

# Enterprise Secure Key Manager

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

License Texts



## Imprint

Copyright 2023	Utimaco IS GmbH Germanusstr. 4 D-52080 Aachen Germany
Phone	AMERICAS +1-844-UTIMACO (+1 844-884-6226) EMEA +49 800-627-3081 APAC +81 800-919-1301
Internet e-mail	<a href="https://support.hsm.utimaco.com/">https://support.hsm.utimaco.com/</a> <a href="mailto:support@utimaco.com">support@utimaco.com</a>
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# 1 Introduction

The copyright statements and licenses mentioned in this document is applicable for several 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
			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	

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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-sdspatching	1	ESKM		Yes
eskm-symmetricds	1	ESKM		Yes
eskm-systemd	1	HPE ESKM		Yes

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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	9.49.30	GPLv2 and GPLv2+		Yes

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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	20121221	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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Versi on</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
libaio	0.3.1 09	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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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-filesystem	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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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
lsyf	4.87	zlib and Sendmail and LGPLv2+		Yes
lua	5.1.4	MIT		Yes

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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		

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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
yparsing	1.5.6	MIT		Yes
pyparted	3.9	GPLv2+		Yes
python	2.7.5	Python		Yes

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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
ssacli	2.6	See ssacli.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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

<b>Package</b>	<b>Version</b>	<b>Licenses</b>	<b>Used in</b>	
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

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

```
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```

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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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```

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

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

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## 3.8 audit-libs

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```
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```

```
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### 3.9 authconfig

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

```
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## 3.11 automake

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

```
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```

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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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```

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

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

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

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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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Version 2, June 1991

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### 3.15 bind-utils

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### 3.17 binutils

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

```
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```

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```
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```

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### 3.19 btrfs-progs

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```

```
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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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```

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

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

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

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Julian Seward, [jseward@bzip.org](mailto:jseward@bzip.org)<sup>1</sup>

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

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```

```
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```

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```

```
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```

```
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```

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

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

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Julian Seward, [jseward@bzip.org](mailto:jseward@bzip.org)<sup>2</sup>

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010

## 3.27 coreutils

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 3.28 cpio

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 3.29 cracklib

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.30 cronie

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

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```

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```

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```
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### 3.33 cups-libs

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This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license

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.

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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1. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser 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

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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:

- 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 combine or link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse engineering for debugging such modifications.

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

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

- e. Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.  
For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception, the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.  
It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot use both them and the Library together in an executable that you distribute.
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  - a. Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
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To apply these terms, attach the following notices to the library. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the "copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

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

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

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

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

### 3.41 device-mapper-multipath

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. If you link a program with the library, you must provide complete object files to the recipients so that they can relink them with the library, after making changes to the library and recompiling it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

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Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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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  - 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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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.

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## 3.42 device-mapper-persistent-data

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### 3.44 diffutils

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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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```
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```

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### 3.45 dmidecode

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Version 2, June 1991

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

```
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```

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

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

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

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## 3.46 dmraid

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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## 3.48 dosfstools

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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Theodore Ts'o

23-June-2007

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```
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### 3.52 ebtuples

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### 3.53 elfutils-libelf

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 3.60 firewalld

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```

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### 3.63 fuse-libs

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Version 2, June 1991

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## 3.64 gawk

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## 3.65 gcc

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### 3.66 gdbm

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```

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## 3.70 glib2

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### 3.71 glibc

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## 3.72 glib-networking

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### 3.73 gmp

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## 3.74 gnupg2

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## 3.75 gnutls

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## 3.77 gpm-libs

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## 3.78 grep

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

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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.si](mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si)<sup>8</sup>>. 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/> .

---

<sup>8</sup> <mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si>

The `grn` preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <[barry@rentonww.com](mailto:barry@rentonww.com)<sup>9</sup>> and David Slattengren <[slatteng@Xinet.COM](mailto:slatteng@Xinet.COM)<sup>10</sup>>. 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
```

---

<sup>9</sup> <mailto:barry@rentonww.com>

<sup>10</sup> <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'`<sup>11</sup> 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>.

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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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<sup>11</sup> <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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## 3.81 grubby

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## 3.82 gsettings-desktop-schemas

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### 3.83 gzip

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

```
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```

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#### Source Files

-----

The file `src/libs/snprintf/snprintf.c', written by Mark Martinec <[mark.martinec@ijs.si](mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si)<sup>12</sup>>. Please look into snprintf.c for the copyright message.

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

The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <[barry@rentonww.com](mailto:barry@rentonww.com)<sup>13</sup>> and David Slattengren <[slatteng@Xinet.COM](mailto:slatteng@Xinet.COM)<sup>14</sup>>. 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`

---

<sup>12</sup> <mailto:mark.martinec@ijs.si>

<sup>13</sup> <mailto:barry@rentonww.com>

<sup>14</sup> <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

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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`<sup>15</sup> or ``http://hyphen.uk` <sup>1</sup>.

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

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The file ``tmac/hyphen.sv'` is identical to the file ``svhyph.tex'`, 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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<sup>15</sup> <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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2009- Michael Meskes <[meskes@debian.org](mailto:meskes@debian.org)<sup>17</sup>>

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```

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

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### 3.107 kernel

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### 3.108 kexec-tools

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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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### 3.111 kpartx

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3.112 krb5-libs

[ NOTE: MIT has only incorporated the mechglue and spnego change, and not the incremental propagation changes. The filenames are different between the Sun and MIT sources. The actual MIT filenames appear in the top-level README file. Original text of Sun's LICENSE file follows.]

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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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### 3.113 krb5-workstation

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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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### 3.114 langtable

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### 3.116 libacl

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.119 libassuan

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### 3.120 libattr

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### 3.123 libcap-ng

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.124 libcom\_err

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23-June-2007

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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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### 3.125 libconfig

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### 3.126 libcroco

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### 3.127 libcurl

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### 3.128 libdaemon

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ASM: a very small and fast Java bytecode manipulation framework

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### 3.136 libgcc

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

```
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```

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```

```
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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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If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, the best way to achieve this is to make it free software which everyone can redistribute and change under these terms.

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

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

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

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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail. If the program is interactive, make it output a short notice like this when it starts in an interactive mode:

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author  
Gnomovision 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, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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

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

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

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

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### 3.139 libgpg-error

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```
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```

```
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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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### 3.140 libgudev1

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### 3.143 libicu

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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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### **3.146 libkadm5**

[ NOTE: MIT has only incorporated the mechglue and spnego change, and not the incremental propagation changes. The filenames are different between the Sun and MIT sources. The actual MIT filenames appear in the top-level README file. Original text of Sun's LICENSE file follows.]

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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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```

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## 3.148 libmnl

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.149 libmodman

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

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remains meaningful.

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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.

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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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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.)

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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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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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That's all there is to it!

### 3.151 libmpc

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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```

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## 3.152 libmspack

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.153 libndp

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.154 libnetfilter\_contrack

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```

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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

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

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

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

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

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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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### 3.157 libpcap

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### 3.159 libproxy

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```

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### 3.165 libsmbclient

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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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<sup>26</sup> <mailto:tytso@mit.edu>

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That's all there is to it!

### 3.168 libssh2

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<sup>27</sup> <mailto:sarag@libssh2.org>

<sup>28</sup> <mailto:dottedmag@dottedmag.net>

<sup>29</sup> <mailto:elifantu@mail.ru>

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### 3.169 libstdc++

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```

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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## 3.170 libtalloc

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### 3.171 libtasn1

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```

```
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### 3.172 libtodb

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### 3.173 libteam

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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## 3.174 libtevent

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```

```
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### 3.175 libtool-ltdl

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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### 3.176 libunistring

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```

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### 3.177 libuser

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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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.

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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:

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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.
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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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That's all there is to it!

### 3.178 libuser-python

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## 3.179 libutempter

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### 3.180 libuuid

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### 3.183 libxml2

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### 3.188 Im\_sensors-libs

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```

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### 3.189 lockdev

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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## 3.190 logrotate

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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```

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### 3.199 mdadm

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### 3.201 mini\_httpd

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### 3.202 mod\_ssl

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### **3.203 mozjs17**

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### 3.206 net-snmp

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[oss@fabasoft.com](mailto:oss@fabasoft.com)<sup>36</sup>

Author: Bernhard Penz <[bernhard.penz@fabasoft.com](mailto:bernhard.penz@fabasoft.com)<sup>37</sup>>

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<sup>36</sup> <mailto:oss@fabasoft.com>

<sup>37</sup> <mailto:bernhard.penz@fabasoft.com>

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### 3.207 nettle

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```

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### 3.208 net-tools

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

```
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## 3.209 newt

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## 3.210 ng-bootstrap

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### **3.211 nscd**

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```
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```

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```

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### 3.219 oddjob

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### **3.220 OpenIPMI-libs**

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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RSA is no longer included, found in the OpenSSL library

IDEA is no longer included, its use is deprecated

DES is now external, in the OpenSSL library

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Zlib is now external, in a library

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

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### 3.223 OpenSSL

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```

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### 3.226 p11-kit

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```

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### 3.229 passwd

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Version 2, June 1991

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### 3.230 pciutils

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```
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```

```
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```

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```
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```

```
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```

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### 3.234 pcp-libs-devel

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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That's all there is to it!
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### 3.242 perl-ExtUtils-Embed

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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### 3.247 perl-File-Path

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```

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That's all there is to it!
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### 3.248 perl-Getopt-Long

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```

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```
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```

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

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

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

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```

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### **3.262 pinentry**

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### 3.263 pistache

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### 3.265 policycoreutils

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### 3.266 polkit

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Version 2, June 1991

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### 3.267 polkit-pkla-compat

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### 3.270 postgresql-odbc

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Version 2, June 1991

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## 3.272 procmail

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Version 2, June 1991

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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### 3.274 psmisc

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### 3.276 pygobject3-base

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### 3.277 pykickstart

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### 3.280 python

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### 3.285 python-decorator

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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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```

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### 3.298 python-urlgrabber

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### 3.301 **readline**

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 3.302 realmd

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```

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### 3.306 rsync

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

```
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```

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```
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## 3.307 rsyslog

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 3.308 rxjs

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### **3.309 samba**

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## 3.310 samba-client

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### 3.311 samba-common

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### 3.312 samba-common-libs

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```

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### 3.313 sed

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### **3.318 shared-mime-info**

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### **3.329 teamd**

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Version 2, June 1991

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### 3.340 util-linux

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Version 2, June 1991

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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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### 3.343 which

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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### 3.344 wpa\_suppllicant

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### 3.348 xz

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### **3.351 zone.js**

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