



CryptoServer LAN V4

License Texts

Imprint

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1 Introduction

The following copyright statements and licenses apply to various 3rd party and open source software components that are distributed with the CryptoServer LAN Linux Distribution. The CryptoServer LAN Linux distribution package that includes this file does not necessarily use all the open source software components referred to below.

2 License Table

Packet	Version	Licenses	Used in		
			Toolchain	Build	Distribution
acl	2.2.52.src	LGPLv2.1		•	partially
attr	2.4.47.src	LGPLv2.1		•	partially
aufs4-standalone	4.0-20160301	GPLv2		•	•
autoconf	2.69	GPLv3+, Configure Script Exception		•	partially
automake	1.15	GPLv2		•	partially
bash	4.3.30	GPLv3	•	•	partially
bc	1.06.95	GPLv2		•	partially
binutils	2.25.1	GPLv2, GPLv3, GLibPLv3, GLibPLv2	•	•	partially
bison	3.0.4	GPLv3		•	partially
busybox	1.24.1	GPLv2		•	•
bzip2	1.0.6	bzip2	•	•	partially
check	0.10.0	GLibPLv2.1	•	•	partially
coreutils	8.24	GPLv3	•	•	partially
cronie	1.5.0	GPLv2		•	•
dejagnu	1.5.3	GPLv3		•	partially
dhcp	4.2.5-P1	ISC		•	•
dialog	1.2_20150920	LGPLv2.1		•	partially
diffutils	3.3	GPLv3	•	•	•

e2fsprogs	1.42.13	GPLv2, GLibPLv2, BSD-style, MIT-style		•	partially
ethtool	3.10	GPLv2		•	•
eudev	3.1.2	GPLv2		•	partially
expat	2.1.0	EXPAT		•	partially
expect	5.45	expect	•	•	partially
file	5.24	file	•	•	•
findutils	4.4.2	GPLv3	•	•	partially
flex	2.5.39	flex		•	partially
gawk	4.1.3	GPLv3, GPLv2	•	•	partially
gcc	5.2.0	GPLv3, GLibPLv3, GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, Runtime Lib exception	•	•	partially
gdbm	1.11	GPLv3		•	partially
gettext	0.19.5.1	GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, Special-Licenses	•	•	partially
glibc	2.22	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, (Others)	•	•	partially
gmp	6.0.0a	GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv3		•	partially
gperf	3.0.4	GPLv3		•	•
grep	2.21	GPLv3	•	•	•
groff	1.22.3	GPLv3, non-GPL		•	partially
grub	2.02 beta2	grub		•	partially
gzip	1.6	GPLv3	•	•	•
iana-etc	2.30	OSL v3.0		•	•
inetutils	1.9.4	GPLv3		•	•
intltool	0.51.0	GPLv2		•	partially
iproute2	4.2.0	GPLv2		•	•
kbd	2.0.3	GPLv2		•	•
kmod	21	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	•
less	458	GPLv3, less		•	•
lfs-bootscripts	20150222	Creative Commons		•	partially
libcap	2.24	GPPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	partially
libpcap	1.3.0	BSD		•	partially

libpipeline	1.4.1	GPLv3		•	•
libtool	2.4.6	GPLv2		•	partially
linux	4.4.17	GPLv2		•	•
logrotate	3.8.6	GPLv2		•	•
m4	1.4.17	GPLv3	•	•	partially
make	4.1	GPLv3	•	•	partially
man-db	2.7.2	GPLv2		•	partially
man-pages	4.02	man-pages		•	partially
mpc	1.0.3	LGPLv3		•	partially
mpfr	3.1.3	LGPLv3, GPLv3		•	partially
ncurses	6.0	ncurses	•	•	partially
net-snmp	5.7.2	University of California		•	•
net-tools	20101030	GPLv2		•	•
ntp	4.2.8p26	University of Delaware, LGPLv3		•	partially
openssh	6.6p1	BSD		•	partially
openssl	1.0.2g	BSD		•	partially
patch	2.7.5	GPLv3	•	•	•
pciutils	3.2.0	GPLv2		•	partially
perl	5.22.0	The Artistic License, bzip	•	•	partially
pkg-config	0.28	GPLv2		•	partially
popt	1.14	Red Hat		•	•
procps-ng	3.3.11	GLibPLv2, GPLv2		•	•
psmisc	22.21	GPLv2		•	•
readline	6.3	GPLv3		•	partially
screen	4.0.3	GPLv2		•	•
sed	4.2.2	GPDocLv1.3, GPLv3	•	•	•
shadow	4.2.1	The Artistic License or BSD		•	partially
sysklogd	04102014	GPLv2		•	•
sysvinit	2.88dsf	GPLv2		•	•
tar	1.28	GPLv3	•	•	partially
tcl	8.6.4	tcl	•	•	partially

tcpdump	4.3.0	BSD		•	•
tcp_wrappers	7.6-ipv6.4	tcp-wrappers		•	partially
texinfo	6.0	GPLv3	•	•	partially
tzdata	2015f	none		•	partially
udev-lfs	20140408	Creative Commons		•	•
util-linux	2.27	GPLv3, GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, BSD with advertising, Public Domain		•	partially
vim	7.4	VIM		•	•
XML-Parser	2.44	XML-Parser		•	partially
xz	5.2.1	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2, Public Domain, GNU GPLv3	•	•	partially
zlib	1.2.8	zlib		•	partially

3 License Texts

3.1 acl

acl

acl/debian/copyright

This package was debianized by Nathan Scott nathans@debian.org on
Tue, 26 Feb 2002 13:25:26 +1100

It can be downloaded from <ftp://acl.bestbits.at/>

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attr

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3.3 aufs4-standalone

aufs4-standalone

aufs4-standalone/COPYING

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

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autoconf

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```

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3.5 automake

automake

automake/lib/COPYING

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3.6 bash

bash

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```

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```
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3.8 binutils

binutils

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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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```

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

```
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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```
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```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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numbered 2 because it goes with version 2 of the ordinary GPL.]

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

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

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

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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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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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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.

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

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
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That's all there is to it!

binutils/COPYING3

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```
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3.9 bison

bison

bison/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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busybox

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```
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```

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```

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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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```
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```

```
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```

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.
jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006

3.11 bzip2

bzip2

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

3.12 check

check

 check/COPYING.LESSER

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```

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```

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

That's all there is to it!

3.13 coreutils

coreutils

coreutils/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.14 cronie

cronie

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

dhcp

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3.17 dialog

dialog

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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!

3.18 diffutils

diffutils

diffutils/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.19 e2fsprogs

e2fsprogs

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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

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

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3.20 ethtool

ethtool

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```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author
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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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```
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`Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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3.21 eudev

eudev

eudev/COPYING

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```

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```

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

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3.23 expect

Expect

Written by: Don Libes, libes at nist.gov, NIST

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3.24 file

file

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3.25 findutils

findutils

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3.27 gawk

gawk

gawk/missing_d/COPYING.LIB

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

```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

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

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```

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```

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

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

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gawk/extension/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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.

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```

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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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3.28 gcc

gcc

gcc/libjava/classpath/LICENSE

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively 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., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 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 Library General Public License instead of this License.

```
-----
gcc/liberty/COPYING.LIB
-----
```

```
GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999
```

Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 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.

[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.

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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:

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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

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

```
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., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 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.
```

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

That's all there is to it!

```
-----
gcc/gcc/COPYING3
-----
```

GNU GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Preamble

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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.

Developers that use the GNU GPL protect your rights with two steps: (1) assert copyright on the software, and (2) offer you this License giving you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify it.

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.

"This License" refers to version 3 of the GNU General Public License.

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

"The Program" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this License. Each licensee is addressed as "you". "Licensees" and "recipients" may be individuals or organizations.

To "modify" a work means to copy from or adapt all or part of the work in a fashion requiring copyright permission, other than the making of an exact copy. The resulting work is called a "modified version" of the earlier work or a work "based on" the earlier work.

A "covered work" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

To "propagate" a work means to do anything with it that, without permission, would make you directly or secondarily liable for infringement under applicable copyright law, except executing it on a computer or modifying a private copy. Propagation includes copying, distribution (with or without modification), making available to the public, and in some countries other activities as well.

To "convey" a work means any kind of propagation that enables other parties to make or receive copies. Mere interaction with a user through a computer network, with no transfer of a copy, is not conveying.

An interactive user interface displays "Appropriate Legal Notices" to the extent that it includes a convenient and prominently visible feature that (1) displays an appropriate copyright notice, and (2) tells the user that there is no warranty for the work (except to the extent that warranties are provided), that licensees may convey the work under this License, and how to view a copy of this License. If the interface presents a list of user commands or options, such as a menu, a prominent item in the list meets this criterion.

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 standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

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.

The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

The Corresponding Source for a work in source code form is that same work.

2. Basic Permissions.

All rights granted under this License are granted for the term of copyright on the Program, and are irrevocable provided the stated conditions are met. This License explicitly affirms your unlimited permission to run the unmodified Program. The output from running a covered work is covered by this License only if the output, given its content, constitutes a covered work. This License acknowledges your rights of fair use or other equivalent, as provided by copyright law.

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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!

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1. Source Code.

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```

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```
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```

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Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```

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"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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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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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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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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3.29 gdbm

gdbm

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3.30 gettext

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3.31 glibc

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3.34 grep

grep

grep/COPYING

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```

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```
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```

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3.35 groff

groff

groff/LICENSES

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Source Files

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

Please look into printf.c for the copyright message.

The complete printf package together with documentation is available
from

<http://www.ijs.si/software/printf/> .

- . The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com>
and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>. These files have been part

of the original Berkeley ditroff distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

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

```
src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp
```

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

```
src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c
```

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

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

Macro Packages

- . The `-mdoc` macro set, using the BSD license.

```
tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
```

```
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man
```

- . The -me macro set, using the BSD license.

```
tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meref.me
```

Hyphenation Patterns

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

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

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

See the file itself for a copyright notice.

- . The file ``tmac/hyphen.fr'` contains the same patterns as the file ``frhyph.tex'` (for TeX), which can be found at

```
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/frhyph.tex    .
```

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

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphen.sv'` is identical to the file ``svhyph.tex'`, which can be found at

```
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/svhyph.tex    .
```

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

```
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphn.tex
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehypht.tex    .
```

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- . The file ``tmac/hyphenex.det'` is identical to the file ``dehyphtex.tex'`, which can be found at

```
http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphtex.tex    .
```

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. The file `tmac/hyphen.cs' contains the same patterns as the file
`czhyphen.tex' (for TeX), which can be found in the archive

<http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz> .

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EOF

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.36 grub

grub

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3.37 gzip

gzip

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3.40 intltool

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```

```
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3.41 iproute2

iproute2

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3.42 kbd

kbd

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 spawn_console.c spawn_login.c

 chvt.1 deallocvt.1 kbd_mode.1 setleds.1 setmetamode.1

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3.43 kmod

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```

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

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

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```
-----
kmod/testsuite/COPYING
```

```
-----
GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
Version 2.1, February 1999
```

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```

```
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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.

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3.44 less

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3.45 Ifs-bootscripts

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3.49 libtool

libtool

libtool/libltdl/COPYING.LIB

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3.50 linux

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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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Linus Torvalds

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```
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```

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```
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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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3.51 logrotate

logrotate

logrotate/COPYING

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3.52 m4

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3.53 make

make

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along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
```

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

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

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

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

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Public License instead of this License. But first, please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

make/glob/COPYING.LIB

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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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.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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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:

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

That's all there is to it!

3.54 man-db

man-db

man-db/docs/COPYING

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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.

If distribution of executable or object code is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, then offering equivalent

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```

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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3.55 man-pages

man-pages

man-pages/man-pages-4.02.Announce

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3.56 mpc

mpc

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3.58 ncurses

ncurses

ncurses/package/debian-mingw/copyright

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ncurses/package/debian-mingw64/copyright

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ncurses/Ada95/package/debian/copyright

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3.60 net-tools

net-tools

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3.61 ntp

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1. [1]Takao Abe <takao_abe@xurb.jp> Clock driver for JJY receivers
2. [2]Mark Andrews <mark_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock controller
3. [3]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
4. [4]Viraj Bais <vbais@mailman1.intel.com> and [5]Clayton Kirkwood <kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com> port to WindowsNT 3.5
5. [6]Michael Barone <michael.barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
6. [7]Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option
7. [8]Greg Brackley <greg.brackley@bigfoot.com> Major rework of WINNT port. Clean up recvbuf and iosignal code into separate modules.

8. [9]Marc Brett <Marc.Brett@westgeo.com> Magnavox GPS clock driver
9. [10]Piete Brooks <Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk> MSF clock driver, Trimble PARSE support
10. [11]Nelson B Bolyard <nelson@bolyard.me> update and complete broadcast and crypto features in sntp
11. [12]Jean-Francois Boudreault <Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca> IPv6 support
12. [13]Reg Clemens <reg@dwf.com> Oncore driver (Current maintainer)
13. [14]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
14. [15]Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
15. [16]Sven Dietrich <sven_dietrich@trimble.com> Palisade reference clock driver, NT adj. residuals, integrated Greg's Winnt port.
16. [17]John A. Dundas III <dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov> Apple A/UX port
17. [18]Torsten Duwe <duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Linux port
18. [19]Dennis Ferguson <dennis@mrbill.canet.ca> foundation code for NTP Version 2 as specified in RFC-1119
19. [20]John Hay <jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za> IPv6 support and testing
20. [21]Dave Hart <davehart@davehart.com> General maintenance, Windows port interpolation rewrite
21. [22]Claas Hilbrecht <neoclock4x@linum.com> NeoClock4X clock driver
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29. [32]Johannes Maximilian Kuehn <kuehn@ntp.org> Rewrote sntp to comply with NTPv4 specification, ntpq saveconfig
30. [33]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
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35. [38]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
36. [39]Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org> Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
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45. [49]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
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 51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
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 58. [62]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
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5. [6]Michael Barone <michael.barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
6. [7]Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option
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 27. [29]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
 28. [30]Frank Kardel [31]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> (driver 14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
 29. [32]Johannes Maximilian Kuehn <kuehn@ntp.org> Rewrote sntp to comply with NTPv4 specification, ntpq saveconfig
 30. [33]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HP/UX modifications
 31. [34]Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
 32. [35]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
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 41. [44]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
 42. [45]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [46]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
 43. [47]Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
 44. [48]Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
 45. [49]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
 46. [50]Wilfredo Sanchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo

47. [51]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
 48. [52]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
 49. [53]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
 50. [54]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
 51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
 53. [57]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
 54. [58]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu> IP multicast/anycast support
 55. [59]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp> TRAK clock driver
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 58. [62]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
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*
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*
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3.63 openssl

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3.65 pciutils

pciutils

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

```
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```

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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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```
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```

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

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3.66 perl

perl

perl/Copying

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If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to humanity, 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.>
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```

```
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```

```
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```

```
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```

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

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

```
Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) 19xx 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 a sample; alter the names:

```
Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the
program `Gnomovision' (a program to direct compilers to make passes
at assemblers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

That's all there is to it!

```
-----
perl/Artistic
-----
```

The "Artistic License"

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The End

perl/cpan/Compress-Raw-Bzip2/bzip2-src/LICENSE

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

3.67 pkg-config

pkg-config

pkg-config/glib/COPYING

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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3.68 popt

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3.69 procps-ng

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```

```
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readline

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```

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```
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3.72 screen

screen

screen/COPYING

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```
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```

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

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3.73 sed

sed

sed/COPYING.DOC

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3.74 shadow

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3.75 sysklogd

sysklogd

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

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

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

```
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., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, 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) 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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3.76 sysvinit

sysvinit

sysvinit/COPYRIGHT

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Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

The of the start-stop-daemon

- * A rewrite of the original Debian's start-stop-daemon Perl script
- * in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).
- *
- * Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl>,
- * public domain.

sysvinit/COPYING

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Version 2, June 1991

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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.)

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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively 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,
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```

```
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```

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.77 tar

tar

tar/COPYING

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d) If the work has interactive user interfaces, each must display Appropriate Legal Notices; however, if the Program has interactive interfaces that do not display Appropriate Legal Notices, your work need not make them do so.

A compilation of a covered work with other separate and independent works, which are not by their nature extensions of the covered work, and which are not combined with it such as to form a larger program, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, is called an "aggregate" if the compilation and its resulting copyright are not used to limit the access or legal rights of the compilation's users beyond what the individual works permit. Inclusion of a covered work in an aggregate does not cause this License to apply to the other parts of the aggregate.

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a) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by the Corresponding Source fixed on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange.

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 product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

d) Convey the object code by offering access from a designated place (gratis or for a charge), and offer equivalent access to the Corresponding Source in the same way through the same place at no further charge. You need not require recipients to copy the Corresponding Source along with the object code. If the place to copy the object code is a network server, the Corresponding Source may be on a different server (operated by you or a third party) that supports equivalent copying facilities, provided you maintain clear directions next to the object code saying where to find the Corresponding Source. Regardless of what server hosts the Corresponding Source, you remain obligated to ensure that it is available for as long as needed to satisfy these requirements.

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3.79 tcpdump

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3.80 tcp_wrappers

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*****/
```

3.81 texinfo

texinfo

texinfo/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

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3.82 tzdata

tzdata

tzdata/CONTRIBUTING

Contributing to the tz code and data

The time zone database is by no means authoritative: governments change timekeeping rules erratically and sometimes with little warning, the data entries do not cover all of civil time before 1970, and undoubtedly errors remain in the code and data. Feel free to fill gaps or fix mistakes, and please email improvements to tz@iana.org for use in the future.

To email small changes, please run a POSIX shell command like `'diff -u old/europe new/europe >myfix.patch'`, and attach `myfix.patch` to the email.

For more-elaborate changes, please read the Theory file and browse the mailing list archives [<http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/>](http://mm.icann.org/pipermail/tz/) for examples of patches that tend to work well. Ideally, additions to data should contain commentary citing reliable sources as justification.

Please submit changes against either the latest release in [<ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/>](ftp://ftp.iana.org/tz/) or the master branch of the experimental Git repository. If you use Git the following workflow may be helpful:

- * Copy the experimental repository.

```
git clone https://github.com/eggert/tz.git
cd tz
```

- * Get current with the master branch.

```
git checkout master
git pull
```

- * Switch to a new branch for the changes. Choose a different branch name for each change set.

```
git checkout -b mybranch
```

- * Edit source files. Include commentary that justifies the changes by citing reliable sources.

- * Debug the changes, e.g.:

```
make check
make install
./zdump -v America/Los_Angeles
```

- * For each separable change, commit it in the new branch, e.g.:

```
git add northamerica
git commit
```

See recent 'git log' output for the commit-message style.

- * Create patch files 0001-*, 0002-*, ...

```
git format-patch master
```

- * After reviewing the patch files, send the patches to tz@iana.org for others to review.

```
git send-email master
```

- * Start anew by getting current with the master branch again (the second step above).

Please do not create issues or pull requests on GitHub, as the proper procedure for proposing and distributing patches is via email as illustrated above.

3.83 udev-lfs

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

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3.85 vim

```
vim
```

```
-----
vim/README.txt
-----
```

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-----
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```

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 */
```

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	(XPM - X PixMap format version 2 & 3)
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Surface Mail:	Arnaud LE HORS, INRIA - Sophia Antipolis,
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Voice phone:	(33) 93.65.77.71, Fax: (33) 93 65 77 66, Telex: 97 00 50 F

3.86 XML-Parser

XML-Parser

XML-Parser/README

XML::Parser Version 2.40

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This is a Perl extension interface to James Clark's XML parser, expat. It requires at least version 5.004 of perl and it requires that you have release 1.95.0 or greater of expat installed. You can download expat from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/expat/>

Best way is to install expat development package with your OS package manager. Debian/Ubuntu/similar: libexpat1-dev (old versions: expat-dev)

After that run `cpan XML::Parser`.

You can install this module from OS package too, but CPAN has most fresh version.

CentOS/RHEL/Fedora: perl-XML-Parser

Debian/Ubuntu/similar: should be already installed

XML::Parser installation requires gcc, so on MacOS X you need to download and run Xcode from Mac app store (~1.5 GB)

The documentation for this extension can be found in pod format at the end of the files Parser.pm and Expat/Expat.pm. The perldoc program, provided with the perl distribution, can be used to view this documentation.

This was modified from the original XML::Parser created by Larry Wall.

3.87 xz

xz

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Different licenses apply to different files in this package. Here is a rough summary of which licenses apply to which parts of this package (but check the individual files to be sure!):

- liblzma is in the public domain.
- xz, xzdec, and lzmadec command line tools are in the public domain unless GNU getopt_long had to be compiled and linked in from the lib directory. The getopt_long code is under GNU LGPLv2.1+.
- The scripts to grep, diff, and view compressed files have been adapted from gzip. These scripts and their documentation are under GNU GPLv2+.
- All the documentation in the doc directory and most of the XZ Utils specific documentation files in other directories are in the public domain.
- Translated messages are in the public domain.
- The build system contains public domain files, and files that are under GNU GPLv2+ or GNU GPLv3+. None of these files end up in the binaries being built.
- Test files and test code in the tests directory, and debugging utilities in the debug directory are in the public domain.
- The extra directory may contain public domain files, and files that are under various free software licenses.

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Note that the toolchain (compiler, linker etc.) may add some code pieces that are copyrighted. Thus, it is possible that e.g. liblzma binary wouldn't actually be in the public domain in its entirety even though it contains no copyrighted code from the XZ Utils source package.

If you have questions, don't hesitate to ask the author(s) for more information.

3.88 zlib

zlib

zlib/README

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zlib/contrib/dotzlib/LICENSE_1_0.txt

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