL		Yes
libjpeg-turbo	1.2.9 0	IJG		Yes
libkadm5	1.15.1	MIT		Yes
libldb	1.3.4	LGPLv3+		Yes
libmnl	1.0.3	LGPLv2+		Yes
libmodman	2.0.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
libmount	2.23.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
libmpc	1.0.1	LGPLv3+ and GFDL		Yes
libmspack	0.5	LGPLv2		Yes
libndp	1.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
libnetfilter_conntrack	1.0.4	GPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libnfnfnetlink	1.0.1	GPLv2+		Yes
libnl3	3.2.28	LGPLv2		Yes
libnl3-cli	3.2.28	LGPLv2		Yes
libpcap	1.5.3	BSD with advertising		Yes
libpciaccess	0.13.4	MIT		Yes
libproxy	0.4.11	LGPLv2+		Yes
libpwquality	1.2.3	BSD or GPLv2+		Yes
libreport-filessystem	2.1.11	GPLv2+		Yes
libselinux	2.2.2	Public Domain		Yes
libselinux-python	2.2.2	Public Domain		Yes
libselinux-utils	2.2.2	Public Domain		Yes
libsemanage	2.1.10	LGPLv2+		Yes
libsepol	2.1.9	LGPLv2+		Yes
libsmbclient	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libsoup	2.48.1	LGPLv2		Yes
libss	1.42.9	MIT		Yes
libssh2	1.8.0	BSD		Yes
libstdc++	4.8.5	GPLv3+ and GPLv3+ with exceptions and GPLv2+ with exceptions and LGPLv2+ and BSD		Yes
libtalloc	2.1.13	LGPLv3+		Yes
libtasn1	3.8	GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
libtdb	1.3.18	LGPLv3+		Yes
libteam	1.17	LGPLv2+		Yes
libtevent	0.9.3 9	LGPLv3+		Yes
libtool-ltdl	2.4.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
libunistring	0.9.3	LGPLv3+		Yes
libuser	0.60	LGPLv2+		Yes
libuser-python	0.60	LGPLv2+		Yes
libutempter	1.1.6	LGPLv2+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
libuuid	2.23.2	BSD		Yes
libverto	0.2.5	MIT		Yes
libwbclient	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
libxml2	2.9.1	MIT		Yes
libxslt	1.1.28	MIT		Yes
linux-firmware	20200421	GPL+ and GPLv2+ and MIT and Redistributable, no modification permitted		Yes
lksctp-tools	1.0.17	GPLv2 and GPLv2+ and LGPLv2 and MIT		Yes
lldpad	1.0.1	GPLv2		Yes
lm_sensors-libs	3.3.4	LGPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and GPLv2+ and Verbatim and Public domain		Yes
lockdev	1.0.4	LGPLv2		Yes
logrotate	3.8.6	GPL+		Yes
lsof	4.87	zlib and Sendmail and LGPLv2+		Yes
lua	5.1.4	MIT		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
lvm2	2.02.130	GPLv2		Yes
lvm2-libs	2.02.130	LGPLv2		Yes
lz4	1.8.3	GPLv2+ and BSD		Yes
lzo	2.06	GPLv2+		Yes
mailcap	2.1.41	Public Domain and MIT		Yes
mailx	12.5	BSD with advertising and MPLv1.1		Yes
make	3.82	GPLv2+	Yes	Yes
mdadm	4.1	GPLv2+		Yes
mgetty	1.1.36	GPLv2+		Yes
mini_httpd	1.13	Unlicensed		Yes
mod_ssl	2.4.62	ASL2.0		Yes
mozjs17	17.0.0	GPLv2+ or LGPLv2+ or MPLv1.1		Yes
mpfr	3.1.1	LGPLv3+ and GPLv3+ and GFDL		Yes
ncurses	5.9	MIT	Yes	Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
ncurses-base	5.9	MIT	Yes	
ncurses-libs	5.9	MIT	Yes	
net-snmp	5.9.1	BSD		Yes
nettle	2.7.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
net-tools	2.0	GPLv2+		Yes
NetworkManager	1.0.6	GPLv2+		Yes
NetworkManager-libnm	1.0.6	GPLv2+		Yes
NetworkManager-team	1.0.6	GPLv2+		Yes
newt	0.52.15	LGPLv2		Yes
newt-python	0.52.15	LGPLv2		Yes
ng-bootstrap	2.0.0-alpha.0	MIT	Yes	
nscd	2.17	LGPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions and GPLv2+		Yes
nspr	4.21.0	MPLv2.0		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
nss_ldap	255	LGPL		Yes
nss	3.44.0	MPLv2.0		Yes
nss-pem	1.0.3	MPLv1.1		Yes
nss-softokn	3.44.0	MPLv2.0		Yes
nss-softokn-freebl	3.44.0	MPLv2.0		Yes
nss-sysinit	3.44.0	MPLv2.0		Yes
nss-util	3.44.0	MPLv2.0		Yes
ntpdate	4.2.6p5	MIT and BSD and BSD with advertising) and GPLv2		Yes
odddjob	0.31.5	BSD		Yes
odddjob-mkhomedir	0.31.5	BSD		Yes
OpenIPMI-libs	2.0.19	LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ or BSD		Yes
OpenIPMI-modalias	2.0.19	LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ or BSD		

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
openssh-ingrian	9.8p1	BSD		
openssh-ingrian-clients	9.8p1	BSD		
openssh-ingrian-server	9.8p1	BSD		
OpenLDAP	2.6.2	Public License		Yes
openssh	9.9p2	BSD		Yes
openssh-clients	9.9p2	BSD		Yes
openssh-server	9.9p2	BSD		Yes
OpenSSL	3.0.1 6	Ingrian		Yes
open-vm-tools	10.3. 0	GPLv2		Yes
os-prober	1.58	GPLv2+ and GPL+		Yes
p11-kit	0.20. 7	BSD		Yes
p11-kit-trust	0.20. 7	BSD		Yes
pam	1.1.8	BSD and GPLv2+		Yes
parted	3.1	GPLv3+		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
passwd	0.79	BSD or GPL+		Yes
pciutils	3.5.1	GPLv2+		Yes
pciutils-libs	3.5.1	GPLv2+		Yes
pcp	3.11.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2.1+ and CC-BY	Yes	
pcp-conf	4.3.2	LGPLv2+	Yes	Yes
pcp-devel	3.11.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2.1	Yes	
pcp-libs	4.3.2	LGPLv2+	Yes	Yes
pcp-libs-devel	3.11.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2.1	Yes	
pcre	8.32	BSD		Yes
perl	5.16.3	(GPL+ or Artistic) and (GPLv2+ or Artistic) and Copyright Only and MIT and Public Domain and UCD	Yes	Yes
perl-Carp	1.26	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-constant	1.27	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-devel	5.16.3	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Encode	2.51	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes

<i>Package</i>	<i>Versi on</i>	<i>Licenses</i>	<i>Used in</i>	
perl-Exporter	5.68	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-ExtUtils-Embed	1.30	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-ExtUtils-Install	1.58	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker	6.68	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-ExtUtils-Manifest	1.61	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-ExtUtils-ParseXS	3.18	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-File-Path	2.09	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Getopt-Long	2.40	GPLv2+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-HTTP-Tiny	0.033	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-libs	5.16.3	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-macros	5.16.3	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-parent	0.225	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-PathTools	3.40	(GPL+ or Artistic) and BSD		Yes
perl-Pod-Escapes	1.04	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-podlators	2.5.1	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Pod-Perldoc	3.20	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
perl-Pod-Simple	3.28	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Pod-Usage	1.63	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Socket	2.010	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Socket6	0.23	BSD		Yes
perl-Test-Harness	3.28	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
perl-Text-ParseWords	3.29	GPL+ or Artistic		Yes
pinentry	0.8.1	GPLv2+		Yes
pistache	0.0.0 02	ASL 2.0		Yes
pkgconfig	0.27. 1	GPLv2+		Yes
policycoreutils	2.2.5	GPLv2		Yes
polkit	0.112	LGPLv2+		Yes
polkit-pkla-compat	0.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
popt	1.13	MIT		Yes
postgresql10	10.16	PostgreSQL		Yes
postgresql10-contrib	10.16	PostgreSQL		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
postgresql10-libs	10.16	PostgreSQL		Yes
postgresql10-server	10.16	PostgreSQL		Yes
postgresql-odbc	09.03 .0100	LGPLv2+		Yes
ppp	2.4.5	BSD and LGPLv2+ and GPLv2+ and Public Domain		Yes
procmail	3.22	GPLv2+ or Artistic		Yes
procps-ng	3.3.1 0	GPL+ and GPLv2 and GPLv2+ and GPLv3+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
psmisc	22.20	GPLv2+		Yes
pth	2.0.7	LGPLv2+		Yes
pygobject3-base	3.14. 0	LGPLv2+ and MIT		Yes
pykickstart	1.99.6 6.6	GPLv2		Yes
pyparsing	1.5.6	MIT		Yes
pyparted	3.9	GPLv2+		Yes
python	2.7.5	Python		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
python-backports	1.0	Public Domain		Yes
python-backports-ssl_match_hostname	3.4.0.2	Python		Yes
python-blivet	0.61.15.37	LGPLv2+		Yes
python-coverage	3.6	BSD and (MIT or GPLv2)		Yes
python-decorator	3.4.0	BSD		Yes
python-javapackages	3.4.1	BSD		Yes
python-IPy	0.75	BSD		Yes
python-libs	2.7.5	Python		Yes
python-lxml	3.2.1	BSD		Yes
python-nss	0.16.0	MPLv2.0 or GPLv2+ or LGPLv2+		Yes
python-ntplib	0.3.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
python-pwquality	1.2.3	BSD or GPLv2+		Yes
python-pyblock	0.53	GPLv2 or GPLv3		Yes
python-pycurl	7.19.0	LGPLv2+ or MIT		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
python-pyudev	0.15	LGPLv2+		Yes
python-setuptools	0.9.8	Python or ZPLv2.0		Yes
python-slip	0.4.0	GPLv2+		Yes
python-slip-dbus	0.4.0	GPLv2+		Yes
python-urlgrabber	3.10	LGPLv2+		Yes
pytz	2012d	MIT		Yes
qrencode-libs	3.4.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
readline	6.2	GPLv3+		Yes
realmd	0.16.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
rmt	1.5.2	CDDL		Yes
rng-tools	5	GPLv2+		Yes
rpm	4.11.3	GPLv2+		Yes
rpm-build-libs	4.11.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions		Yes
rpm-libs	4.11.3	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ with exceptions		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
rpm-python	4.11.3	GPLv2+		Yes
rsync	3.0.9	GPLv3+		Yes
rsyslog	8.37.0	GPLv3+ and ASL 2.0		Yes
rsyslog-openssl	8.37.0	(GPLv3+ and ASL 2.0)		Yes
rxjs	6.5.4	ASL 2.0	Yes	
samba	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
samba-client	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
samba-client-libs	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
samba-common	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
samba-common-libs	4.10.16	GPLv3+ and LGPLv3+		Yes
sed	4.2.2	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes
sendmail	8.14.7	Sendmail		Yes
setup	2.8.71	Public domain		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
sgpio	1.2.0.10	GPLv2+		Yes
shadow-utils	4.1.5.1	BSD and GPLv2+		Yes
shared-mime-info	1.1	GPLv2+		Yes
slang	2.2.4	GPLv2+		Yes
smartmontools	6.5	GPLv2+		Yes
snappy	1.1.0	BSD		Yes
sqlite	3.7.17	Public domain		Yes
ssaccli	2.6	See ssaccli.license		Yes
systemd	219	LGPLv2+ and MIT and GPLv2+		Yes
systemd-libs	219	LGPLv2+ and MIT		Yes
systemd-sysv	219	LGPLv2+		Yes
systemtap-sdt-devel	2.8	GPLv2+ and Public Domain		Yes
sysvinit-tools	2.88	GPLv2+		Yes
tar	1.26	GPLv3+	Yes	Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
tcpdump	4.5.1	BSD with advertising		Yes
tcp_wrappers-libs	7.6	BSD		Yes
teamd	1.17	LGPLv2+		Yes
tpm2-tools	4.1.1	BSD		Yes
tpm2-tss	2.3.2	BSD		Yes
traceroute	2.0.2 2	GPLv2+		Yes
trousers	0.3.1 3	BSD		Yes
tslib	1.10. 0	BSD	Yes	
tzdata	2016f	Public Domain		Yes
tzdata-java	2018 e	Public Domain		Yes
unixODBC	2.3.1	GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
unzip	6.0	BSD		Yes
usermode	1.111	GPLv2+		Yes
ustr	1.0.4	MIT or LGPLv2+ or BSD		Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
util-linux	2.23.2	GPLv2 and GPLv2+ and LGPLv2+ and BSD with advertising and Public Domain		Yes
uuid	1.6.2	MIT		Yes
vim-common	7.4.629	Vim		Yes
vim-enhanced	7.4.629	Vim		Yes
vim-filesystem	7.4.629	Vim		Yes
which	2.20	GPLv3		Yes
wpa_supplicant	2.6	BSD		Yes
xfsdump	3.1.7	GPL+		Yes
xfspgms	4.5.0	GPL+ and LGPLv2+		Yes
XMLRPC	0.9.9	BSD		Yes
xmlsec1	1.2.20	MIT		Yes
xmlsec1-openssl	1.2.20	MIT		Yes
xz	5.1.2	LGPLv2+	Yes	Yes

Package	Version	Licenses	Used in	
xz-libs	5.1.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
zip	3.0	BSD		Yes
zlib	1.2.7	zlib and Boost		Yes
zone.js	0.10.2	MIT	Yes	
amazon-ssm-agent	3.3.13 45.0	Apache License, Version 2.0		Yes
gpgme	1.3.2	LGPLv2+		Yes
pygpgme	0.3	LGPLv2+		Yes
pyliblzma	0.5.3	LGPLv3+		Yes
python-iniparse	0.4	MIT		Yes
pyxattr	0.5.1	LGPLv2+		Yes
yum	3.4.3	GPLv2+		Yes
yum-metadata-parser	1.1.4	GPLv2		Yes
yum-plugin-fastestmirror	1.1.31	GPLv2+		Yes

3 License Texts

3.1 acl

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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3.2 angular

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```

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3.8 audit-libs

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3.9 authconfig

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3.10 autoconf

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3.11 automake

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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3.12 avahi-autoipd

```
!/bin/sh
```

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```
set -e
```

```
# Command line arguments:
```

```
# $1 event that happened:
```

```
#          BIND:      Successfully claimed address
```

```
#          CONFLICT:  An IP address conflict happened
```

```
#          UNBIND:    The IP address is no longer needed
```

```
#          STOP:      The daemon is terminating
```

```
# $2 interface name
```

```
# $3 IP address
```

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

```
# Use a different metric for each interface, so that we can set
```

```
# identical routes to multiple interfaces.
```

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

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

```
# We have the Linux ip tool from the iproute package

case "$1" in

    BIND)

        ip addr add "$3"/16 brd 169.254.255.255 label "$2:avahi" scope
link dev "$2"

        ip route add default dev "$2" metric "$METRIC" scope link ||:

        ;;

    CONFLICT|UNBIND|STOP)

        ip route del default dev "$2" metric "$METRIC" scope link ||:

        ip addr del "$3"/16 brd 169.254.255.255 label "$2:avahi" scope
link dev "$2"

        ;;

    *)

        echo "Unknown event $1" >&2

        exit 1

        ;;

esac

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

    # We have the old ifconfig tool

    case "$1" in

        BIND)

            ifconfig "$2:avahi" inet "$3" netmask 255.255.0.0 broadcast
169.254.255.255 up

            route add default dev "$2:avahi" metric "$METRIC" ||:
```

```
;;  
CONFLICT|STOP|UNBIND)  
route del default dev "$2:avahi" metric "$METRIC" ||:  
ifconfig "$2:avahi" down  
;;  
*)  
echo "Unknown event $1" >&2  
exit 1  
;;  
esac  
else  
echo "No network configuration tool found." >&2  
exit 1  
fi  
exit 0
```

3.13 basesystem

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3.14 bash

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3.17 binutils

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3.18 bootstrap

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3.19 btrfs-progs

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org¹

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

3.21 ca-certificates

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3.24 chkconfig

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3.25 cmake

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org²

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

3.27 coreutils

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@(#)bitstring.h 8.1 (Berkeley) 7/19/93

3.31 crontabs

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3.32 cryptsetup

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3.33 cups-libs

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```

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3.34 curl

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3.35 cyrus-sasl

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3.38 dbus-libc

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3.40 device-mapper

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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.

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

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

- a. Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
- b. Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
- c. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- d. If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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

```
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3.41 device-mapper-multipath

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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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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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.

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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.

5. 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.

6. 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.)

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```

```
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3.42 device-mapper-persistent-data

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.43 dhclient

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3.44 diffutils

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Theodore Ts'o

23-June-2007

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3.52 ebttables

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3.56 fcoe-utils

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.59 findutils

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.64 gawk

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```

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3.70 glib2

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3.71 glibc

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.72 glib-networking

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3.76 gobject-introspection

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

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

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

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3.79 groff-base

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Source Files

The file ``src/libs/snprintf/snprintf.c'`, written by Mark Martinec <mark.martinec@ijs.si⁸>. 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/>.

⁸ <mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si>

The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com⁹> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM¹⁰>. These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditrof distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

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

```
src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
```

```
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
```

```
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
```

```
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
```

```
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp
```

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

```
src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
```

```
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/device.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/device.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/font.c
```

⁹ <mailto:barry@rentonww.com>

¹⁰ <mailto:slatteng@Xinet.COM>


```
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
```

```
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/page.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c
```

```
src/include/DviChar.h
```

```
src/include/XFontName.h
```

```
src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
```

```
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c
```

Macro Packages

The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

```
tmac/doc.tmac
```

`tmac/doc-old.tmac`

`tmac/doc-common`

`tmac/doc-ditroff`

`tmac/doc-nroff`

`tmac/doc-syms`

`tmac/groff_mdoc.man`

The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

`tmac/e.tmac`

`tmac/groff_me.man`

`doc/meintro.me`

`doc/meref.me`

Hyphenation Patterns

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

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns available under the filenames ``hyphen.<language>'`, e.g. ``hyphen.de'`¹¹ or ``http://hyphen.uk'`.

See the file itself for a copyright notice.

The file ``tmac/hyphen.fr'` contains the same patterns as the file ``frhyph.tex'` (for TeX), which can be found at <http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex>.

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

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The file ``tmac/hyphen.sv'` is identical to the file ``svhyph.tex'`, which can be found at <http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/svhyph.tex>.

¹¹ <http://hyphen.de>

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

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

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

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

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

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```

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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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Source Files

The file `src/libs/snprintf/snprintf.c', written by Mark Martinec <mark.martinec@ijs.si¹²>. 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.com¹³> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM¹⁴>. 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`

¹² <mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si>

¹³ <mailto:barry@rentonww.com>

¹⁴ <mailto:slatteng@Xinet.COM>

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

```
src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
```

```
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
```

```
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/device.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/device.h
```

```
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/font.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
```

```
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/page.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c
```

```
src/include/DviChar.h
```

```
src/include/XFontName.h
```

```
src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
```

```
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c
```

Macro Packages

The -mdoc macro set, using the BSD license.

```
tmac/doc.tmac
```

```
tmac/doc-old.tmac
```

```
tmac/doc-common
```

```
tmac/doc-ditroff
```

```
tmac/doc-nroff
```

```
tmac/doc-syms
```

```
tmac/groff_mdoc.man
```

The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

```
tmac/e.tmac
```

```
tmac/groff_me.man
```

`doc/meintro.me`

`doc/meref.me`

Hyphenation Patterns

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

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

It has been renamed for consistency, i.e., to make patterns available under the filenames ``hyphen.<language>'`, e.g. ``hyphen.de`¹⁵ or ``http://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 <http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/svhyph.tex>.

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

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

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

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

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¹⁵ <http://hyphen.de>

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

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EOF

3.84 hardlink

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3.85 hesiod

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3.86 hostname

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

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3.93 iproute

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3.96 iscsi-initiator-utils

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3.99 jansson

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3.109 keyutils-libs

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3.110 kmod

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```

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That's all there is to it!

3.111 kpartx

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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3.112 krb5-libs

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```
cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop.x
```

```
cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop_hdr.h
```

```
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
```

```
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
```

```
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
```

```
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c
```

```
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
```

```
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
```

```
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
```

```
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
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```
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
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```
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
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```
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
```

```
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
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lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c

lib/libgss/g_context_time.c

lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c

lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c

lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_export_name.c

lib/libgss/g_glue.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c

lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

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lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c
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lib/libgss/g_unseal.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_userok.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_verify.c
```

```
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
```

```
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
```

```
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h
```

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3.113 krb5-workstation

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lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
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lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
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lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c
```

lib/libgss/g_context_time.c

lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c

lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c

lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_export_name.c

lib/libgss/g_glue.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c

lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

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lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c
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lib/libgss/g_unseal.c
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lib/libgss/g_userok.c
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```
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
```

```
lib/libgss/g_verify.c
```

```
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
```

```
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
```

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uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h
```

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3.114 langtable

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.119 libassuan

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3.122 libcap

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3.123 libcap-ng

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3.124 libcom_err

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Theodore Ts'o

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3.125 libconfig

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3.126 libcroco

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

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3.127 libcurl

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3.128 libdaemon

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3.129 libdb

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3.133 libestr

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3.134 libfastjson4

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.137 libgcrypt

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3.138 libgomp

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.139 libgpg-error

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3.140 libgudev1

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3.141 libhbaapi

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.145 libjpeg-turbo

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It appears that the arithmetic coding option of the JPEG spec is covered by patents owned by IBM, AT&T, and Mitsubishi. Hence arithmetic coding cannot legally be used without obtaining one or more licenses. For this reason, support for arithmetic coding has been removed from the free JPEG software. (Since arithmetic coding provides only a marginal gain over the unpatented Huffman mode, it is unlikely that very many implementations will support it.) So far as we are aware, there are no patent restrictions on the remaining code.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent, GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

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Standard License Header

There is no standard license header for the license

3.146 libkadm5

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`cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop.x`

```
cmd/krb5/iprop/iprop_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/ipropd_svc.c
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c
lib/libgss/g_context_time.c
lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c
lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c
lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_export_name.c
```

lib/libgss/g_glue.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c

lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c

lib/libgss/g_initialize.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c

lib/libgss/g_process_context.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c

lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c

lib/libgss/g_seal.c

lib/libgss/g_sign.c

lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c

lib/libgss/g_unseal.c

lib/libgss/g_userok.c

lib/libgss/g_utils.c

lib/libgss/g_verify.c

lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c

uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h

```
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h
```

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3.147 libldb

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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 state 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.>
```

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

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

If the program does terminal interaction, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

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

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it 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, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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.

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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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.

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

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

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

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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.

5. 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.

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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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modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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- a. Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
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- c. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 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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It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other

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

```
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```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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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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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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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3.153 libndp

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3.154 libnetfilter_conntrack

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3.155 libnfnetwork

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```

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3.157 libpcap

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3.159 libproxy

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3.161 libreport-filesystem

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3.163 libsemanage

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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.

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3.164 libsepol

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

```
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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!

3.165 libsmbclient

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

```
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3.166 libsoup

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.167 libss

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```

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3.168 libssh2

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3.169 libstdc++

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.170 libtalloc

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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3.172 libtdb

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.173 libteam

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```

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```

```
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3.178 libuser-python

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this

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

2. 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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3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.
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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 source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.
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```
<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
```

```
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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

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3.179 libutempter

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

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. We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

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.

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.

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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.

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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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.
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3.180 libuuid

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3.183 libxml2

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3.184 libxslt

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3.185 linux-firmware

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

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

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

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

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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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

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

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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- a. Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)
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- c. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
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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

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```
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```

```
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3.188 lm_sensors-libs

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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

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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".)

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

3. 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:

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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.
- 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.)

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

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

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

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.

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

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- b. Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c. If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
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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 source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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

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3.189 lockdev

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

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and

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

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

7. 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.

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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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```

```
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That's all there is to it!

3.190 logrotate

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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

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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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```

```
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Written by Victor A. Abell

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3.192 lua

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3.193 lvm2

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

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

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the libraries themselves. This Library General

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

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

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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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.

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

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

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

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

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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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

7. 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.
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For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must

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

```
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That's all there is to it!

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3.211 nscd

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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.

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.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as

separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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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.

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

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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.

7. 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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(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 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.

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

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

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```

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That's all there is to it!

3.219 oddjob

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3.220 OpenIPMI-lib

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3.221 OpenLDAP

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3.222 openssh

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The make-ssh-known-hosts script is no longer included

TSS has been removed

MD5 is now external, in the OpenSSL library

RC4 support has been replaced with ARC4 support from OpenSSL

Blowfish is now external, in the OpenSSL library

[The license continues]

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3.223 OpenSSL

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3.224 open-vm-tools

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3.225 os-prober

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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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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```

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That's all there is to it!

3.230 pciutils

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.231 pciutils-libs

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3.233 pcp-lib

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3.234 pcp-libs-devel

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3.235 pcre

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3.236 perl

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3.237 perl-Carp

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3.238 perl-constant

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3.239 perl-devel

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3.241 perl-Exporter

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3.242 perl-ExtUtils-Embed

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3.243 perl-ExtUtils-Install

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3.244 perl-ExtUtils-MakeMaker

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3.245 perl-ExtUtils-Manifest

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3.246 perl-ExtUtils-ParseXS

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3.247 perl-File-Path

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3.248 perl-Getopt-Long

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3.249 perl-HTTP-Tiny

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3.250 perl-libs

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3.251 perl-parent

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3.252 perl-PathTools

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3.253 perl-Pod-Escapes

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3.254 perl-podlators

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3.255 perl-Pod-Perldoc

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3.256 perl-Pod-Simple

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3.257 perl-Pod-Usage

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3.258 perl-Socket

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3.259 perl-Socket6

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3.261 perl-Text-ParseWords

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3.262 pinentry

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3.263 pistache

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3.264 pkgconfig

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```

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3.266 polkit

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.270 postgresql-odbc

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3.271 ppp

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3.273 procps-ng

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3.276 pygobject3-base

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3.277 pykickstart

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Version 2, June 1991

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3.280 python

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3.281 python-backports

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3.282 python-backports-ssl_match_hostname

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3.284 python-coverage

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3.286 python-javapackages

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3.288 python-libs

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3.290 python-nss

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3.291 python-ntplib

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3.292 python-pwquality

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3.293 python-pyblock

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3.294 python-pycurl

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3.295 python-pyudev

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3.296 python-setuptools

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3.297 python-slip

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3.298 python-urlgrabber

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3.299 pytz

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3.301 headline

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3.303 rmt

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Slot support for the Schily Makefile system (CDDL)

TEMPLATES/

Template support for the Schily Makefile system (CDDL)

For more information on the CDDL read the file CDDL.Schily.txt

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3.304 rng-tools

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3.306 rsync

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3.308 rxjs

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3.310 samba-client

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3.317 shadow-utils

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3.318 shared-mime-info

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3.326 sysvinit-tools

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3.330 tpm2-tools

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3.332 traceroute

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3.340 util-linux

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3.341 uuid

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3.342 vim-common

uganda.txt

For Vim version 7.4.

Last change: 2013 Jul 06

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by Bram Moolenaar

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3.344 wpa_suppllicant

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3.348 xz

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3.349 zip

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3.350 zlib

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3.351 zone.js

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