MySQL Connector/J 5.1.40

This is a release of MySQL Connector/J, Oracle's dual-

license JDBC Driver for MySQL. For the avoidance of

doubt, this particular copy of the software is released

under the version 2 of the GNU General Public License.

MySQL Connector/J is brought to you by Oracle.

Copyright (c) 2000, 2016, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.

License information can be found in the COPYING file.

MySQL FOSS License Exception

We want free and open source software applications under

certain licenses to be able to use the GPL-licensed MySQL

Connector/J (specified GPL-licensed MySQL client libraries)

despite the fact that not all such FOSS licenses are

compatible with version 2 of the GNU General Public License.

Therefore there are special exceptions to the terms and

conditions of the GPLv2 as applied to these client libraries,

which are identified and described in more detail in the

FOSS License Exception at

<http://www.mysql.com/about/legal/licensing/foss-exception.html>

This software is OSI Certified Open Source Software.

OSI Certified is a certification mark of the Open Source Initiative.

This distribution may include materials developed by third

parties. For license and attribution notices for these

materials, please refer to the documentation that accompanies

this distribution (see the "Licenses for Third-Party Components"

appendix) or view the online documentation at

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/>

A copy of the license/notices is also reproduced below.

GPLv2 Disclaimer

For the avoidance of doubt, except that if any license choice

other than GPL or LGPL is available it will apply instead,

Oracle elects to use only the General Public License version 2

(GPLv2) at this time for any software where a choice of GPL

license versions is made available with the language indicating

that GPLv2 or any later version may be used, or where a choice

of which version of the GPL is applied is otherwise unspecified.

CONTENTS

\* Documentation Location

\* Third-Party Component Notices

DOCUMENTATION LOCATION

The documentation formerly contained in this file has moved

into the 'doc' directory, where it is available in HTML, PDF

and plaintext forms.

You may also find the latest copy of the documentation on

the MySQL website at

http://dev.mysql.com/doc/connector-j/en

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Third-Party Component Notices

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

%%The following software may be included in this product:

c3p0:JDBC DataSources/Resource Pools

Use of any of this software is governed by the terms of the license below:

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies

of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence

the version number 2.1.]

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.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some

specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the

Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You

can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether

this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better

strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,

not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that

you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge

for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get

it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of

it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do

these things.

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these

rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for

you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis

or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave

you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source

code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide

complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them

with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the

library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal

permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that

there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is

modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know

that what they have is not the original version, so that the original

author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be

introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of

any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot

effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a

restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that

any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be

consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the

ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser

General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and

is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use

this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those

libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using

a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a

combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the

entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General

Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with

the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it

does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General

Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many

libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain

special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to

encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes

a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free

library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this

case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free

software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free

programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of

free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU

operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating

system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the

users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is

linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run

that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and

modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a

"work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The

former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must

be combined with the library in order to run.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other

program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or

other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of

this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data

prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs

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

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work

which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the

Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a

portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated

straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is

included without limitation in the term "modification".)

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated

interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation

and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of

running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from

such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based

on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for

writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does

and what the program that uses the Library does.

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 combine or

link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a

work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse

engineering for debugging such modifications.

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the

Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by

this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work

during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference

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

of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding

machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever

changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under

Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked

with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that

uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the

user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified

executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood

that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the

Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application

to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a

copy of the library already present on the user's computer system,

rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if

the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

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

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at

least three years, to give the same user the materials

specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more

than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy

from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these

materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the

Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,

the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is

normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major

components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on

which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies

the executable.

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license

restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally

accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot

use both them and the Library together in an executable that you

distribute.

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the

Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library

facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined

library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on

the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise

permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work

based on the Library, uncombined with any other library

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the

Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact

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.

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not

signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or

distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are

prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by

modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the

Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and

all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying

the Library or works based on it.

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the

Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the

original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library

subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further

restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with

this License.

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent

infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues),

conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or

otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not

excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot

distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this

License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you

may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent

license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by

all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then

the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to

refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

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

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any

patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any

such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the

integrity of the free software distribution system which is

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made

generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed

through that system in reliance on consistent application of that

system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing

to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot

impose that choice.

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to

be a consequence of the rest of this License.

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in

certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the

original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries, so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if written in the body of this License.

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new

versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time.

Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version,

but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library

specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and

"any later version", you have the option of following the terms and

conditions either of that version or of any later version published by

the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a

license version number, you may choose any version ever published by

the Free Software Foundation.

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free

programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these,

write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is

copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free

Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our

decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status

of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing

and reuse of software generally.

NO WARRANTY

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO

WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR

OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY

KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR

PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE

LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME

THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY

AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU

FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE

LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING

RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A

FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF

SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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.

Copyright (C)

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or

modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public

License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either

version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,

but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU

Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public

License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software

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

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your

school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the

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

, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

%%The following software may be included in this product:

jboss-common-jdbc-wrapper.jar

Use of any of this software is governed by the terms of the license below:

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

Version 2.1, February 1999

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies

of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

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

as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence

the version number 2.1.]

Preamble

14

15

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your

16

freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public

17

Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change

18

free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users.

19

20

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some

21

specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the

22

Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You

23

can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether

24

this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better

25

strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

26

27

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom of use,

28

not price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure that

29

you have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and charge

30

for this service if you wish); that you receive source code or can get

31

it if you want it; that you can change the software and use pieces of

32

it in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do

33

these things.

34

35

To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid

36

distributors to deny you these rights or to ask you to surrender these

37

rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for

38

you if you distribute copies of the library or if you modify it.

39

40

For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis

41

or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave

42

you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source

43

code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide

44

complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them

45

with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling

46

it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

47

48

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the

49

library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal

50

permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

51

52

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that

53

there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is

54

modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know

55

that what they have is not the original version, so that the original

56

author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be

57

introduced by others.

58

59

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of

60

any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot

61

effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a

62

restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that

63

any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be

64

consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

65

66

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the

67

ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser

68

General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and

69

is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use

70

this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those

71

libraries into non-free programs.

72

73

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using

74

a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a

75

combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

76

General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the

77

entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General

78

Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with

79

the library.

80

81

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it

82

does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General

83

Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less

84

of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages

85

are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many

86

libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain

87

special circumstances.

88

89

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to

90

encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes

91

a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

92

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free

93

library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this

94

case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free

95

software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

96

97

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free

98

programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of

99

free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in

100

non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU

101

operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating

102

system.

103

104

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the

105

users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is

106

linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run

107

that program using a modified version of the Library.

108

109

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and

110

modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a

111

"work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The

112

former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must

113

be combined with the library in order to run.

114

115

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

116

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

117

118

0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other

119

program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or

120

other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of

121

this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

122

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

123

124

A "library" means a collection of software functions and/or data

125

prepared so as to be conveniently linked with application programs

126

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

127

128

The "Library", below, refers to any such software library or work

129

which has been distributed under these terms. A "work based on the

130

Library" means either the Library or any derivative work under

131

copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Library or a

132

portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated

133

straightforwardly into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is

134

included without limitation in the term "modification".)

135

136

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for

137

making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

138

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated

139

interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation

140

and installation of the library.

141

142

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not

143

covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of

144

running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from

145

such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based

146

on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for

147

writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does

148

and what the program that uses the Library does.

149

150

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's

151

complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that

152

you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an

153

appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact

154

all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any

155

warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the

156

Library.

157

158

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy,

159

and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a

160

fee.

161

162

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion

163

of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and

164

distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1

165

above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

166

167

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

168

169

b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices

170

stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

171

172

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no

173

charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

174

175

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a

176

table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses

177

the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility

178

is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that,

179

in the event an application does not supply such function or

180

table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of

181

its purpose remains meaningful.

182

183

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has

184

a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the

185

application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any

186

application-supplied function or table used by this function must

187

be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square

188

root function must still compute square roots.)

189

190

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If

191

identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library,

192

and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

193

themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those

194

sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you

195

distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based

196

on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of

197

this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the

198

entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote

199

it.

200

201

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest

202

your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

203

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or

204

collective works based on the Library.

205

206

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Library

207

with the Library (or with a work based on the Library) on a volume of

208

a storage or distribution medium does not bring the other work under

209

the scope of this License.

210

211

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public

212

License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do

213

this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so

214

that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2,

215

instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the

216

ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify

217

that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in

218

these notices.

219

220

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for

221

that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all

222

subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

223

224

This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of

225

the Library into a program that is not a library.

226

227

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

228

derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

229

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany

230

it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which

231

must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a

232

medium customarily used for software interchange.

233

234

If distribution of object code is made by offering access to copy

235

from a designated place, then offering equivalent access to copy the

236

source code from the same place satisfies the requirement to

237

distribute the source code, even though third parties are not

238

compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

239

240

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

241

Library, but is designed to work with the Library by being compiled or

242

linked with it, is called a "work that uses the Library". Such a

243

work, in isolation, is not a derivative work of the Library, and

244

therefore falls outside the scope of this License.

245

246

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

247

creates an executable that is a derivative of the Library (because it

248

contains portions of the Library), rather than a "work that uses the

249

library". The executable is therefore covered by this License.

250

Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

251

252

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

253

that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a

254

derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not.

255

Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

256

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The

257

threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

258

259

If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data

260

structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline

261

functions (ten lines or less in length), then the use of the object

262

file is unrestricted, regardless of whether it is legally a derivative

263

work. (Executables containing this object code plus portions of the

264

Library will still fall under Section 6.)

265

266

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

267

distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

268

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6,

269

whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

270

271

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or

272

link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a

273

work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work

274

under terms of your choice, provided that the terms permit

275

modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse

276

engineering for debugging such modifications.

277

278

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the

279

Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by

280

this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work

281

during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

282

copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference

283

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

284

of these things:

285

286

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding

287

machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever

288

changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under

289

Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked

290

with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that

291

uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the

292

user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified

293

executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood

294

that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the

295

Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application

296

to use the modified definitions.)

297

298

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the

299

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a

300

copy of the library already present on the user's computer system,

301

rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2)

302

will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if

303

the user installs one, as long as the modified version is

304

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

305

306

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at

307

least three years, to give the same user the materials

308

specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more

309

than the cost of performing this distribution.

310

311

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy

312

from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above

313

specified materials from the same place.

314

315

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these

316

materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

317

318

For an executable, the required form of the "work that uses the

319

Library" must include any data and utility programs needed for

320

reproducing the executable from it. However, as a special exception,

321

the materials to be distributed need not include anything that is

322

normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major

323

components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on

324

which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies

325

the executable.

326

327

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license

328

restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally

329

accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot

330

use both them and the Library together in an executable that you

331

distribute.

332

333

7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the

334

Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library

335

facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined

336

library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on

337

the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise

338

permitted, and provided that you do these two things:

339

340

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work

341

based on the Library, uncombined with any other library

342

facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the

343

Sections above.

344

345

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact

346

that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining

347

where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

348

349

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute

350

the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any

351

attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or

352

distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your

353

rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies,

354

or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses

355

terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

356

357

9. You are not required to accept this License, since you have not

358

signed it. However, nothing else grants you permission to modify or

359

distribute the Library or its derivative works. These actions are

360

prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by

361

modifying or distributing the Library (or any work based on the

362

Library), you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so, and

363

all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying

364

the Library or works based on it.

365

366

10. Each time you redistribute the Library (or any work based on the

367

Library), the recipient automatically receives a license from the

368

original licensor to copy, distribute, link with or modify the Library

369

subject to these terms and conditions. You may not impose any further

370

restrictions on the recipients' exercise of the rights granted herein.

371

You are not responsible for enforcing compliance by third parties with

372

this License.

373

374

11. If, as a consequence of a court judgment or allegation of patent

375

infringement or for any other reason (not limited to patent issues),

376

conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or

377

otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not

378

excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot

379

distribute so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this

380

License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you

381

may not distribute the Library at all. For example, if a patent

382

license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Library by

383

all those who receive copies directly or indirectly through you, then

384

the only way you could satisfy both it and this License would be to

385

refrain entirely from distribution of the Library.

386

387

If any portion of this section is held invalid or unenforceable under any

388

particular circumstance, the balance of the section is intended to apply,

389

and the section as a whole is intended to apply in other circumstances.

390

391

It is not the purpose of this section to induce you to infringe any

392

patents or other property right claims or to contest validity of any

393

such claims; this section has the sole purpose of protecting the

394

integrity of the free software distribution system which is

395

implemented by public license practices. Many people have made

396

generous contributions to the wide range of software distributed

397

through that system in reliance on consistent application of that

398

system; it is up to the author/donor to decide if he or she is willing

399

to distribute software through any other system and a licensee cannot

400

impose that choice.

401

402

This section is intended to make thoroughly clear what is believed to

403

be a consequence of the rest of this License.

404

405

12. If the distribution and/or use of the Library is restricted in

406

certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the

407

original copyright holder who places the Library under this License may add

408

an explicit geographical distribution limitation excluding those countries,

409

so that distribution is permitted only in or among countries not thus

410

excluded. In such case, this License incorporates the limitation as if

411

written in the body of this License.

412

413

13. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new

414

versions of the Lesser General Public License from time to time.

415

Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version,

416

but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns.

417

418

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library

419

specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and

420

"any later version", you have the option of following the terms and

421

conditions either of that version or of any later version published by

422

the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a

423

license version number, you may choose any version ever published by

424

the Free Software Foundation.

425

426

14. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Library into other free

427

programs whose distribution conditions are incompatible with these,

428

write to the author to ask for permission. For software which is

429

copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, write to the Free

430

Software Foundation; we sometimes make exceptions for this. Our

431

decision will be guided by the two goals of preserving the free status

432

of all derivatives of our free software and of promoting the sharing

433

and reuse of software generally.

434

435

NO WARRANTY

436

437

15. BECAUSE THE LIBRARY IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO

438

WARRANTY FOR THE LIBRARY, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

439

EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR

440

OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE LIBRARY "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY

441

KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE

442

IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR

443

PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE

444

LIBRARY IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE LIBRARY PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME

445

THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN

WRITING WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MAY MODIFY

AND/OR REDISTRIBUTE THE LIBRARY AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU

FOR DAMAGES, INCLUDING ANY GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT OF THE USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE

LIBRARY (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF DATA OR DATA BEING

RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU OR THIRD PARTIES OR A

FAILURE OF THE LIBRARY TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER SOFTWARE), EVEN IF

SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH

DAMAGES.

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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.

Copyright (C)

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or

modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public

License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either

version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,

but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of

MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU

Lesser General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the GNU Lesser General Public

License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software

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

USA

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your

school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the

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

Random Hacker.

, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*