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for project

Siedle-DCIP-master

created February 22, 2018, 11:36

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1	alsa-lib 1.1 COPYING	<b>10</b>
2	alsa-utils 2.1 COPYING	<b>20</b> 20
3	asterisk 3.1 COPYING	
4	attr         4.1 doc_COPYING          4.2 doc_COPYING.LGPL	
5	barebox 5.1 COPYING	<b>51</b> 51
6	binutils         6.1 COPYING          6.2 COPYING.LIB          6.3 COPYING3          6.4 COPYING3.LIB	63 72
7	boost           7.1 LICENSE_1_0.txt	<b>88</b>
8	bsdiff	89
9	busybox           9.1 LICENSE	<b>90</b>
10	bzip2           10.1 LICENSE	<b>97</b> 97
11	coreutils           11.1 COPYING	<b>98</b> 98
12	dbus         1           12.1 COPYING	. <b>11</b> 111
13	dt-utils         1           13.1 COPYING	. <b>22</b>
14		<b>28</b>

15	evtest         1           15.1 COPYING	L <b>35</b> L35
16	expat         1           16.1 COPYING	1 <b>42</b>
17		L <b>4</b> 3
18	fbtest 1	44
10	18.1 COPYING	
19	file-stack         1           19.1 COPYING	l <b>51</b> l51
20	fontconfig         1           20.1 COPYING	1 <b>58</b>
21	freetype 1	159
	21.1 docs_LICENSE.TXT	159
	21.2 docs_GPLv2.TXT	
	21.3 docs_FTL.TXT	
	21.5 src_pcf_README	
22		71
	22.1 COPYING	
	22.2 COPYING.LIB	١77
23	gcclibs 1	187
24		188
	24.1 COPYING	
	24.2 COPYING3	
	24.3 COPYING.LIB	
	24.4 COPYING3.LIB	31 C
<b>25</b>		219
	25.1 COPYING	219
<b>26</b>	glibc 2	229
27	0 10	230
	27.1 COPYING	
	27.2 COPYING.LIB	242
28		246
	28.1 COPYING	
	28.2 COPYING.LIB	252
29		262
	29.1 COPYING	
	29.2 COPYING.LIB	268

30	gst-plugins-good1 30.1 COPYING	<b>278</b> 278
31	gstreamer1 31.1 COPYING	<b>288</b> 288
32	htop 32.1 COPYING	<b>297</b> 297
33	icu 33.1 license.html	<b>304</b> 304
34	iperf           34.1 COPYING	<b>312</b> 312
35	<b>iproute2</b> 35.1 COPYING	<b>313</b> 313
36	jansson 36.1 LICENSE	<b>320</b> 320
37	json-sh         37.1 LICENSE.MIT	
38	kamailio 38.1 COPYING	
39	kernel           39.1 COPYING	<b>335</b> 335
40	kernel-header 40.1 COPYING	<b>342</b> 342
41	kmsfbwrap 41.1 COPYING	<b>349</b> 349
42	ldd	356
43	less           43.1 COPYING	
44	libassuan         44.1 COPYING	
45	libblkid	392
46		<b>393</b> 393

47	libcap           47.1 License	<b>402</b> 402
48		<b>410</b>
	48.1 COPYING	
49	libdaemon         49.1         LICENSE         49.1	<b>411</b> 411
<b>50</b>	libdrm       2         50.1 xf86drm.c	<b>421</b> 421
51	libevdev 51.1 COPYING	<b>122</b> 422
<b>52</b>	libevent 52.1 LICENSE	<b>423</b> 423
53	libfaketime 53.1 COPYING	<b>425</b> 425
54	libffi           54.1 LICENSE	<b>432</b> 432
<b>55</b>		133
	55.1 COPYING	
<b>56</b>		149
	56.1 COPYING	
<b>57</b>	libgudev 57.1 COPYING	<b>465</b> 465
58	libinput 58.1 COPYING	<b>175</b> 475
<b>59</b>		176
	59.1 COPYING	
	59.2 LICENSE	
	59.4 LICENSE.LGPL	
60	libjpeg         4           60.1 README	<b>487</b> 487
61		195
01	61.1 tools_COPYING	
	61.2 libkmod_COPYING	

62	libksba 51	_
	62.1 COPYING.GPLv2       51         62.2 COPYING.GPLv3       51         62.3 COPYING.LGPLv3       52	7
63	libltdl         53           63.1 libltdl_COPYING.LIB         53	
64	libnl         54           64.1 COPYING	
65	libnl3       55         65.1 COPYING	
66	libpcap         56           66.1 LICENSE	
67	libpcre         56           67.1 LICENCE	
68	libpng         56           68.1 LICENSE	
69	libpopt         56           69.1 COPYING	
70	libpthread-stubs         56           70.1 COPYING	
71	libtirpc         57           71.1 COPYING	
<b>72</b>	libuuid 57	1
73	libxkbcommon         57           73.1 COPYING	
74	libxml2         57           74.1 COPYING	
<b>75</b>	logrotate         57           75.1 COPYING	
76	mc         58           76.1 COPYING	
77	mii-diag 59	2
78	mosquitto         59           78.1 LICENSE.txt	
<b>79</b>	mosquitto-auth-plug         59           79.1 LICENSE.txt	

80	mtd-utils         59           80.1 COPYING	<b>97</b> 97
81	mtdev 60	_
	81.1 COPYING	)4
82	myodbc 60	)5
	82.1 LICENSE.exceptions	
	82.2 LICENSE.gpl	
83	mysql 63	
	83.1 COPYING	14
84	ncurses 62	21
	84.1 include_curses.h.in	21
85	netcat 62	22
86	nfsutils 62	23
	86.1 COPYING	
87	nginx 63	30
	87.1 LICENSE	30
88	ntp 63	31
	88.1 COPYRIGHT	31
89	openocd 63	
	89.1 COPYING	35
90	openssh 64	
	90.1 LICENCE	12
91	openssl 64	
	91.1 LICENSE	19
92	orc 69	52
	92.1 COPYING	52
93	procps 69	
	93.1 COPYING	
	93.2 COPYING.LIB	30
94		70
	94.1 COPYING	70
95		33
	95.1 COPYING	33
96	-33	34
	96.1 COPYING	
	96.2 COPYING.LESSER	
	96.3 COPYING.ASL20	<b>J</b> 9

97	screen           97.1 COPYING	<b>702</b> 702
98	sqlite	709
99	squashfs-tools 99.1 COPYING	<b>710</b> 710
100	strace           100.1 COPYING	<b>717</b> 717
101	systemd           101.1 LICENSE.GPL2	
102	tcpdump           102.1 LICENSE	<b>734</b> 734
103	tmux 103.1 COPYING	<b>735</b> 735
104	tomcat 104.1 LICENSE	<b>736</b> 736
105	udev	756
106	unzip           106.1 LICENSE	<b>757</b> 757
107	util-linux-ng         107.1 Documentation_licenses_COPYING.GPLv2          107.2 Documentation_licenses_COPYING.BSD-3          107.3 Documentation_licenses_COPYING.UCB          107.4 Documentation_licenses_COPYING.LGPLv2.1	765 765
108	v4I-utils         108.1 COPYING          108.2 COPYING.libv4l	
109	xkeyboard-config 109.1 COPYING	<b>792</b> 792
110	xorg-font-alias 110.1 COPYING	<b>796</b> 796
111	xorg-font-ttf-bitstream-vera 111.1 COPYRIGHT.TXT	<b>797</b> 797
112	xorg-font-util 112.1 COPYING	<b>800</b>
113	<b>zip</b> 113.1 LICENSE	<b>803</b>

114	zlib	ib	805
	114.1 README		805

## 1 alsa-lib

Package: alsa-lib 1.0.29

License: LGPL-2.1+

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## 2 alsa-utils

Package: alsa-utils 1.0.29

License: GPL-2.0+

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Package: asterisk 13.8.0

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Package: barebox 2016.02.0

License: GPLv2

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# 6 binutils

Package: binutils 2.24

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# 6.2 COPYING.LIB

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

Preamble

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the users of those programs of all benefit from the free status of the

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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That's all there is to it!

### 6.3 COPYING3

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

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

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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

#### O. Definitions.

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

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# 7 boost

Package: boost 1\_60\_0

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# 7.1 LICENSE\_1\_0.txt

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# 8 bsdiff

Package: bsdiff 4.3

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# 9 busybox

Package: busybox 1.24.1

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# 10 bzip2

Package: bzip2 1.0.6

**License:** bzip2-1.0.6

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

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# 11 coreutils

Package: coreutils 8.22

License: GPL-3.0

# 11.1 COPYING

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# 12 dbus

Package: dbus 1.10.2

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## 14 ethtool

Package: ethtool 4.2

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Package: expat 2.1.0

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# 17 fbset

Package: fbset 2.1

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## 18 fbtest

**Package:** fbtest 20041102-1

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Package: file-stack 1

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Package: fontconfig 2.11.0

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## 21.4 src\_bdf\_README

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\*\*\* Portions of the driver (that is, bdflib.c and bdf.h):

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# 22 fuse

Package: fuse 2.9.4

**License:** GPL-2.0 (tools), LGPL-2.1 (libs)

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# 23 gcclibs

Package: gcclibs 4.9.2

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# 24 gdbserver

Package: gdbserver 7.5

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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# 25 glib

Package: glib 2.46.0

**License:** LGPL-2.0+

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# 26 glibc

Package: glibc 2.20

 $\textbf{License:} \ \, \text{GPL-}2.0, \, \text{LGPL-}2.1$ 

# 27 gnupg

Package: gnupg 2.0.26

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# 28 gst-plugins-bad1

Package: gst-plugins-bad1 1.8.3

License: LGPL-2.1+

### 28.1 COPYING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- b) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.
- c) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.
- d) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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#### 28 gst-plugins-bad1

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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## 29 gst-plugins-base1

Package: gst-plugins-base1 1.8.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 7. You may place library facilities that are a work based on the Library side-by-side in a single library together with other library facilities not covered by this License, and distribute such a combined library, provided that the separate distribution of the work based on the Library and of the other library facilities is otherwise permitted, and provided that you do these two things:
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### 29 gst-plugins-base1

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

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

That's all there is to it!

## 30 gst-plugins-good1

Package: gst-plugins-good1 1.8.3

License: LGPL-2.1+

### 30.1 COPYING

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

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

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

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.

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#### 30 gst-plugins-good1

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## 31 gstreamer1

Package: gstreamer1 1.8.3

License: LGPL-2.1+

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Package: htop 1.0.3

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Package: icu 52.1

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Package: jansson 2.7

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Package: json-sh 0.3.3

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# 38 kamailio

Package: kamailio 4.3.3

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Files: md5.\* md5utils.c

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Comment: Note that md5.c and md5.h have been replaced in the patches  $plum_md5*.patch$  .

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As for md5utils.c, according to a mail from Upstream (Daniel-Constantin Mierla): while the initial commit log for it states that it is derived from mddriver.c of RFC 1321, it seems that it was, in fact, written from scratch by Jiri Kuthan (a core developer of SER at that time, working for FhG Fokus Institute). As you can see it's rather trivial and uses a data type of SER ("str"). I didn't reimplement it as it's too trivial and looks like there's no other way to implement it.

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Files: lib/srutils/srjson.\* Copyright: 2009 Dave Gamble

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# 39 kernel

Package: kernel 4.4.44

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Package: kernel-header 4.4.44

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# 41 kmsfbwrap

Package: kmsfbwrap 11

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# 41.1 COPYING

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### 41 kmsfbwrap

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# 43 less

Package: less 443

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# 44 libassuan

Package: libassuan 2.2.0

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Here the stream cipher has been modified always to include the time when initializing the state. That makes it impossible to regenerate the same random sequence twice, so this can't be used for encryption, but will generate good random numbers.

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To compute the message digest of a chunk of bytes, declare an MD5Context structure, pass it to MD5Init, call MD5Update as needed on buffers full of bytes, and then call MD5Final, which will fill a supplied 16-byte array with the digest.

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## 48 libcurl

Package: libcurl 7.52.1

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## 49 libdaemon

Package: libdaemon 0.14

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#### 49 libdaemon

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Package: libdrm 2.4.74

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Package: libevdev 1.2.2

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Package: libffi 3.2.1

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## 55 libgcrypt

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# 56 libgpg-error

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That's all there is to it!

## 57 libgudev

Package: libgudev 230

License: LGPL-2.1+

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Package: libinput 0.20.0

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# 59 libiodbc

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## 59 libiodbc

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

That's all there is to it!

# 60 libjpeg

Package: libjpeg 9a

License: IJG

# 60.1 README

The Independent JPEG Group's JPEG software

README for release 9a of 19-Jan-2014

This distribution contains the ninth public release of the Independent JPEG Group's free JPEG software. You are welcome to redistribute this software and to use it for any purpose, subject to the conditions under LEGAL ISSUES, below.

This software is the work of Tom Lane, Guido Vollbeding, Philip Gladstone, Bill Allombert, Jim Boucher, Lee Crocker, Bob Friesenhahn, Ben Jackson, Julian Minguillon, Luis Ortiz, George Phillips, Davide Rossi, Ge' Weijers, and other members of the Independent JPEG Group.

IJG is not affiliated with the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (previously known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16).

### DOCUMENTATION ROADMAP

\_\_\_\_\_

This file contains the following sections:

OVERVIEW General description of JPEG and the IJG software.

LEGAL ISSUES Copyright, lack of warranty, terms of distribution.

REFERENCES Where to learn more about JPEG.

ARCHIVE LOCATIONS Where to find newer versions of this software.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS Special thanks.

FILE FORMAT WARS Software \*not\* to get.

TO DO Plans for future IJG releases.

Other documentation files in the distribution are:

## User documentation:

install.txt How to configure and install the IJG software. usage.txt Usage instructions for cjpeg, djpeg, jpegtran,

rdjpgcom, and wrjpgcom.

\*.1 Unix-style man pages for programs (same info as usage.txt).

wizard.txt Advanced usage instructions for JPEG wizards only.

change.log Version-to-version change highlights.

Programmer and internal documentation:

## 60 libjpeg

libjpeg.txt How to use the JPEG library in your own programs.

example.c Sample code for calling the JPEG library.

structure.txt Overview of the JPEG library's internal structure.

filelist.txt Road map of IJG files.

coderules.txt Coding style rules --- please read if you contribute code.

Please read at least the files install.txt and usage.txt. Some information can also be found in the JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article. See ARCHIVE LOCATIONS below to find out where to obtain the FAQ article.

If you want to understand how the JPEG code works, we suggest reading one or more of the REFERENCES, then looking at the documentation files (in roughly the order listed) before diving into the code.

### OVERVIEW

#### =======

This package contains C software to implement JPEG image encoding, decoding, and transcoding. JPEG (pronounced "jay-peg") is a standardized compression method for full-color and gray-scale images.

This software implements JPEG baseline, extended-sequential, and progressive compression processes. Provision is made for supporting all variants of these processes, although some uncommon parameter settings aren't implemented yet. We have made no provision for supporting the hierarchical or lossless processes defined in the standard.

We provide a set of library routines for reading and writing JPEG image files, plus two sample applications "cjpeg" and "djpeg", which use the library to perform conversion between JPEG and some other popular image file formats. The library is intended to be reused in other applications.

In order to support file conversion and viewing software, we have included considerable functionality beyond the bare JPEG coding/decoding capability; for example, the color quantization modules are not strictly part of JPEG decoding, but they are essential for output to colormapped file formats or colormapped displays. These extra functions can be compiled out of the library if not required for a particular application.

We have also included "jpegtran", a utility for lossless transcoding between different JPEG processes, and "rdjpgcom" and "wrjpgcom", two simple applications for inserting and extracting textual comments in JFIF files.

The emphasis in designing this software has been on achieving portability and flexibility, while also making it fast enough to be useful. In particular, the software is not intended to be read as a tutorial on JPEG. (See the REFERENCES section for introductory material.) Rather, it is intended to be reliable, portable, industrial-strength code. We do not claim to have achieved that goal in every aspect of the software, but we strive for it.

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The Unix configuration script "configure" was produced with GNU Autoconf. It is copyright by the Free Software Foundation but is freely distributable. The same holds for its supporting scripts (config.guess, config.sub, ltmain.sh). Another support script, install-sh, is copyright by X Consortium but is also freely distributable.

The IJG distribution formerly included code to read and write GIF files. To avoid entanglement with the Unisys LZW patent (now expired), GIF reading support has been removed altogether, and the GIF writer has been simplified to produce "uncompressed GIFs". This technique does not use the LZW algorithm; the resulting GIF files are larger than usual, but are readable by all standard GIF decoders.

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#### REFERENCES

#### ========

We recommend reading one or more of these references before trying to understand the innards of the JPEG software.

The best short technical introduction to the JPEG compression algorithm is Wallace, Gregory K. "The JPEG Still Picture Compression Standard", Communications of the ACM, April 1991 (vol. 34 no. 4), pp. 30-44. (Adjacent articles in that issue discuss MPEG motion picture compression, applications of JPEG, and related topics.) If you don't have the CACM issue handy, a PostScript file containing a revised version of Wallace's article is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/wallace.ps.gz. The file (actually a preprint for an article that appeared in IEEE Trans. Consumer Electronics) omits the sample images that appeared in CACM, but it includes corrections and some added material. Note: the Wallace article is copyright ACM and IEEE, and it may not be used for commercial purposes.

A somewhat less technical, more leisurely introduction to JPEG can be found in "The Data Compression Book" by Mark Nelson and Jean-loup Gailly, published by M&T Books (New York), 2nd ed. 1996, ISBN 1-55851-434-1. This book provides good explanations and example C code for a multitude of compression methods including JPEG. It is an excellent source if you are comfortable reading C code but don't know much about data compression in general. The book's JPEG sample code is far from industrial-strength, but when you are ready to look at a full implementation, you've got one here...

The best currently available description of JPEG is the textbook "JPEG Still Image Data Compression Standard" by William B. Pennebaker and Joan L. Mitchell, published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1993, ISBN 0-442-01272-1. Price US\$59.95, 638 pp. The book includes the complete text of the ISO JPEG standards (DIS 10918-1 and draft DIS 10918-2).

Although this is by far the most detailed and comprehensive exposition of JPEG publicly available, we point out that it is still missing an explanation of the most essential properties and algorithms of the underlying DCT technology.

If you think that you know about DCT-based JPEG after reading this book, then you are in delusion. The real fundamentals and corresponding potential of DCT-based JPEG are not publicly known so far, and that is the reason for all the mistaken developments taking place in the image coding domain.

The original JPEG standard is divided into two parts, Part 1 being the actual specification, while Part 2 covers compliance testing methods. Part 1 is

titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 1: Requirements and guidelines" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-1, ITU-T T.81. Part 2 is titled "Digital Compression and Coding of Continuous-tone Still Images, Part 2: Compliance testing" and has document numbers ISO/IEC IS 10918-2, ITU-T T.83.

IJG JPEG 8 introduced an implementation of the JPEG SmartScale extension which is specified in two documents: A contributed document at ITU and ISO with title "ITU-T JPEG-Plus Proposal for Extending ITU-T T.81 for Advanced Image Coding", April 2006, Geneva, Switzerland. The latest version of this document is Revision 3. And a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N 5799 with title "Evolution of JPEG", June/July 2011, Berlin, Germany. IJG JPEG 9 introduces a reversible color transform for improved lossless compression which is described in a contributed document ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 N 6080 with title "JPEG 9 Lossless Coding", June/July 2012, Paris, France.

The JPEG standard does not specify all details of an interchangeable file format. For the omitted details we follow the "JFIF" conventions, revision 1.02. JFIF 1.02 has been adopted as an Ecma International Technical Report and thus received a formal publication status. It is available as a free download in PDF format from

http://www.ecma-international.org/publications/techreports/E-TR-098.htm. A PostScript version of the JFIF document is available at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.ps.gz. There is also a plain text version at http://www.ijg.org/files/jfif.txt.gz, but it is missing the figures.

The TIFF 6.0 file format specification can be obtained by FTP from ftp://ftp.sgi.com/graphics/tiff/TIFF6.ps.gz. The JPEG incorporation scheme found in the TIFF 6.0 spec of 3-June-92 has a number of serious problems. IJG does not recommend use of the TIFF 6.0 design (TIFF Compression tag 6). Instead, we recommend the JPEG design proposed by TIFF Technical Note #2 (Compression tag 7). Copies of this Note can be obtained from http://www.ijg.org/files/. It is expected that the next revision of the TIFF spec will replace the 6.0 JPEG design with the Note's design. Although IJG's own code does not support TIFF/JPEG, the free libtiff library uses our library to implement TIFF/JPEG per the Note.

# ARCHIVE LOCATIONS

The "official" archive site for this software is www.ijg.org. The most recent released version can always be found there in directory "files". This particular version will be archived as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v9a.tar.gz, and in Windows-compatible "zip" archive format as http://www.ijg.org/files/jpegsr9a.zip.

The JPEG FAQ (Frequently Asked Questions) article is a source of some general information about JPEG.

It is available on the World Wide Web at http://www.faqs.org/faqs/jpeg-faq/ and other news.answers archive sites, including the official news.answers archive at rtfm.mit.edu: ftp://rtfm.mit.edu/pub/usenet/news.answers/jpeg-faq/. If you don't have Web or FTP access, send e-mail to mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu with body

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### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

#### \_\_\_\_\_

Thank to Juergen Bruder for providing me with a copy of the common DCT algorithm article, only to find out that I had come to the same result in a more direct and comprehensible way with a more generative approach.

Thank to Istvan Sebestyen and Joan L. Mitchell for inviting me to the ITU JPEG (Study Group 16) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Wiegand and Gary Sullivan for inviting me to the Joint Video Team (MPEG & ITU) meeting in Geneva, Switzerland.

Thank to Thomas Richter and Daniel Lee for inviting me to the ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 (previously known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) meeting in Berlin, Germany.

Thank to John Korejwa and Massimo Ballerini for inviting me to fruitful consultations in Boston, MA and Milan, Italy.

Thank to Hendrik Elstner, Roland Fassauer, Simone Zuck, Guenther Maier-Gerber, Walter Stoeber, Fred Schmitz, and Norbert Braunagel for corresponding business development.

Thank to Nico Zschach and Dirk Stelling of the technical support team at the Digital Images company in Halle for providing me with extra equipment for configuration tests.

Thank to Richard F. Lyon (then of Foveon Inc.) for fruitful communication about JPEG configuration in Sigma Photo Pro software.

Thank to Andrew Finkenstadt for hosting the ijg.org site.

Last but not least special thank to Thomas G. Lane for the original design and development of this singular software package.

## FILE FORMAT WARS

### ===========

The ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG1 standards committee (previously known as JPEG, together with ITU-T SG16) currently promotes different formats containing the name "JPEG" which is misleading because these formats are incompatible with original DCT-based JPEG and are based on faulty technologies. IJG therefore does not and will not support such momentary mistakes (see REFERENCES).

There exist also distributions under the name "OpenJPEG" promoting such kind of formats which is misleading because they don't support original JPEG images.

We have no sympathy for the promotion of inferior formats. Indeed, one of the original reasons for developing this free software was to help force convergence on common, interoperable format standards for JPEG files. Don't use an incompatible file format!

(In any case, our decoder will remain capable of reading existing JPEG

image files indefinitely.)

The ISO committee pretends to be "responsible for the popular JPEG" in their public reports which is not true because they don't respond to actual requirements for the maintenance of the original JPEG specification. Furthermore, the ISO committee pretends to "ensure interoperability" with their standards which is not true because their "standards" support only application-specific and proprietary use cases and contain mathematically incorrect code.

There are currently different distributions in circulation containing the name "libjpeg" which is misleading because they don't have the features and are incompatible with formats supported by actual IJG libjpeg distributions. One of those fakes is released by members of the ISO committee and just uses the name of libjpeg for misdirection of people, similar to the abuse of the name JPEG as described above, while having nothing in common with actual IJG libjpeg distributions and containing mathematically incorrect code. The other one claims to be a "derivative" or "fork" of the original libjpeg, but violates the license conditions as described under LEGAL ISSUES above and violates basic C programming properties.

We have no sympathy for the release of misleading, incorrect and illegal distributions derived from obsolete code bases.

Don't use an obsolete code base!

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TO DO

Version 9 is the second release of a new generation JPEG standard to overcome the limitations of the original JPEG specification, and is the first true source reference JPEG codec.

# 60 libjpeg

More features are being prepared for coming releases...  $% \left( \left( \frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\right) =\left( \frac{1}{2}\right) +\frac{1}{2}\left( \frac{$ 

Please send bug reports, offers of help, etc. to jpeg-info@jpegclub.org.

# 61 libkmod

Package: libkmod 22

License: GPL-2.0, LGPL-2.0

# 61.1 tools COPYING

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## 62 libksba

Package: libksba 1.3.2

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## 63 libltdl

Package: libltdl 2.4.3

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

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## 64 libnl

Package: libnl 1.1

License: LGPL-2.1

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Package: libnl3 3.2.25

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## 66 libpcap

Package: libpcap 1.5.3

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## 67 libpcre

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## THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

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Written by: Philip Hazel

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Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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## 68 libpng

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Glenn Randers-Pehrson glennrp at users.sourceforge.net November 12, 2015

# 69 libpopt

Package: libpopt 1.15

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## 70 libpthread-stubs

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## 71 libtirpc

Package: libtirpc 1.0.1

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Package: libuuid

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Package: libxkbcommon 0.5.0

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### 73 libxkbcommon

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# 74 libxml2

Package: libxml2 2.9.3

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# 75 logrotate

Package: logrotate 3.9.1

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## 76 mc

Package: mc 4.6.1

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Package: mii-diag 2.11

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# 78 mosquitto

Package: mosquitto 1.4.9

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**Package:** mosquitto-auth-plug 0.0.7

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/\*

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base64.cpp and base64.h

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\*/

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## 80 mtd-utils

Package: mtd-utils 1.5.2

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Package: mtdev 1.1.5

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# 83 mysql

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## 84 ncurses

Package: ncurses 5.9

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### 84.1 include\_curses.h.in

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Package: netcat 1.105

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## 86 nfsutils

Package: nfsutils 1.3.3

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# 87 nginx

Package: nginx 1.10.2

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630

## 88 ntp

Package: ntp 4.2.6p5

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The following individuals contributed in part to the Network Time Protocol Distribution Version 4 and are acknowledged as authors of this work.

- 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
- [11] Nelson B Bolyard <nelson@bolyard.me> update and complete broadcast and crypto features in sntp
- 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
- 22. [23] Glenn Hollinger <glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
- 23. [24] Mike Iglesias <iglesias@uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
- 24. [25] Jim Jagielski <jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
- 25. [26] Jeff Johnson <jbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
- 26. [27] Hans Lambermont <hans.Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com> or
  [28] < H.Lambermont@chello.nl> ntpsweep
- 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] William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
- 30. [33] Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
- 31. [34]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
- 32. [35]George Lindholm dholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
- 33. [36]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
- 34. [37] Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
- 35. [38] Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
- 36. [39] David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers: Spectracom, Austron, Arbiter, Heath, ATOM, ACTS, KSI/Odetics; audio clock drivers: CHU, WWV/H, IRIG
- 37. [40] Wolfgang Moeller <moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
- 38. [41] Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
- 39. [42]Tom Moore <tmoore@fievel.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
- 40. [43] Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port

- 41. [44]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [45]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
- 42. [46] Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code maintenance
- 43. [47] Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
- 44. [48]Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
- 45. [49]Wilfredo Snchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
- 46. [50] Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
- 47. [51] Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
- 48. [52] Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
- 49. [53] Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
- 50. [54] Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
- 51. [55] Harlan Stenn <a href="harlan@pfcs.com"> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover"> warious other bits (see the ChangeLog)</a>
- 52. [56] Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
- 53. [57] Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
- 54. [58] Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock
  driver
- 55. [59] Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
- 56. [60]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

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## 90 openssh

Package: openssh 7.1p2

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\* @version 3.0 (December 2000)

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\*

- \* @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
- \* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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### 90 openssh

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Package: orc 0.4.23

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Package: procps 3.3.10

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## 94 readline

Package: readline 6.2

License: GPL-3.0+

## 94.1 COPYING

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Package: rpcbind 0.2.3

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# 96 rsyslog

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## 97 screen

Package: screen 4.0.3

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Package: sqlite 3090200

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Package: squashfs-tools 4.2

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Package: strace 4.10

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## 101 systemd

Package: systemd 228

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# 102 tcpdump

Package: tcpdump 4.5.1

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## 103 tmux

Package: tmux 1.9a

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## 104 tomcat

Package: tomcat 8.5.11

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- javaee\_web\_services\_1\_2.xsd
- javaee\_web\_services\_client\_1\_2.xsd
- javaee\_6.xsd

- javaee\_web\_services\_1\_3.xsd
- javaee\_web\_services\_client\_1\_3.xsd
- jsp\_2\_2.xsd
- web-app\_3\_0.xsd
- web-common\_3\_0.xsd
- web-fragment\_3\_0.xsd
- javaee\_7.xsd
- javaee\_web\_services\_1\_4.xsd
- javaee\_web\_services\_client\_1\_4.xsd
- jsp\_2\_3.xsd
- web-app\_3\_1.xsd
- web-common\_3\_1.xsd
- web-fragment\_3\_1.xsd
- javaee\_8.xsd
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# **105** udev

Package: udev 228

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# 106 unzip

Package: unzip 5.52

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# 107 util-linux-ng

Package: util-linux-ng 2.27.1

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# 108 v4l-utils

Package: v4l-utils 1.10.0

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# 109 xkeyboard-config

Package: xkeyboard-config 2.0

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# 110 xorg-font-alias

Package: xorg-font-alias 1.0.3

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Package: xorg-font-ttf-bitstream-vera 1.10

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Bitstream is giving away these fonts, but wishes to ensure its competitors can't just drop the fonts as is into a font sale system and sell them as is. It seems fair that if Bitstream can't make money from the Bitstream Vera fonts, their competitors should not be able to do so either. You can sell the fonts as part of any software package, however.

2. I want to package these fonts separately for distribution and sale as part of a larger software package or system. Can I do so?

Yes. A RPM or Debian package is a "larger software package" to begin with, and you aren't selling them independently by themselves. See 1. above.

- 3. Are derivative works allowed?
  Yes!
- 4. Can I change or add to the font(s)?
  Yes, but you must change the name(s) of the font(s).
- 5. Under what terms are derivative works allowed?

You must change the name(s) of the fonts. This is to ensure the quality of the fonts, both to protect Bitstream and Gnome. We want to ensure that if an application has opened a font specifically of these names, it gets what it expects (though of course, using fontconfig, substitutions could still could have occurred during font opening). You must include the Bitstream copyright. Additional copyrights can be added, as per copyright law. Happy Font Hacking!

6. If I have improvements for Bitstream Vera, is it possible they might get adopted in future versions?

Yes. The contract between the Gnome Foundation and Bitstream has provisions for working with Bitstream to ensure quality additions to

the Bitstream Vera font family. Please contact us if you have such additions. Note, that in general, we will want such additions for the entire family, not just a single font, and that you'll have to keep both Gnome and Jim Lyles, Vera's designer, happy! To make sense to add glyphs to the font, they must be stylistically in keeping with Vera's design. Vera cannot become a "ransom note" font. Jim Lyles will be providing a document describing the design elements used in Vera, as a guide and aid for people interested in contributing to Vera.

- 7. I want to sell a software package that uses these fonts: Can I do so?
  - Sure. Bundle the fonts with your software and sell your software with the fonts. That is the intent of the copyright.
- 8. If applications have built the names "Bitstream Vera" into them, can I override this somehow to use fonts of my choosing?

This depends on exact details of the software. Most open source systems and software (e.g., Gnome, KDE, etc.) are now converting to use fontconfig (see www.fontconfig.org) to handle font configuration, selection and substitution; it has provisions for overriding font names and substituting alternatives. An example is provided by the supplied local.conf file, which chooses the family Bitstream Vera for "sans", "serif" and "monospace". Other software (e.g., the XFree86 core server) has other mechanisms for font substitution.

# 112 xorg-font-util

Package: xorg-font-util 1.3.0

License: MIT

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#### 112 xorg-font-util

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# 113 zip

Package: zip 3.0

License: Info-ZIP

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## 114 zlib

Package: zlib 1.2.8

License: Zlib

### **114.1 README**

#### ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

zlib 1.2.8 is a general purpose data compression library. All the code is thread safe. The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc1950 (zlib format), rfc1951 (deflate format) and rfc1952 (gzip format).

All functions of the compression library are documented in the file zlib.h (volunteer to write man pages welcome, contact zlib@gzip.org). A usage example of the library is given in the file test/example.c which also tests that the library is working correctly. Another example is given in the file test/minigzip.c. The compression library itself is composed of all source files in the root directory.

To compile all files and run the test program, follow the instructions given at the top of Makefile.in. In short "./configure; make test", and if that goes well, "make install" should work for most flavors of Unix. For Windows, use one of the special makefiles in win32/ or contrib/vstudio/ . For VMS, use make\_vms.com.

Questions about zlib should be sent to <zlib@gzip.org>, or to Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com> for the Windows DLL version. The zlib home page is http://zlib.net/ . Before reporting a problem, please check this site to verify that you have the latest version of zlib; otherwise get the latest version and check whether the problem still exists or not.

PLEASE read the zlib FAQ http://zlib.net/zlib\_faq.html before asking for help.

Mark Nelson <markn@ieee.org> wrote an article about zlib for the Jan. 1997 issue of Dr. Dobb's Journal; a copy of the article is available at http://marknelson.us/1997/01/01/zlib-engine/ .

The changes made in version 1.2.8 are documented in the file ChangeLog.

Unsupported third party contributions are provided in directory contrib/ .

zlib is available in Java using the java.util.zip package, documented at http://java.sun.com/developer/technicalArticles/Programming/compression/ .

A Perl interface to zlib written by Paul Marquess <pmqs@cpan.org> is available at CPAN (Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) sites, including

http://search.cpan.org/~pmqs/IO-Compress-Zlib/ .

A Python interface to zlib written by A.M. Kuchling <amk@amk.ca> is available in Python 1.5 and later versions, see http://docs.python.org/library/zlib.html .

zlib is built into tcl: http://wiki.tcl.tk/4610 .

An experimental package to read and write files in .zip format, written on top of zlib by Gilles Vollant <info@winimage.com>, is available in the contrib/minizip directory of zlib.

#### Notes for some targets:

- For Windows DLL versions, please see win32/DLL\_FAQ.txt
- For 64-bit Irix, deflate.c must be compiled without any optimization. With -0, one libpng test fails. The test works in 32 bit mode (with the -n32 compiler flag). The compiler bug has been reported to SGI.
- zlib doesn't work with gcc 2.6.3 on a DEC 3000/300LX under OSF/1 2.1 it works when compiled with cc.
- On Digital Unix 4.0D (formely OSF/1) on AlphaServer, the cc option -std1 is necessary to get gzprintf working correctly. This is done by configure.
- zlib doesn't work on HP-UX 9.05 with some versions of /bin/cc. It works with other compilers. Use "make test" to check your compiler.
- gzdopen is not supported on RISCOS or BEOS.
- For PalmOs, see http://palmzlib.sourceforge.net/

#### Acknowledgments:

The deflate format used by zlib was defined by Phil Katz. The deflate and zlib specifications were written by L. Peter Deutsch. Thanks to all the people who reported problems and suggested various improvements in zlib; they are too numerous to cite here.

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Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler

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If you use the zlib library in a product, we would appreciate \*not\* receiving lengthy legal documents to sign. The sources are provided for free but without warranty of any kind. The library has been entirely written by Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler; it does not include third-party code.

If you redistribute modified sources, we would appreciate that you include in the file ChangeLog history information documenting your changes. Please read the FAQ for more information on the distribution of modified source versions.