Table of content

Installation	1
Install from a release	
Install from the lancms1-series in bazaar/launchpad	2
Upgrading when using Bazaar	3
After installation – Quickintro to using LANCMS	3
Adding tickets	
Designing a seatmap	3
Starting sales	4
Giving out rights	4
The modules – advanced usage of LANCMS	
Globaladmin	4
Eventadmin	5
Composystem	5
Arrival	5
Tickets	5
Crewlist	5
Forum	5
Kiosk	5
News	6
Seating	6
Wannabe	6
Templates and design	6
Credits, history and license	
History	6
Credits	6
License	7

Installation

There are two ways of installation LANCMS, one is the official releases from launchpad.net/lancms, the other is from the code repository on Bazaar.

If you are not an experienced Linux/UNIX sysadmin, you probably want to download the official releases. They probably aren't very up2date, but they should work.

The trunk-code in Bazaar is the most updated code, and we try to always keep it working (since that is the version we're running ourself).

Install from a release

- Get the latest release from http://launchpad.net/lancms
- Unpack it in a place where your webserver can reach it
- Edit settings in config.php
- If you've not done it already, create the database and grant access to it:

- mysql> CREATE DATABASE lancmsdb;
- mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON lancmsdb.* to 'lancmsuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'lancmspass';
- Change the rights of the tmp-folder to 777 or allow the Apache/webserver-user rights to read and write to the folder below (chmod 777 tmp -R)
- To install/upgrade the database, visit http://your.server.name/installer/run.php

Install from the lancms1-series in bazaar/launchpad

- Do 'bzr checkout lp:lancms' in a place your webserver can reach it
- Create a file called 'OverrideConfig.php' in the base directory containing the settings you wan't to override:

```
<?php
$sql_type = "mysql"; // SQL type. Valid are... mysql actually
$sql host = "localhost"; // SQL Host
$sql user = "lancmsuser"; // SQL username
$sql pass = "lancmspass"; // Very very secret, if you read this, you should probably go shoot
yourself, just to be safe
$sql base = "lancmsdb"; // The database to use
$sql_prefix = "lancms"; // Someone asked for this a while back, prefix, and is added automatically
$design title = 'lancms';
$language = "norwegian"; // Change this to another language if you wish to use it
$lancms session cookie = "cookiemonster";
# optional logo in footer. comment out if you don't want it.
$design footer['logo'] = 'http://localhost/logo.png';
$design footer['width'] = 69;
$design footer['height'] = 90;
$design footer['url'] = 'http://localhost/';
?>
```

- If you've not done it already, create the database and grant access to it:
- mysql> CREATE DATABASE lancmsdb;
- mysql> GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES ON lancmsdb.* to 'lancmsuser'@'localhost' IDENTIFIED BY 'lancmspass';
- chmod 777 tmp -R
- To install/upgrade the database, visit http://your.server.name/installer/run.php

Upgrading when using Bazaar

- `cd /path/to/lancms/`
- 'bzr update'
- 'chown www-data . -R'
- 'cd installer'
- `php run.php`

After installation – Quickintro to using LANCMS

After installing the software, login as globaladmin/admin and creating your first event in GlobalAdmin. After creating the event, you should go back to globaladmin and set it as public, so that normal users can find it.

Since lancms has support for multiple events and multiple URLs, you'd have to go to globaladmin -> change global options, and set the default eventID (1 is the default, with no event, the first event you create get eventID 2) for the hostname you're going to your installation of lancms.

Adding tickets

You probably need to add some tickets so that your attendees can buy access to your event. In eventadmin, go to ticketadmin and add a tickettype. Set a name, the price of the ticket and what type of ticket it is. You can choose between:

- prepaid (an admin needs to acknowledge that the ticket has been paid before you can pick a seat)
- preordered (you select a seat before you pay, payment is done when you arrive)
- onsite with computer (you haven't ordered a ticket before you show up in the door)
- onsite without computer (visitor)
- reseller (you pay in a store to get a code for a ticket).

Prepaid and preordered tickets can be ordered directly by users, but onsite tickets has to be assigned to the user in the arrival-module.

Designing a seatmap

It's nice for the attendees to know where they are going to sit. In seatadmin you can design how you

set up your floorplan, and choose diffrent types of seats:

- Wall/Door
- Open seat (normal, can be chosen by anyone, at once on preordered, and after payment is recieved on prepaid)
- Group (can be chose based on what group a user is member of. Useful to assign clan-seats to a group/clan or crew)
- Password (assign a password to the seats. Useful to give out clanseats or reserved seats, without needing to manage which groups should have access.
- Text (putting text on the map) FIXME: NOT WORKING
- Area (creating areas, i.e. "check-in" and "kiosk") FIXME: NOT WORKING

Before you can start designing the seatmap, you have to reset it to create it and setup the event to have a seatmap.

Starting sales

In eventadmin -> eventconfig, you can enable diffrent modules. To allow users to buy tickets, you check enable ticketorder, to enable people to pick seats, you enable seating, etc.

Giving out rights

You'll have to give people rights to allow them access to admin-parts of the system. In eventadmin -> group management, you can create diffrent groups, or crews. Create a group, i.e. "Securitycrew", and go to "Change group rights". If securitycrew is meant to work with arrivals and recieve payments for tickets, they probably need access to tickets, with "ticketadmin", changing seats for users with "seating", and changing users information (if they have written something wrong) with "userAdmin". An access-right of "Read" gives a right to see information, access of "Write" enables the users to do most tasks (i.e. changing tickets assigned to users, etc.) and admin-access gives access to change everything, including adding new tickettypes, etc.

The modules – advanced usage of LANCMS

Globaladmin

Globaladmin is the module where you do changes that affect the entire LANCMS installation. You can create and change events, view the logs, and modify users.

Only users with global admin-rights can see globaladmin. This right can normally not be given out but there are two ways of giving it to more that the first «globaladmin»-user:

- 1) By finding the user you want to give globaladmin-rights to in MySQL (phpmyadmin or other tool), and changing the field «globaladmin» to «1» from «0».
- 2) By putting the following in your config.php or OverrideConfig.php:

\$globalaccess[] = 'globaladmin';

Afterwards, you have to create a accessgroup in an event, and giving it the globaladminpermission. You should for security-reasons disable the globalaccess from your config-file after giving the group the right.

Events can have two operating modes: public and private. If the event is public, anyone can see it in the eventlist in the menu; if it's private, you have to be given permission to see it (or have global adminrights). To give someone access to a private event, set that event as active and go to "Attendee-access". That will give you a list of all access-groups in all events, and you can press "allow access" to give the members of that group access to the event.

In Global options, you can change configuration about what information is needed about users that register, as well as enable users to create users and clans. You can also define which events a user should see as default when they enter your webserver, by changing the hostname_your_webservers_hostname to the eventID of your event. The default is 1, which is no event.

Eventadmin

Composystem

Arrival

In Arrival, you can change the status of each ticket, and users. It is automatically given to all users that have ticketadmin-rights (write or admin). You can search for the users name (either firstname or lastname, not both), nickname or email. When you've found the correct user, you will see tickets that are assigned to that user (which he is the user of, not owner). If the background is orange, the ticket is not paid for, and if it's green, it has been paid for. Pushing the ticket name will give you a screen showing information about the user, and the ticket. You should check to see that the userinformation is correct, if you need to use that information later.

Below the user information is ticketcontrols. The first cell marks if the ticket has been paid or not, and the price of the ticket. The second cell is if the ticket is seated on the seatmap or not. The third cell is for deleting the ticket completly.

Clicking the «paid»-cell, will mark the ticket as paid. Clicking once more, will mark it as not paid. Clicking the «seatmap»-cell will allow you to change where the ticket is seated on in seatmap.

If the user hasn't ordered a ticket before they arrive, you have to add a new ticket to the user. You can only choose onsite-tickets (from ticketadmin), and not the same tickets as the user preorders,

otherwise the procedure is the same as for preordered.

Tickets

All tickets have two users assigned to them; owner and user. The user is the one that is going to use the ticket, the owner is someone that has full control of the ticket. This makes it possible for someone to order tickets for other people than themselves, but they should still change the user of the ticket, so you know who actually is visiting your event.

Pre-paid tickets

If you wish to use pre-paid tickets (that everyone has to pay for the ticket before they arrive), you can add a message on the bottom of the ticketorder-module as a global admin by going to eventadmin-> Static and choose to edit the systemmessage «ticketorder_unpaid_tickets». There you should add information about your bankaccount number, and how you wish the users to tell you what tickets they have paid for (if you want them to tell you their username, the ticket-ID, etc.). You can also use the variable %%PRICE%% to display how much the user owes you.

Please note: the system message is displayed on both the user and the owner of a ticket. Only one of them should pay for the ticket...

Listing tickets

The last cell of each tickettype gives statistics about the tickettype. The first number is how many tickets have been reserved, the next number is how many has chosen a seat, and the last is how many has been paid. If you click the numbers, you get a list of all the tickets, who they belong to, and the status of each ticket.

many has been paid. If you click the numbers, you get a list of all the tickets, who they belong to, and the status of each ticket.
Crewlist
Forum
Kiosk
News
Seating
Wannaha

Templates and design

Templates are in the templates/-directory in your LANCMS-installation. The default template is «Alfa1». If you wish to create your own template, you should look at one of the default templates, and create a copy of it. The template-file should have the same name as the folder/template name.

There is no GUI to change what template a event uses; that has to be done manually in the database with your favorite tool (command-line, PHPMyAdmin, etc.). Go to the events-table and change eventDesign to the name of your design.

You do not have to create your own template for changing the entire design. Some changes are possible to put in your config.php or OverrideConfig.php:

Put something in the <head>-section of the output (useful if you wish to use Google Analytics/Piwik/other statistic-solution):

\$design head .= '<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1" />';

Put something in the event-menu (links to external tools, like a forum here):

\$design eventmenu .= ''Forum';

Same thing with the global menu:

\$design menu .= ''Forum';

Credits, history and license

History

LANCMS (previously OSGlobeLAN) was first created by Jarle Moe (CronoMan) and Lars Åge Kamfjord (Laaknor) in 2003, and first used on GlobeLAN 5. We had previously (in autumn of 2002) created another system, that was pretty hardcoded and not very re-usable, so we decided to create an open source system, and get more users to give us input about it. Neither of us where very experienced in PHP, so we learned as we where coding.

In the first OSGL-system, Jarle created the seating-system, and the session-handling system, and most of the rest of the code was Lars Åges. Jarle left the project in the end of 2004/beginning of 2005, and Mathias Bøhn Grytemark started doing some coding on it (mostly security-related). They figured out that the code was too bad to be good enough to continue using, since most of the main code was too bad. In 2007, Lars Åge began to work on OSGlobeLAN 2.0, with (among other things) support for multiple events. However, the coding didn't really start before LarvikLAN1 in the spring of 2009, and we got our first official working release of OSGL2 right before LarvikLAN.

In january of 2011, Mathias found out that he didn't like SourceForge anymore, so he started to check out Launchpad as a hosting-system. Since we needed to register a name, we found out that it was the time to change away from the «GlobaLAN»-name, and use something more generic. The name LANCMS was chosen, since it is excactly that: a CMS for LANs.

Credits

Main contributors:

Lars Åge «Laaknor» Kamfjord Mathias «Alfa» Bøhn Grytemark

Important work

Thomas «Firemorph» Presthus – installer-system

Giving us help

Nils Petter «Techpoint» Nilsen – asking questions about how it works, and testing.

License

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE Version 2, June 1991

Copyright (C) 1989, 1991 Free Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software--to make sure the software is free for all its users. This General Public License applies to most of the Free Software Foundation's software and to any other program whose authors commit to using it. (Some other Free Software Foundation software is covered by the GNU Lesser General Public License instead.) You can apply it to your programs, too.

When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, 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 or use pieces of it 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 software, or if you modify it.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that you have. 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.

We protect your rights with two steps: (1) copyright the software, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the software.

Also, for each author's protection and ours, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free software. If the software is modified by someone else and passed

on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original, 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 redistributors of a free program will individually obtain patent licenses, in effect making the program proprietary. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

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

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

0. This License applies to any program or other work which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it may be distributed under the terms of this General Public License. The "Program", below, refers to any such program or work, and a "work based on the Program" means either the Program or any derivative work under copyright law: that is to say, a work containing the Program or a portion of it, either verbatim or with modifications and/or translated into another language. (Hereinafter, translation is included without limitation in the term "modification".) Each licensee is addressed as "you".

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running the Program is not restricted, and the output from the Program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Program (independent of having been made by running the Program). Whether that is true depends on what the Program does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Program's 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 give any other recipients of the Program a copy of this License along with the Program.

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 Program or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Program, 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) You must cause the modified files to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- b) You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
 - c) If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under

these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, 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 Program, 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 Program.

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

- 3. You may copy and distribute the Program (or a work based on it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you also do one of the following:
 - a) 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; or,
 - b) Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,
 - c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

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.

If distribution of executable or 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 counts as distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

- 4. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Program except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Program 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.
- 5. 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 Program or its derivative works. These actions are prohibited by law if you do not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or distributing the Program (or any work based on the Program), you indicate

your acceptance of this License to do so, and all its terms and conditions for copying, distributing or modifying the Program or works based on it.

- 6. Each time you redistribute the Program (or any work based on the Program), the recipient automatically receives a license from the original licensor to copy, distribute or modify the Program 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 to this License.
- 7. 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 Program at all. For example, if a patent license would not permit royalty-free redistribution of the Program 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 Program.

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.

- 8. If the distribution and/or use of the Program is restricted in certain countries either by patents or by copyrighted interfaces, the original copyright holder who places the Program 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.
- 9. The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the 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 Program 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 Program does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

10. If you wish to incorporate parts of the Program into other free programs whose distribution conditions are different, 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

11. BECAUSE THE PROGRAM IS LICENSED FREE OF CHARGE, THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN

OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES

PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "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 PROGRAM IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE

PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF ALL NECESSARY SERVICING.

REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

12. 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 PROGRAM 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 PROGRAM (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 PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER

PROGRAMS), 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 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) <year> <name of author>

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

This program 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 General Public License for more details.

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

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

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

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.

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

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

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

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

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General Public License instead of this License.