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```
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1.4 attr/libattr 2.4.46 :12.el7

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From mikel@ora.com Tue Aug 1 12:13:20 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: mikel@ora.com

Received: from ruby.ora.com (ruby.ora.com [198.112.208.25]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.12+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id MAA01565; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:13:18 -0400 (from mikel@ora.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: (from fax@localhost) by ruby.ora.com (8.6.12/8.6.11) with UUCP id MAA23251; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:07:51 -0400

Received: by los.ora.com (4.1/Spike-2.1)

id AA00672; Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

From: mikel@ora.com (Michael Loukides)

Message-Id: <9508011257.AA00672@los.ora.com>

Subject: Re: Ksh debugger from Rosenblatt's book [for bash]

To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>

Cc: cmarie@ora.com, cam@iinet.com.au, brosenblatt@tm.com

In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>, Mon, 31 Jul 1995 16:22:48 -0400

I've modified a (modified) version of Bill Rosenblatt's ksh debugger to work with bash-2.0. Does ORA have any problem with me distributing it with bash-2.0?

That's great!

Go ahead and circulate it; in fact, we should probably grab it and stick it in our ftp archive, and put a reference to it in the book. (Too late to actually discuss the thing, at least for this edition).

From specdt@armory.com Wed May 10 10:21:11 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: specdt@armory.com

Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP

(8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)
id KAA22876; Wed, 10 May 1995 10:21:10 -0400 (from spcedt@armory.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)
Received: from deepthought.armory.com (mmdf@deepthought.armory.com [192.122.209.42]) by po.cwru.edu with SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3)
id BAA16354; Wed, 10 May 1995 01:33:22 -0400 (from spcedt@armory.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)
From: John DuBois <spcedt@armory.com>
Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 22:33:12 -0700
In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>
"ksh scripts" (May 9, 1:36pm)
X-Www: http://www.armory.com/~spcedt/
X-Mailer: Mail User's Shell (7.2.5 10/14/92)
To: chet@po.cwru.edu
Subject: Re: ksh scripts
Message-ID: <9505092233.aa13001@deepthought.armory.com>

Sure. The canonical versions are available on ftp.armory.com; you might want to pick up the latest versions before modifying them.

John

On May 9, 1:36pm, Chet Ramey wrote:

```
} Subject: ksh scripts
} From odin.ins.cwru.edu!chet Tue May 9 10:39:51 1995
} Received: from odin.INS.CWRU.Edu by deepthought.armory.com id aa22336;
} 9 May 95 10:39 PDT
} Received: (chet@localhost) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)
} id NAA20487; Tue, 9 May 1995 13:39:24 -0400 (from chet)
} Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 13:36:54 -0400
} From: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>
} To: john@armory.com
} Subject: ksh scripts
} Cc: chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu
} Reply-To: chet@po.cwru.edu
} Message-ID: <9505091736.AA20411.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>
} Read-Receipt-To: chet@po.CWRU.Edu
} MIME-Version: 1.0
} Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii
} Status: OR
}
} Hi. I'm the maintainer of bash (the GNU `Bourne Again shell') for
} the FSF.
}
} I picked up a tar file of ksh scripts you wrote from an anon FTP site
} a while back. I'd like your permission to include modified versions
} of some of them in the next major bash distribution (with proper credit
} given, of course). Is it OK if I do that?
}
} Chet Ramey
```

```
}
} --
} ``The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer
}
} Chet Ramey, Case Western Reserve University Internet: chet@po.CWRU.Edu
}-- End of excerpt from Chet Ramey
From friedman@cli.com Thu May 25 12:19:06 1995
Flags: 10
Return-Path: friedman@cli.com
Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTTP
(8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)
id MAA08685; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:05 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)
Received: from cli.com (cli.com [192.31.85.1]) by po.cwru.edu with SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3)
id MAA11299; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:00 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)
Received: from tepui.cli.com by cli.com (4.1/SMI-4.1)
id AA27213; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:25 CDT
Received: by tepui.cli.com (4.1) id AA16031; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:23 CDT
Message-Id: <9505251618.AA16031@tepui.cli.com>
From: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu (Noah Friedman)
To: chet@po.cwru.edu
Subject: Bash scripts
Reply-To: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu
In-Reply-To: <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu> Thu, 25 May 1995 11:19:59 -0400
References: <9505251519.AA06424.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>
Date: Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:21 CST
```

>Hi. I snagged some of your bash functions from your home directory on
>the FSF machines (naughty, I know), and I was wondering if you'd let
>me distribute them with bash-2.0. Thanks.

Sure. I think there's a later copy in
~ftp/friedman/shell-inits/init-4.89.tar.gz. There are also some elisp and
es frobs in that file.

It should serve as a pretty good example of how to get carried away. :-)

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.8 binutils 2.23.52.0.1 :30.e17_1.1

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+++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c, input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff and b.out backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan. Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner

of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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@end enumerate

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@enumerate a

@item

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@item

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@item

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@end enumerate

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@enumerate a

@item

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@page

@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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```
@smallexample
@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
```

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```
@end smallexample
```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end smallexample
```

That's all there is to it!

1.9 bzip2 1.0.6 :12.el7

1.9.1 Available under license :

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

1.10 ca-certificates 2014.1.98 :72.el7

1.10.1 Available under license :

From RPM File Metadata:Public Domain

1.11 centos-release 7 :1.1503.el7.centos.2.8

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-*- coding: utf-8 -*-

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Special Recognition

One of the key reasons we got delayed on the CentOS-6 release was lack of suitable build resources, especially when we had to repeatedly build large chunks of code. Norwood S came forward and worked with me to setup a large build machine, then tune the build process and help improve the overall build, test and validate process we were using. This build machine he donated to the project was about 5 times more capable than the entire buildsystem we had. And he did this out of his own pocket, from his own time, and has since upgraded the machine as well. It's now a 128GB, 48 core machine, with 4 SSD's and 4 sata disks : but the key metric is that it can build from source, the entire CentOS-7 distro in under 22 hrs.

Having this capability was key in our ability to build, test and deliver CentOS-7 as rapidly as we have been able to.

We'd like to dedicate the CentOS-7 Release to Mr Norwood S, of Phoenix, AZ, USA for his continued support for the project.

Contributors:

The Red Hat developers, without whom CentOS would look very different

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```
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1.12 chkconfig 1.3.61 :4.e17

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1.13 coreutils 8.22 :11.e17

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```

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```
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1.15 cracklib 2.9.0 :11.e17

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

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

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

^L

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

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.

^L

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

EFFECTIVE OCT 2008, LICENSE IS BEING CHANGED TO LGPL-2.1 (though not reflected
in released code until Nov 2009 - slow release cycle...)

Discussion thread from mailing list archive, with approval from everyone actively
involved or holding original licensing rights included.

[Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:16

Attachments: Message as HTML
looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing libraries unde=
r=20
GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
=2Dmike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:18
I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly
and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point,
it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was
released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
clarification of the licensing that was already in place.=20

-- Nathan
=20

Nathan Neulinger EMail: nneul@um...
University of Missouri - Rolla Phone: (573) 341-6679
UMR Information Technology Fax: (573) 341-4216

> -----Original Message-----
> From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...
> [mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of
> Mike Frysinger
> Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:15 PM
> To: cracklib-devel@li...
> Subject: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

>=20
> looks like 2.8.11 is out and marked as "GPL-2" ... releasing
> libraries under
> GPL-2 is not desirable at all ... this is why the LGPL-2.1 exists
> -mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2007-10-02 01:33

Attachments: Message as HTML

On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan wrote:

> I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec directly
> and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this point,
> it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what it was
> released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
> clarification of the licensing that was already in place.

the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was not=20
GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the license=
=20
change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.

unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib unless th=
eir=20
applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the place of =
a=20
library to dictact to application writes what license they should be using.=
=20
thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.
=2Dmike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@um...> - 2007-10-02 01:46
Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small bit of
additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine by me.

-- Nathan
=20

Nathan Neulinger EMail: nneul@um...
University of Missouri - Rolla Phone: (573) 341-6679
UMR Information Technology Fax: (573) 341-4216

> -----Original Message-----
> From: cracklib-devel-bounces@li...
> [mailto:cracklib-devel-bounces@li...] On Behalf Of
> Mike Frysinger
> Sent: Monday, October 01, 2007 8:33 PM
> To: Neulinger, Nathan
> Cc: cracklib-devel@li...; Alec Muffett
> Subject: Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license
>=20
> On Monday 01 October 2007, Neulinger, Nathan wrote:
>> I understand that, and you're welcome to bring it up with Alec
> directly
>> and see if he wants to relicense his code as LGPL... but at this
> point,
>> it was enough to just get it consistent and documented as to what
> it was
>> released under. This wasn't actually a license change, just a
>> clarification of the licensing that was already in place.
>=20
> the original license (before moving to sourceforge -- aka, 2.7) was
> not
> GPL-2 ... it was a modified artistic license ... i didnt notice the
> license
> change until it was mentioned in the latest notes.
>=20
> unlike the old license, GPL-2 prevents people from using cracklib
> unless their
> applications are also GPL-2 which imo is just wrong. it isnt the
> place of a
> library to dictact to application writes what license they should
> be using.
> thus LGPL-2.1 enters to fill this void.
> -mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2007-10-02 08:57

> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
> bit of
> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
> by me.

I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?

What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be

linked with any code, not just GPL...

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Devin Reade <gdr@gn...> - 2007-10-02 15:04

I would like to see it under LGPL as well. I think it is in everyone's best interests to have as secure systems as possible, and I think tainting it via GPL will just make it less likely that the library gets used, and will not usually cause companies/developers to GPL the dependent code (where it is not already GPL).

I like GPL, I use it when I can, but I don't think that it's the correct license in this situation.

Devin

--

If it's sinful, it's more fun.

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Nalin Dahyabhai <nalin@re...> - 2008-01-28 16:32

On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:

>> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
>> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
>> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
>> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
>> bit of
>> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
>> by me.
>
> I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?
>
> What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
> linked with any code, not just GPL...

My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable timeframe.

I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately, GPLv2 with the option of using the library under a later version of the GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.

In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

Cheers,

Nalin

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-05 21:27

Attachments: Message as HTML

On Monday 28 January 2008, Nalin Dahyabhai wrote:

> On Tue, Oct 02, 2007 at 09:57:31AM +0100, Alec Muffett wrote:

>>> Seems like the ideal thing here would be for you and the other distro
>>> maintainers to get together with Alec in a conversation and come to a
>>> decision as to what licensing scheme y'all want. I haven't really done
>>> much other than cleaning up the packaging and patches and a small
>>> bit of
>>> additional code, so whatever licensing y'all come up with is fine
>>> by me.

>>

>> I am sympathetic. Guys, what do you reckon?

>>

>> What I am hearing so far is that LGPL makes sense, since it can be
>> linked with any code, not just GPL...

>

> My apologies for not chiming in in anything resembling a reasonable
> timeframe.

>

> I'd also suggest the LGPL, for the reason you noted above. Alternately,
> GPLv2 with the option of using the library under a later version of the
> GPL would permit applications which were released under version 3 of the
> GPL to use the library, too, which would be sufficient for the packages
> which are included in Fedora. FWIW, I'd personally lean toward LGPL.

>

> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
the change now ?

-mike

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Alec Muffett <alecm@cr...> - 2008-10-05 23:18

>> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

>

> looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we make
> the change now ?

yes. go for it. thanks++

-a

Re: [Cracklib-devel] cracklib license

From: Mike Frysinger <vapier@ge...> - 2008-10-25 22:34

Attachments: Message as HTML

On Sunday 05 October 2008, Alec Muffett wrote:

> >> In any case, I thank you both for working on sorting this out.

> >

> > looks like everyone is OK with LGPL-2.1 (GNU Lesser license), so can we

> > make the change now ?

>

> yes. go for it. thanks++

Nathan Neulinger is the only one who can actually make said change ...

-mike

BELOW IS ORIGINAL LICENSING DISCUSSION RE CHANGING TO GPL from Artistic.

CrackLib was originally licensed with a variant of the Artistic license. In the interests of wider acceptance and more modern licensing, it was switched with the original author's blessing to GPL v2.

This approval was carried out in email discussions in 2005, and has been reconfirmed as of 2007-10-01 with the following email from Alec Muffett.

The below email references nneul@umr.edu address, as that is the address that was used at the time. For any future emails regarding this, please use nneul@neulinger.org.

From alecm@crypticide.com Mon Oct 1 12:26:03 2007

Received: from umr-exproto2.cc.umr.edu ([131.151.0.192]) by UMR-CMAIL1.umr.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);

Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:03 -0500

Received: from scansrv2.srv.mst.edu ([131.151.1.114]) by umr-exproto2.cc.umr.edu with Microsoft SMTPSVC(6.0.3790.3959);

Mon, 1 Oct 2007 12:26:02 -0500

Received: (qmail 8022 invoked from network); 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000

Received: from smtp1.srv.mst.edu (131.151.1.43)
by scanin-ipvs.cc.umn.edu with SMTP; 1 Oct 2007 16:59:55 -0000
Received: from spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (mx1.spunky.mail.dreamhost.com [208.97.132.47])
by smtp1.srv.mst.edu (8.13.1/8.13.1) with ESMTP id 191Gxtpr020623
for <nneul@umn.edu>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 11:59:55 -0500
Received: from rutherford.zen.co.uk (rutherford.zen.co.uk [212.23.3.142])
by spunkymail-mx8.g.dreamhost.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id 2C7734D311
for <nneul@neulinger.org>; Mon, 1 Oct 2007 09:59:50 -0700 (PDT)
Received: from [82.68.43.14] (helo=[192.168.1.3])
by rutherford.zen.co.uk with esmtp (Exim 4.50)
id 1IcOcX-0004Qt-6L
for nneul@neulinger.org; Mon, 01 Oct 2007 16:59:49 +0000
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v752.2)
In-Reply-To: <1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>
References: <1190922867.3457.147.camel@localhost.localdomain>
<EC90713277D2BE41B7110CCD74E235CEF44F38@UMR-CMAIL1.umn.edu>
<1b1b3fd80710010908k11dac0afp1f2dd471059ff9a4@mail.gmail.com>
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; delp=yes; format=flowed
Message-Id: <117A1264-F6DC-4E25-B0DD-56FBFE6E9F@crypticide.com>
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit
From: Alec Muffett <alecm@crypticide.com>
Subject: Re: cracklib license
Date: Mon, 1 Oct 2007 17:59:46 +0100
To: Nathan Neulinger <nneul@neulinger.org>
X-Mailer: Apple Mail (2.752.2)
X-Originating-Rutherford-IP: [82.68.43.14]
Return-Path: alecm@crypticide.com
X-OriginalArrivalTime: 01 Oct 2007 17:26:03.0008 (UTC) FILETIME=[2420C000:01C80450]
Status: RO
Content-Length: 585
Lines: 21

>
> ----- Forwarded message -----
> From: Neulinger, Nathan <nneul@umn.edu>
> Date: Sep 27, 2007 2:58 PM
> Subject: RE: cracklib license
> To: alecm@crypto.dircon.co.uk
>
> Any chance you could write me a self-contained email stating clearly
> that the license is being changed to GPL, so I could include that
> email
> in the repository and clean up the repository/tarballs? I have all the
> original discussion, but something succinct and self contained
> would be
> ideal.

The license for my code in the Cracklib distribution is henceforth GPL.

Happy now? :-)

-a

```
#!/usr/bin/python
# Copyright 2009, 2012 Jan Dittberner <jan@dittberner.info>
#
# This file is part of cracklib.
#
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# under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
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```

1.16 cronie 1.4.11 :13.el7

1.16.1 Available under license :

```
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 */
/*
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```

```

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

1.17 cryptsetup 1.6.6 :3.el7

1.17.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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Preamble

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1.19 cyrus-sasl 2.1.26 :17.el7

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1.21 dbus 1.6.12 :11.el7

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

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```
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```
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```

```
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1.24 e2fsprogs 1.42.9 :7.e17

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#

This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared
libraries.

#

In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.

#

BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0

BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce

BSDLIB_MYDIR = et

BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = \$(SHLIBDIR)

#

all:: image

real-subdirs:: Makefile

@echo " MKDIR pic"

@mkdir -p pic

BSD_LIB = \$(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.\$(BSDLIB_VERSION)

BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic

image: \$(BSD_LIB)

```

$(BSD_LIB): $(OBJS)
(cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(LDFLAGS) $(OBJS))
$(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
(cd ..; $(LN) $(LINK_BUILD_FLAGS) \
`echo $(my_dir) | sed -e 's;lib/;;'/'$(BSD_LIB) $(BSD_LIB))

install-shlibs install:: $(BSD_LIB)
@echo " INSTALL_PROGRAM $(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)"
@$(INSTALL_PROGRAM) $(BSD_LIB) \
$(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
@-$(LDCONFIG)

install-strip: install

install-shlibs-strip: install-shlibs

uninstall-shlibs uninstall::
$(RM) -f $(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)

clean::
$(RM) -rf pic
$(RM) -f $(BSD_LIB)
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
Index: tdbsa/tdb.c
=====
--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c
+++ tdbsa/tdb.c
@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371
Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)
*/
/*
- Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
+ trivial database library - standalone version

- trivial database library - private includes
-
- Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell      2005
+ Copyright (C) Andrew Tridgell      1999-2005
+ Copyright (C) Jeremy Allison      2000-2006
+ Copyright (C) Paul `Rusty' Russell  2000

** NOTE! The following LGPL license applies to the tdb
** library. This does NOT imply that all of Samba is released
#!/bin/sh

find . -type f \! -name \*~ \! -exec grep -q Begin-Header \{\} \; -print \

```

| grep -v ^./build

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Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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Theodore Ts'o

23-June-2007

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1.31 fipscheck 1.4.1 :5.e17

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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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necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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library `Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

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

That's all there is to it!

1.33 gcc 4.8.3 :9.e17

1.33.1 Available under license :

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

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

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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data

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```
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```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

```
# 128 bit long double support was introduced with GCC 4.6.0 for FreeBSD.  
# These lines make the symbols to get a @@GCC_4.6.0.
```

```
%exclude {  
  __addtf3  
  __copysigntf3  
  __divtc3  
  __divtf3  
  __eqtf2  
  __extenddftf2  
  __extendsftf2  
  __extendxftf2  
  __fabstf2  
  __fixtfdi  
  __fixtfsi  
  __fixtfti  
  __fixunstfdi  
  __fixunstfsi  
  __fixunstfti  
  __floatditf  
  __floatsitf  
  __floattitf  
  __floatunditf  
  __floatunsitf  
  __floatuntitf  
  __getf2  
  __gttf2  
  __letf2  
  __lttf2  
  __multc3  
  __multf3  
  __negtf2  
  __netf2  
  __powitf2  
  __subtf3  
  __trunctdf2  
  __trunctsf2  
  __trunctxf2  
  __unordtf2  
}
```

```
GCC_4.6.0 {
```

```

__addtf3
#ifdef __x86_64__
__copysigntf3
#endif
__divtc3
__divtf3
__eqtf2
__extenddftf2
__extendsftf2
__extendxftf2
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fabstf2
#endif
__fixtfdi
__fixtfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixtfti
#endif
__fixunstfdi
__fixunstfsi
#ifdef __x86_64__
__fixunstfti
#endif
__floatditf
__floatsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floattitf
#endif
__floatunditf
__floatunsitf
#ifdef __x86_64__
__floatuntitf
#endif
__getf2
__gttf2
__letf2
__lttf2
__multc3
__multf3
__negtf2
__netf2
__powitf2
__subtf3
__trunctfdf2
__trunctfsf2
__trunctxf2
__unordtf2
}

```

```
GCC_4.8.0 {  
  __cpu_model  
  __cpu_indicator_init  
}
```

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dossier (dossier@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D. Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.
Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.
Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs (detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.
Alistair G. Crooks (agc@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.
Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.
Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).
Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to non-IBM development environments (a nontrivial task).
Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.
David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.
Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display

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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.

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```
@iftex
@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end ifinfo
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@enumerate 0
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@item
```

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@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@page

@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

@smallexample

@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}

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@end smallexample

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@smallexample

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@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end smallexample

That's all there is to it!

@ignore

@c Set file name and title for man page.

@setfilename gfdl

@settitle GNU Free Documentation License

@c man begin SEEALSO

gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

@c man begin COPYRIGHT

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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up
@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top
@end ifnohtml
@html
<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>
@end html
@ifnohtml
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifnohtml
@end ifset
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@ifclear gfdhtml
@node GNU Free Documentation License
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifclear

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```
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1.35 glib2 2.40.0 :4.e17

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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1.36 glibc 2.17 :106.el7_2.8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the

ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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

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

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

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

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

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

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

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

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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

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

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that

everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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

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

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

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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@subheading Preamble

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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.

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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 `@dfn{Lesser} General Public License` because it does `@emph{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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`@item`

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(which use some of those functions and data) to form executables.

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

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The modified work must itself be a software library.

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

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

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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.)

@end enumerate

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

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

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

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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.

@item

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.

@item

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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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:

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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.)

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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

@end enumerate

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

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

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```

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@end example

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@smallexample

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type @samp{show c} for details.

@end smallexample

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@iftex
@section TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end ifinfo
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```
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```

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

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1.45 initscripts 9.49.39 :1.el7

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```

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1.47 iptables 1.4.21 :13.el7

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1.48 iputils 20121221 :6.e17

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1.49 json-c 0.11 :4.el7_0

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1.50 keyutils 1.5.8 :3.e17

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1.51 keyutils_GPLv2 1.5.8 :3.e17

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*

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The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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) 19yy <name of author>
```

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

```
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MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the  
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```

```
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Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
```

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19yy 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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```
.\"
.\" Copyright (C) 2006 Red Hat, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
.\" Written by David Howells (dhowells@redhat.com)
.\"
.\" This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
.\" modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License
.\" as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version
.\" 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

1.52 kmod 20 :15.el7_4.2

1.52.1 Available under license :

LGPL
LGPL
LGPL

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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

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

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

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```
<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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```

```
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```

```
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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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1.53 krb5 1.12.2 :14.e17

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```
cmd/krb5/iproplib/iproplib.x
cmd/krb5/iproplib/iproplib_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/iproplib_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
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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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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in "src/lib/gssapi", including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/ipropr_hdr.h
kadmin/server/iproprd_svc.c
lib/kdb/ipropr.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

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@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@unnumberedsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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 state the exclusion of warranty; and each file should have at least the ``copyright" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

@smallexample

@var{one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}

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@end smallexample

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

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

```
@smallexample
@var{program} Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type @samp{show w}.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type @samp{show c} for
details.
@end smallexample
```

The hypothetical commands @samp{show w} and @samp{show c} should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an ``about box".

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@end enumerate

@node Library Copying
@appendix GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License
@center Version 2.1, February 1999

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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
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version number 2.1.]

@end display

@appendixsubsec Preamble

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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.

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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 @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{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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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
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@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the Library will still fall under Section 6.)

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

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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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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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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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@item

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

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

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1.56 libcap-ng 0.7.3 :5.e17

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

That's all there is to it!

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## 1.68 libnetfilter\_conntrack 1.0.4 :2.e17

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\* \$FreeBSD: src/sys/net80211/ieee80211.h,v 1.10 2005/07/22 16:55:27 sam Exp \$

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## 1.73 libsemanage 2.1.10 :16.el7

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

## 1.77 libuser 0.60 :5.e17

### 1.77.1 Available under license :

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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.]

#### Preamble

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To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the 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 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.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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.

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

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that,



in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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## 1.78 libutempter 1.1.6 :4.e17

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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.

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## 1.79 libverto 0.2.5 :4.el7

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\* \$Id\$

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\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*

\* Private functions, types, etc. used for callback functions.

\*

\* The ref pointer is an opaque type and should remain as such.

\* Private data must only be accessible through the getter and

\* setter functions.

\*

\*\*\*\*\*/

# libtool (GNU libtool) 2.4.2

# Written by Gordon Matzigkeit <gord@gnu.ai.mit.edu>, 1996

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```
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## 1.82 lua 5.1.4 :14.el7

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# 1.83 lvm2 2.02.171 :8.el7

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## 1.84 make 3.82 :21.e17

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@end enumerate

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@page

@unnumberedsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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@smallexample

@var{one line to give the program's name and an idea of what it does.}

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@end smallexample

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```
@smallexample
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19@var{yy} @var{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.
@end smallexample
```

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

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end group
@end smallexample
```

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## 1.99.1 Available under license :

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. A program that contains no derivative of any portion of the Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a

work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that

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

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

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

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

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## 1.103 pth 2.0.7

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```

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| |) | _ | ' _ \ How do I know? Well, James Bond
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- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses

the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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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,

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# 1.105 pyliblzma 0.5.3 :11.el7

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# 1.106 python 2.7.5 :16.el7

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### A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <http://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same

year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation, see <http://www.zope.com>). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <http://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <http://www.opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

| Release        | Derived from | Year      | Owner      | GPL-compatible? (1) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| 0.9.0 thru 1.2 |              | 1991-1995 | CWI        | yes                 |
| 1.3 thru 1.5.2 | 1.2          | 1995-1999 | CNRI       | yes                 |
| 1.6            | 1.5.2        | 2000      | CNRI       | no                  |
| 2.0            | 1.6          | 2000      | BeOpen.com | no                  |
| 1.6.1          | 1.6          | 2001      | CNRI       | yes (2)             |
| 2.1            | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | no                  |
| 2.0.1          | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.1          | 2.1+2.0.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2            | 2.1.1        | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.2          | 2.1.1        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.3          | 2.1.2        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2.1          | 2.2          | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2.2          | 2.2.1        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2.3          | 2.2.2        | 2003      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3            | 2.2.2        | 2002-2003 | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3.1          | 2.3          | 2002-2003 | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3.2          | 2.3.1        | 2002-2003 | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3.3          | 2.3.2        | 2002-2003 | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3.4          | 2.3.3        | 2004      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.3.5          | 2.3.4        | 2005      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.4            | 2.3          | 2004      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.4.1          | 2.4          | 2005      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.4.2          | 2.4.1        | 2005      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.4.3          | 2.4.2        | 2006      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.4.4          | 2.4.3        | 2006      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.5            | 2.4          | 2006      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.5.1          | 2.5          | 2007      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.5.2          | 2.5.1        | 2008      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.5.3          | 2.5.2        | 2008      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.6            | 2.5          | 2008      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.6.1          | 2.6          | 2008      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.6.2          | 2.6.1        | 2009      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.6.3          | 2.6.2        | 2009      | PSF        | yes                 |

|       |       |      |     |     |
|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|
| 2.6.4 | 2.6.3 | 2009 | PSF | yes |
| 2.6.5 | 2.6.4 | 2010 | PSF | yes |
| 2.7   | 2.6   | 2010 | PSF | yes |

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/\* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library  
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1950.txt> (zlib format), [rfc1951.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1951.txt) (deflate format) and [rfc1952.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1952.txt) (gzip format).

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# 1.107 python-iniparse 0.4 :9.e17

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <http://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation, see <http://www.zope.com>). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <http://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <http://www.opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

| Release from   | Derived from | Year      | Owner      | GPL-compatible? (1) |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|
| 0.9.0 thru 1.2 |              | 1991-1995 | CWI        | yes                 |
| 1.3 thru 1.5.2 | 1.2          | 1995-1999 | CNRI       | yes                 |
| 1.6            | 1.5.2        | 2000      | CNRI       | no                  |
| 2.0            | 1.6          | 2000      | BeOpen.com | no                  |
| 1.6.1          | 1.6          | 2001      | CNRI       | yes (2)             |
| 2.1            | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | no                  |
| 2.0.1          | 2.0+1.6.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.1          | 2.1+2.0.1    | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2            | 2.1.1        | 2001      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.2          | 2.1.1        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.1.3          | 2.1.2        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2.1          | 2.2          | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |
| 2.2.2          | 2.2.1        | 2002      | PSF        | yes                 |

|       |       |           |     |     |
|-------|-------|-----------|-----|-----|
| 2.2.3 | 2.2.2 | 2003      | PSF | yes |
| 2.3   | 2.2.2 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.1 | 2.3   | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.2 | 2.3.1 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |
| 2.3.3 | 2.3.2 | 2002-2003 | PSF | yes |

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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible, because its license has a choice of law clause. According to CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1 is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

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## 1.108 python-pycurl 7.19.0 :17.el7

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

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

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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.

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

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

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

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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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## 1.112 qrencode 3.4.1 :3.e17

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## 1.113 readline 6.2 :9.el7

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

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

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in new free programs; and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid anyone to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender the 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 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.

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

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

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- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any

application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

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

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

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

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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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## END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

### Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

```
<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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modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public
License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either
version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

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This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

## 1.116 rsyslog 7.4.7 :7.e17\_0

### 1.116.1 Available under license :

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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

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

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

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

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

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

## TERMS AND CONDITIONS

### 0. Definitions.

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

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### 1. Source Code.

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

A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official

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

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

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## 6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

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

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b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the

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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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the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
(at your option) any later version.
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GNU General Public License for more details.
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```
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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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## 1.117 sed 4.2.2 :5.e17

### 1.117.1 Available under license :

```
=====
Test 1.1:101
=====
Testing argument parsing
First type
e1_11_1
e1_11_1
e1_11_2
e1_11_2
e1_11_3
e1_11_3
e1_11_4
e1_11_4
e1_11_5
e1_11_5
e1_11_6
e1_11_6
e1_11_7
e1_11_7
```

e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.2:102

=====

e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.3:103

=====

e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_6

e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.4:104

=====

e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14

Second type

=====

Test 1.4.1:105

=====

l1\_1  
l1\_2  
l1\_3  
l1\_4  
l1\_5  
l1\_6  
l1\_7  
l1\_8  
l1\_9

l1\_10  
l1\_11  
l1\_12  
l1\_13  
l1\_14

=====  
Test 1.5:106  
=====

s1\_l1\_1  
s1\_l1\_1  
s1\_l1\_2  
s1\_l1\_2  
s1\_l1\_3  
s1\_l1\_3  
s1\_l1\_4  
s1\_l1\_4  
s1\_l1\_5  
s1\_l1\_5  
s1\_l1\_6  
s1\_l1\_6  
s1\_l1\_7  
s1\_l1\_7  
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s1\_l1\_9  
s1\_l1\_9  
s1\_l1\_10  
s1\_l1\_10  
s1\_l1\_11  
s1\_l1\_11  
s1\_l1\_12  
s1\_l1\_12  
s1\_l1\_13  
s1\_l1\_13  
s1\_l1\_14  
s1\_l1\_14

=====  
Test 1.6:107  
=====

s1\_l1\_1  
s1\_l1\_1  
s1\_l1\_2  
s1\_l1\_2  
s1\_l1\_3  
s1\_l1\_3  
s1\_l1\_4

s1\_11\_4  
s1\_11\_5  
s1\_11\_5  
s1\_11\_6  
s1\_11\_6  
s1\_11\_7  
s1\_11\_7  
s1\_11\_8  
s1\_11\_8  
s1\_11\_9  
s1\_11\_9  
s1\_11\_10  
s1\_11\_10  
s1\_11\_11  
s1\_11\_11  
s1\_11\_12  
s1\_11\_12  
s1\_11\_13  
s1\_11\_13  
s1\_11\_14  
s1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.7:108

=====

e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12

e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.8:109

=====  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.9:110

=====  
s1\_11\_1  
s1\_11\_2  
s1\_11\_3  
s1\_11\_4  
s1\_11\_5  
s1\_11\_6  
s1\_11\_7



s1\_11\_8  
s1\_11\_9  
s1\_11\_10  
s1\_11\_11  
s1\_11\_12  
s1\_11\_13  
s1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.10:111

=====  
s1\_11\_1  
s1\_11\_2  
s1\_11\_3  
s1\_11\_4  
s1\_11\_5  
s1\_11\_6  
s1\_11\_7  
s1\_11\_8  
s1\_11\_9  
s1\_11\_10  
s1\_11\_11  
s1\_11\_12  
s1\_11\_13  
s1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.11:112

=====  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.12:113

=====  
e1\_11\_1

e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.13:114  
=====

e1\_11\_1  
e2\_e1\_11\_1  
e2\_e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e2\_e1\_11\_2  
e2\_e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e2\_e1\_11\_3  
e2\_e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e2\_e1\_11\_4  
e2\_e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e2\_e1\_11\_5  
e2\_e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e2\_e1\_11\_6  
e2\_e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e2\_e1\_11\_7  
e2\_e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e2\_e1\_11\_8  
e2\_e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e2\_e1\_11\_9  
e2\_e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e2\_e1\_11\_10  
e2\_e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11

e2\_e1\_11\_11  
e2\_e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e2\_e1\_11\_12  
e2\_e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e2\_e1\_11\_13  
e2\_e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e2\_e1\_11\_14  
e2\_e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.14:115

=====

s1\_11\_1  
s2\_s1\_11\_1  
s2\_s1\_11\_1  
s1\_11\_2  
s2\_s1\_11\_2  
s2\_s1\_11\_2  
s1\_11\_3  
s2\_s1\_11\_3  
s2\_s1\_11\_3  
s1\_11\_4  
s2\_s1\_11\_4  
s2\_s1\_11\_4  
s1\_11\_5  
s2\_s1\_11\_5  
s2\_s1\_11\_5  
s1\_11\_6  
s2\_s1\_11\_6  
s2\_s1\_11\_6  
s1\_11\_7  
s2\_s1\_11\_7  
s2\_s1\_11\_7  
s1\_11\_8  
s2\_s1\_11\_8  
s2\_s1\_11\_8  
s1\_11\_9  
s2\_s1\_11\_9  
s2\_s1\_11\_9  
s1\_11\_10  
s2\_s1\_11\_10  
s2\_s1\_11\_10  
s1\_11\_11  
s2\_s1\_11\_11  
s2\_s1\_11\_11

s1\_11\_12  
s2\_s1\_11\_12  
s2\_s1\_11\_12  
s1\_11\_13  
s2\_s1\_11\_13  
s2\_s1\_11\_13  
s1\_11\_14  
s2\_s1\_11\_14  
s2\_s1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.15:116

=====

e1\_11\_1  
s1\_e1\_11\_1  
s1\_e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
s1\_e1\_11\_2  
s1\_e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
s1\_e1\_11\_3  
s1\_e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
s1\_e1\_11\_4  
s1\_e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
s1\_e1\_11\_5  
s1\_e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
s1\_e1\_11\_6  
s1\_e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
s1\_e1\_11\_7  
s1\_e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
s1\_e1\_11\_8  
s1\_e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
s1\_e1\_11\_9  
s1\_e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
s1\_e1\_11\_10  
s1\_e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
s1\_e1\_11\_11  
s1\_e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
s1\_e1\_11\_12

s1\_e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
s1\_e1\_11\_13  
s1\_e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
s1\_e1\_11\_14  
s1\_e1\_11\_14

=====

Test 1.16:117

=====

e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_1  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_2  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_3  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_4  
e1\_11\_5

e1\_11\_5  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_6  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_7  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_8  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_9  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_10  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_11  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_12  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_13  
e1\_11\_14  
e1\_11\_14

=====  
Test 1.17:118

=====

11\_1  
11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_12  
11\_13

11\_13

11\_14

11\_14

=====

Test 1.18:119

=====

11\_1

11\_2

11\_3

11\_4

11\_5

11\_6

11\_7

11\_8

11\_9

11\_10

11\_11

11\_12

11\_13

11\_14

Testing address ranges

=====

Test 2.1:120

=====

11\_4

=====

Test 2.2:121

=====

12\_6

=====

Test 2.3:122

=====

11\_14

=====

Test 2.4:123

=====

12\_9

=====

Test 2.5:124

=====

=====

Test 2.6:125

=====

12\_9

=====

Test 2.7:126

=====

=====

Test 2.9:127

=====

11\_7

=====

Test 2.10:128

=====

11\_7

=====

Test 2.11:129

=====

11\_7

=====

Test 2.12:130

=====

11\_1

11\_2

11\_3

11\_4

=====

Test 2.13:131

=====

11\_1

11\_2

11\_3

11\_4

11\_5

11\_6

11\_7

11\_8

11\_9

11\_10

11\_11

11\_12

11\_13

11\_14



l2\_1  
l2\_2  
l2\_3  
l2\_4  
l2\_5  
l2\_6  
l2\_7  
l2\_8  
l2\_9

=====

Test 2.14:132

=====

l1\_1  
l1\_2  
l1\_3  
l1\_4  
l1\_5  
l1\_6  
l1\_7  
l1\_8  
l1\_9  
l1\_10  
l1\_11  
l1\_12  
l1\_13  
l1\_14  
l2\_1  
l2\_2  
l2\_3  
l2\_4  
l2\_5  
l2\_6  
l2\_7  
l2\_8  
l2\_9

=====

Test 2.15:133

=====

l1\_4  
l1\_5  
l1\_6  
l1\_7  
l1\_8  
l1\_9  
l1\_10  
l1\_11

11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14  
12\_1  
12\_2  
12\_3  
12\_4  
12\_5  
12\_6  
12\_7  
12\_8  
12\_9

=====  
Test 2.16:134

=====  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14  
12\_1  
12\_2  
12\_3  
12\_4  
12\_5  
12\_6

=====  
Test 2.17:135

=====  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_14  
12\_1  
12\_2  
12\_3

l2\_4  
l2\_5  
l2\_6  
l2\_7  
l2\_8  
l2\_9

=====  
Test 2.18:136

=====  
l2\_3  
l2\_4  
l2\_5  
l2\_6  
l2\_7  
l2\_8  
l2\_9

=====  
Test 2.19:137

=====  
l1\_12

=====  
Test 2.20:138

=====  
l1\_7  
Brace and other grouping

=====  
Test 3.1:139

=====  
l1\_1  
l1\_2  
l1\_3  
^l1T4\$  
^l1T5\$  
^l1T6\$  
^l1T7\$  
^l1T8\$  
^l1T9\$  
^l1T10\$  
^l1T11\$  
^l1T12\$  
l1\_13  
l1\_14

=====

Test 3.2:140

=====

l1\_1  
l1\_2  
l1\_3  
^l1\_4  
^l1\_5  
^l1\_6\$  
^l1\_7\$  
^l1T8\$  
^l1\_9\$  
^l1\_10\$  
^l1\_11  
^l1\_12  
l1\_13  
l1\_14

=====

Test 3.3:141

=====

^l1T1\$  
^l1T2\$  
^l1T3\$  
l1\_4  
l1\_5  
l1\_6  
l1\_7  
l1\_8  
l1\_9  
l1\_10  
l1\_11  
l1\_12  
^l1T13\$  
^l1T14\$

=====

Test 3.4:142

=====

^l1\_1  
^l1\_2  
^l1\_3  
l1\_4  
l1\_5  
l1\_6  
l1\_7  
l1\_8  
l1\_9  
l1\_10

l1\_11  
l1\_12  
^l1\_13  
^l1\_14  
Testing a c d and i commands

=====  
Test 4.1:143

=====  
before\_il1\_1  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_1  
before\_il1\_2  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_2  
before\_il1\_3  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_3  
before\_il1\_4  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_4  
before\_il1\_5  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_5  
before\_il1\_6  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_6  
before\_il1\_7  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_7  
before\_il1\_8  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_8  
before\_il1\_9  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_9  
before\_il1\_10  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_10  
before\_il1\_11  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_11  
before\_il1\_12  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_12  
before\_il1\_13  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_13  
before\_il1\_14  
after\_ibefore\_il1\_14  
before\_il2\_1  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_1  
before\_il2\_2  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_2  
before\_il2\_3  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_3  
before\_il2\_4  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_4  
before\_il2\_5  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_5  
before\_il2\_6

inserted  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_6  
before\_il2\_7  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_7  
before\_il2\_8  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_8  
before\_il2\_9  
after\_ibefore\_il2\_9

=====

Test 4.2:144

=====

before\_all\_1  
after\_abefore\_all\_1  
before\_all\_2  
after\_abefore\_all\_2  
before\_all\_3  
after\_abefore\_all\_3  
before\_all\_4  
after\_abefore\_all\_4  
before\_a5-1211\_5  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_5  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_6  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_6  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_7  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_7  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_8  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_8  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_9  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_9  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_10  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_10  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_11  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_11  
appended  
before\_a5-1211\_12  
after\_abefore\_a5-1211\_12  
appended  
before\_all\_13  
after\_abefore\_all\_13  
before\_all\_14  
after\_abefore\_all\_14

before\_al2\_1  
after\_abefore\_al2\_1  
before\_al2\_2  
after\_abefore\_al2\_2  
before\_al2\_3  
after\_abefore\_al2\_3  
before\_al2\_4  
after\_abefore\_al2\_4  
before\_al2\_5  
after\_abefore\_al2\_5  
before\_al2\_6  
after\_abefore\_al2\_6  
before\_al2\_7  
after\_abefore\_al2\_7  
before\_al2\_8  
after\_abefore\_al2\_8  
before\_al2\_9  
after\_abefore\_al2\_9

=====

Test 4.3:145

=====

^11\_1  
^11\_1\$  
appended  
^11\_2  
^11\_2\$  
appended  
^11\_3  
^11\_3\$  
appended  
^11\_4  
^11\_4\$  
appended  
^11\_5  
^11\_5\$  
appended  
^11\_6  
^11\_6\$  
appended  
^11\_7  
^11\_7\$  
appended  
^11\_8  
appended  
^11\_8  
11\_9\$  
^11\_10

appended

^11\_10

11\_11\$

^11\_12

^11\_12\$

appended

^11\_13

^11\_13\$

appended

^11\_14

^11\_14\$

appended

^12\_1

^12\_1\$

^12\_2

^12\_2\$

^12\_3

^12\_3\$

^12\_4

^12\_4\$

^12\_5

^12\_5\$

^12\_6

^12\_6\$

^12\_7

^12\_7\$

^12\_8

^12\_8\$

^12\_9

^12\_9\$

=====

Test 4.4:146

=====

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello

hello



=====  
Test 4.5:147

=====  
hello

=====  
Test 4.6:148

=====  
hello

=====  
Test 4.7:149

=====  
hello

=====  
Test 4.8:150

=====  
Testing labels and branching

=====  
Test 5.1:151

=====  
label2\_11\_1  
label3\_label2\_11\_1  
label1\_11\_2  
label1\_11\_3  
label1\_11\_4  
label1\_11\_5  
label1\_11\_6  
label1\_11\_7  
label1\_11\_8  
label1\_11\_9  
label1\_11\_10  
label1\_11\_11  
label1\_11\_12  
label2\_11\_13  
label3\_label2\_11\_13  
label2\_11\_14  
label3\_label2\_11\_14

=====  
Test 5.2:152

=====  
tested l2\_1  
tested l2\_2  
tested l2\_3

tested l2\_4  
tested l2\_5  
tested l2\_6  
tested l2\_7  
tested l2\_8  
tested l2\_9  
tested l2\_10  
tested l2\_11  
tested l2\_12  
tested l2\_13  
tested l2\_14

=====  
Test 5.3:153

=====  
^l1\_1  
^l1\_1\$  
^l1\_2  
^l1\_2\$  
^l1\_3  
^l1\_3\$  
^l1\_4  
^l1\_4\$  
l1\_5\$  
l1\_6\$  
l1\_7\$  
l1\_8\$

=====  
Test 5.4:154

=====  
^l1\_1\$  
^l1\_2\$  
^l1\_3\$  
^l1\_4\$  
^l1\_5\$  
^l1\_6\$  
^l1\_7\$  
^l1\_8\$  
l1\_9\$  
l1\_10\$  
l1\_11\$  
l1\_12\$  
l1\_13\$  
l1\_14\$

=====  
Test 5.5:155

=====  
^11\_1  
^11\_2  
^11\_4  
^11\_6  
^11\_8

=====  
Test 5.6:156

=====  
11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5

=====  
Test 5.7:157

=====  
11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
hello  
11\_5

=====  
Test 5.8:158

=====  
m1\_1  
m1\_2  
m1\_3  
m1\_4  
m1\_5  
m1\_6  
m1\_7  
m1\_8  
m1\_9  
m1\_10  
m1\_11  
m1\_12  
m1\_13  
m1\_14  
Pattern space commands

=====  
Test 6.1:159

changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed  
changed

=====

Test 6.2:160

=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 6.3:161

=====

11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 6.4:162

=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_5  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_6  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 6.5:163

=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 6.6:164

=====

Testing print and file routines

=====

Test 7.1:165

=====

\001\002\003\004\005\006\a\b\t\$  
\v\fr\016\017\020\021\022\023\024\025\026\027\030\031\032\033\034\  
\035\036\037 !"#\$%&'()\*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ\  
YZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxy{|}~\177\200\201\202\203\204\205\  
\206\207\210\211\212\213\214\215\216\217\220\221\222\223\224\225\226\  
\227\230\231\232\233\234\235\236\237\240\241\242\243\244\245\246\247\  
\250\251\252\253\254\255\256\257\260\261\262\263\264\265\266\267\270\  
\271\272\273\274\275\276\277\300\301\302\303\304\305\306\307\310\311\  
\312\313\314\315\316\317\320\321\322\323\324\325\326\327\330\331\332\  
\333\334\335\336\337\340\341\342\343\344\345\346\347\350\351\352\353\  
\354\355\356\357\360\361\362\363\364\365\366\367\370\371\372\373\374\  
\375\376\377\$  
\$

=====  
Test 7.2:166  
=====

- 11\_1
- 11\_2
- 11\_3
- 11\_4
- 11\_5
- 11\_6
- 11\_7
- 11\_8
- 11\_9
- 11\_10
- 11\_11
- 11\_12
- 11\_13
- 11\_14
- 15
- 12\_1
- 16
- 12\_2
- 17
- 12\_3
- 18
- 12\_4
- 19
- 12\_5
- 20
- 12\_6
- 21
- 12\_7
- 22
- 12\_8
- 23

12\_9

=====  
Test 7.3:167

=====

11\_1

11\_2

11\_3

11\_4

11\_5

11\_6

11\_7

11\_8

11\_9

11\_10

11\_11

11\_12

11\_13

11\_14

w results

11\_3

11\_4

11\_5

11\_6

11\_7

11\_8

11\_9

11\_10

11\_11

11\_12

=====  
Test 7.4:168

=====

11\_1

11\_2

11\_3

11\_4

12\_1

12\_2

12\_3

12\_4

12\_5

12\_6

12\_7

12\_8

12\_9

11\_5

11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 7.5:169

=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 7.6:170

=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 7.8:171



=====

Testing substitution commands

=====

Test 8.1:172

=====

XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX

=====

Test 8.2:173

=====

XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX

=====

Test 8.3:174

=====

XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX

XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX  
XXXXX

=====  
Test 8.4:175  
=====

11\_1  
11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====  
Test 8.5:176  
=====

11X1  
11X2  
11X3  
11X4  
11X5  
11X6  
11X7  
11X8  
11X9  
11X10  
11X11  
11X12  
11X13  
11X14

=====  
Test 8.6:177

=====  
(1)(1)(1)  
(1)(1)(2)  
(1)(1)(3)  
(1)(1)(4)  
(1)(1)(5)  
(1)(1)(6)  
(1)(1)(7)  
(1)(1)(8)  
(1)(1)(9)  
(1)(1)(1)(0)  
(1)(1)(1)(1)  
(1)(1)(1)(2)  
(1)(1)(1)(3)  
(1)(1)(1)(4)

=====  
Test 8.7:178

=====  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&)  
(&)(&)(&)(&)(&)

=====  
Test 8.8:179

=====  
x\_x1x11  
x\_x1x12  
x\_x1x13  
x\_x1x14  
x\_x1x15  
x\_x1x16  
x\_x1x17  
x\_x1x18  
x\_x1x19  
x\_x1x110  
x\_x1x111

x\_x1x112

x\_x1x113

x\_x1x114

=====

Test 8.9:180

=====

11u0

u1

u21

11u0

u1

u22

11u0

u1

u23

11u0

u1

u24

11u0

u1

u25

11u0

u1

u26

11u0

u1

u27

11u0

u1

u28

11u0

u1

u29

11u0

u1

u210

11u0

u1

u211

11u0

u1

u212

11u0

u1

u213

11u0

u1

u214

=====  
Test 8.10:181

=====  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X  
I1\_X0  
I1\_X1  
I1\_X2  
I1\_X3  
I1\_X4

=====  
Test 8.11:182

=====  
IX\_1  
IX\_2  
IX\_3  
IX\_4  
IX\_5  
IX\_6  
IX\_7  
IX\_8  
IX\_9  
IX\_10  
IX\_11  
IX\_12  
IX\_13  
IX\_14  
s wfile results  
IX\_1  
IX\_2  
IX\_3  
IX\_4  
IX\_5  
IX\_6  
IX\_7  
IX\_8  
IX\_9  
IX\_10

IX\_11  
IX\_12  
IX\_13  
IX\_14

=====

Test 8.12:183

=====

IX\_X  
IX\_X  
IX\_X  
IX\_4  
IX\_5  
IX\_6  
IX\_7  
IX\_8  
IX\_9  
IX\_X0  
IX\_XX  
IX\_XX  
IX\_XX  
IX\_X4

=====

Test 8.13:184

=====

18\_8  
18\_7  
18\_6  
18\_5  
18\_4  
18\_3  
18\_2  
18\_1  
18\_0  
18\_89  
18\_88  
18\_87  
18\_86  
18\_85

=====

Test 8.14:185

=====

18\_8  
18\_7  
18\_6  
18\_5

18\_4  
18\_3  
18\_2  
18\_1  
18\_0  
18\_89  
18\_88  
18\_87  
18\_86  
18\_85

=====

Test 8.15:186

=====

11\_1X11\_2  
11\_3  
11\_4  
11\_5  
11\_6  
11\_7  
11\_8  
11\_9  
11\_10  
11\_11  
11\_12  
11\_13  
11\_14

=====

Test 8.16:187

=====

eeefff  
Xeefff  
XYefff  
XYeYff  
XYeYYf  
XYeYYY  
XYeYYY

=====

Test 8.17:188

=====

&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&

&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&  
&&&&&  
&&&&&  
&&&&&  
&&&&&  
&&&&&  
&&&&&

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 1.120 shared-mime-info 1.1 :7.el7

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## 1.124 systemd 219 :42.e17\_4.1

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- \*
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- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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

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

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

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- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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```

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```

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```

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\*/

#!/bin/bash

#

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#

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#
#

TS_TOPDIR="$(dirname $0)/../.."
TS_DESC="nested BSD"

. $TS_TOPDIR/functions.sh
ts_init "$*"

FDISK_CMD_CREATE_DOSLABEL="o\n" # create dos label
FDISK_CMD_SETID="x\ni\n0x1\nr\n" # set non-random ID
FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE="w\nq\n" # write to image
FDISK_CMD_CREATE_PRIMARY1="n\np\n1\n\n+1M\n" # 1st primary partition of size 1MiB
FDISK_CMD_CREATE_PRIMARY2="n\np\n2\n\n" # 2nd primary partition for whole of the disk
FDISK_CMD_CHANGE_PART2TYPE="t\n2\na5\n" # change partition type FreeBSD

FDISK_CMD_BSD_CREATE="b\ny\n" # create nested BSD PT
FDISK_CMD_BSD_LIST="b\np\nr\nq\n" # list nested BSD PT and quit
FDISK_CMD_BSD_CREATE_PART="b\nn\na\n\n+1M\n" # add BSD partition 'a', size 1MiB
FDISK_CMD_BSD_PARTTYPE="b\nt\na\n7\n" # set partition 'a' to type 4.2BSD
FDISK_CMD_BSD_LIST_TYPES="b\nl\nq\n" # list supported PT types and quit

#set -x

function print_layout {
echo -ne "\n---layout-----" >> $TS_OUTPUT
$TS_CMD_FDISK -l ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} | \
sed 's/^\.*\.img/___ts_dev___/g;
s/^[[:blank:]]*Device Boot/ Device Boot/g' >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
echo -ne "-----\n\n" >> $TS_OUTPUT
}

function print_bsd_layout {
echo -ne "\n---layout-----" >> $TS_OUTPUT
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_BSD_LIST}" | $TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} | \
sed 's/Reading .*/g;
s/Welcome to fdisk .*/' >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
echo -ne "-----\n\n" >> $TS_OUTPUT
}

ts_log "Initialize empty image"
TEST_IMAGE_NAME=$(ts_image_init 10)
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1

ts_log "Create new DOS partition table"
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_CREATE_DOSLABEL}${FDISK_CMD_SETID}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" \

```

```
| $TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

print\_layout

```
ts_log "Create 1st primary partition"
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_CREATE_PRIMARY1}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

print\_layout

```
ts_log "Create 2st primary partition"
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_CREATE_PRIMARY2}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

```
ts_log "Set 2nd partition type"
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_CHANGE_PART2TYPE}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

print\_layout

```
ts_log "Create default BSD"
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_BSD_CREATE}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

print\_bsd\_layout

```
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_BSD_CREATE_PART}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
```

```
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_BSD_PARTTYPE}${FDISK_CMD_WRITE_CLOSE}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} &> /dev/null
ts_image_md5sum >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

print\_bsd\_layout

```
echo -e "${FDISK_CMD_BSD_LIST_TYPES}" |\
$TS_CMD_FDISK ${TEST_IMAGE_NAME} |\
sed 's/Reading .*/g; s/Welcome to fdisk .*/' >> $TS_OUTPUT 2>&1
```

ts\_finalize

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# 1.135 vim 7.4.160 :1.el7

## 1.135.1 Available under license :

\*uganda.txt\* For Vim version 7.4. Last change: 2013 Jul 06

VIM REFERENCE MANUAL by Bram Moolenaar

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\*iccf\* \*ICCF\*

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=====  
Kibaale Children's Centre \*kcc\* \*Kibaale\* \*charity\*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai

District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. And this is still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted. For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a small clinic at the project, which provides children and their family with medical help. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

\*donate\*

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).
2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship the amounts are very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Further more, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:

Kibaale Children's Centre  
p.o. box 1658  
Masaka, Uganda, East Africa

Sending money: \*iccf-donations\*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See [iccf] for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.

Sending a check to the Nehemiah Group Outreach Society (NGOS) is no longer possible, unfortunately. We are looking for another way to get you an IRS tax receipt.

For sponsoring a child contact KCF in Canada (see below). US checks can be sent to them to lower banking costs.

Canada: Contact Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. KCF forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly. Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Ask KCF for information about sponsorship.  
Kibaale Children's Fund c/o Pacific Academy  
10238-168 Street

Surrey, B.C. V4N 1Z4

Canada

Phone: 604-581-5353

If you make a donation to Kibaale Children's Fund (KCF) you will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting ICCF Holland" in Lisse.

This will allow for tax deduction if you live in Holland.

Postbank, nr. 4548774

IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:

<http://iccf-holland.org/germany.html>

World: Use a postal money order. That should be possible from any country, mostly from the post office. Use this name (which is in my passport): "Abraham Moolenaar". Use Euro for the currency if possible.

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. Your bank should have a form that you can use for this. See "Others" below for the swift code and IBAN number.

Any other method should work. Ask for information about sponsorship.

Credit Card: You can use PayPal to send money with a Credit card. This is the most widely used Internet based payment system. It's really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:

[https://www.paypal.com/en\\_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q](https://www.paypal.com/en_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q)

The e-mail address for sending the money to is:

[Bram@iccf-holland.org](mailto:Bram@iccf-holland.org)

For amounts above 400 Euro (\$500) sending a check is preferred.

Others: Transfer to one of these accounts if possible:

Postbank, account 4548774

Swift code: INGB NL 2A

IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Lisse

If that doesn't work:

Rabobank Lisse, account 3765.05.117

Swift code: RABO NL 2U

under the name "Bram Moolenaar", Lisse

Otherwise, send a check in euro or US dollars to the address below. Minimal amount: \$70 (my bank does not accept smaller amounts for foreign check, sorry)



Address to send checks to:

Bram Moolenaar  
Finsterruetihof 1  
8134 Adliswil  
Switzerland

This address is expected to be valid for a long time.

vim:tw=78:ts=8:ft=help:norl:

/\*

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## 1.136 wget 1.14 :13.e17

## 1.136.1 Available under license :

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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# 1.137 which 2.20

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## 1.138 xz 5.1.2 :9alpha.e17

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```

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```

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## 1.140.1 Available under license :

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## 1.142 zlib 1.2.7 :13.e17

### 1.142.1 Available under license :

```
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
 version 1.2.7, May 2nd, 2012
```

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Jean-loup Gailly      Mark Adler  
jloup@gzip.org      madler@alumni.caltech.edu

The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1950> (zlib format), rfc1951 (deflate format) and rfc1952 (gzip format).

```
*/
```

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```

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```

```

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 * match.S -- optimized version of longest_match()
 * based on the similar work by Gilles Vollant, and Brian Raiter, written 1998
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```

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