Ananya Srinivasan
CSC 415-01
OSS Individual Project Proposal

SuitUp: Donating Work Attire to Low Income, Aspiring Professionals

GitHub Repo: SuitUp, https://github.com/sriniva5/SuitUp

Introduction

Background:

For a job interview or corporate job, workers are often expected to wear business attire.
However, the price of business wear can cut into the living expenses of low income workers.
Low income workers are faced with a dilemma of buying work attire for their career prospects or
buying essential goods for their families. Thus, it is imperative that the affordability of work attire
should not limit a person's chances of getting a job. Professional attire is also beneficial as it
can help instill confidence and "dominance" in candidates, according to a study conducted by
the Yale School of Management[1]. As a result of business clothing, low income workers can gain
a presence within the industry.

Project Description:

SuitUp is an Android application designed for low income workers to receive gently used work
attire (dress shirts, suits, skirts, blazers, etc.) from donors.

Importance of this App:

While there are organizations like Dress for Success and Gear Up that do similar work, the
locations of these organizations are few and far between. This app will expedite the donation
process by allowing low income people in rural areas and urban areas get clothing shipped to
their home address or find a donor nearby so they do not have to travel far for clothing. SuitUp
accepts mens and womens clothing, so there are many clothing options to choose from.
Clothing may seem like a minor way to mitigate the issue of class discrimination, but a business
suit can instill confidence in a person to achieve their goals within the workplace, feel like an

---

[1] https://www.wsj.com/articles/why-dressing-for-success-leads-to-success-1456110340

actual professional, and subsequently overcome discouragement from employers who believe otherwise.

Technical Details

Option 2:

SuitUp will be an original project, and will not be derived from an existing open source project.

Languages and Platforms Learning Plan:

SuitUp will be implemented as an Android app using Java. The databases for listing clothing and retaining user data will be managed using SQLite. Android Studio will be the primary IDE for this project.

I intend on learning Android development through the Android Developers documentation. I have also found an open Android course conducted by Udacity, which will teach SQLite with respect to Android development[2]. My goal is to go through the course in four weeks and focus more on the modules involving the usage of SQLite databases in Java code.

Algorithms and Data Structures:

For finding clothing that matches the size of the user and sizes near the user's size, I intend on using the quicksort algorithm. I think the computational time of the algorithm is ideal for an app due to its speed (*O(nlogn)*). I also thought about using ranking algorithms to filter listings based on the keywords of clothing the user wants, the user's size, and the location of the donor (if the user wants the donor to drop off the clothing).

I believe arrays will be essential for my project, as I have seen SQLite database operations using arrays of strings. For instance, to update a database, an array of Strings can be used to gather the row needed to be updated. The array was then used a parameter for a database update method[3].
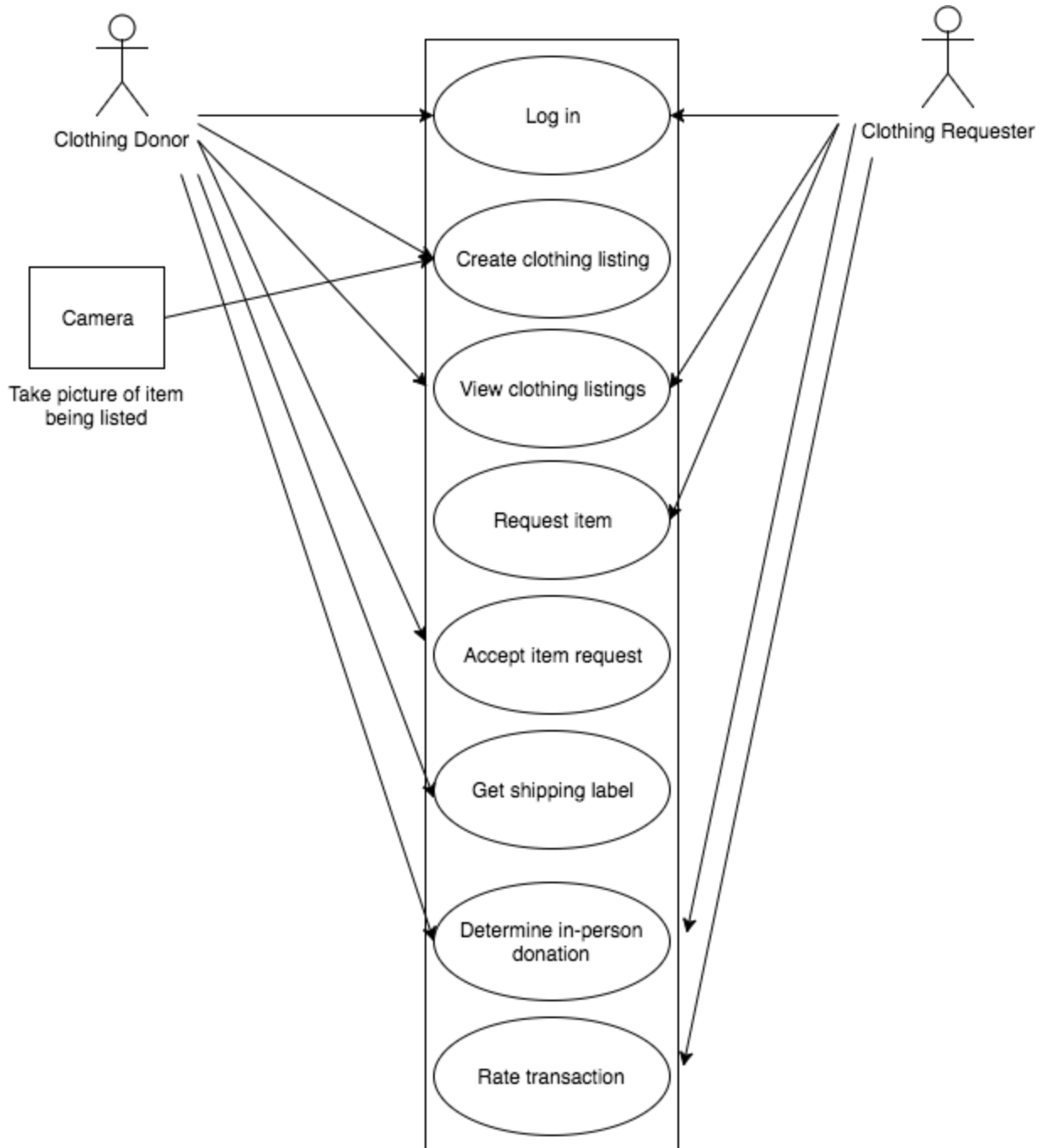
---

[2] https://www.udacity.com/course/android-developer-nanodegree-by-google--nd801
[3] https://developer.android.com/training/basics/data-storage/databases.html

Software Engineering Concepts Reinforced:

I will reinforce the idea of prototyping, in which I will create models of my program, test the model program, and note any issues I encounter with the prototype. Additionally, I know I will be using various testing strategies like unit testing and integration testing to see if my features work. Unit testing will test each feature standalone, to ensure they operate correctly. Integration testing will help test groups of features to ensure these features perform in the way they are intended and produce accurate results.

Use Case Diagram:

Clothing Donor

Camera

Take picture of item being listed

Log in

Create clothing listing

View clothing listings

Request item

Accept item request

Get shipping label

Determine in-person donation

Rate transaction

Clothing Requester

Open Source License:

 When comparing the three popular types of software licenses, Apache, GNU, and MIT, they all

permit the distribution, modification, commercial use, and private use of the software. For the

Apache and GNU licenses, they also allow the patent use of the software. Among the three, the

GNU license is a strong copyleft license. With the MIT license, licensed works and modifications can be distributed under different terms. The Apache license requires the preservation of copyright and license notices. The GNU license is more conscious of modifications within the program and extends the license, accordingly.

MIT is good for projects where you do not want your changes to be open source; ie: when you have programs designed for different types of clientele; a different system for Rutgers and system adapted for TCNJ within some common features

GNU: Where you want to make all your changes public; ie: A language learning app where you want people to report mistakes, so you can make changes accordingly

Apache: It includes rules regarding trademarks in your projects; ie: Developers cannot use trademarked functions/algorithms/ideas from your project without your permission; if you are Disney, people will need to consult you before they can use your characters for their project.

GNU License Rationale:

For this project, I chose the GNU license since it extends the license to all modified versions of the program. This is helpful in cases when I update the program and fix issues, so people who use my code can utilize these changes too.

GNU License:

```
 GNU GENERAL PUBLIC
 LICENSE
                                    Version 3, 29 June 2007


                   Copyright (C) 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
                   <http://fsf.org/>
                   Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies
                   of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
```

Preamble

  The GNU General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.

  The licenses for most software and other practical works are
designed
to take away your freedom to share and change the works. By
contrast,
the GNU General Public License is intended to guarantee your
freedom to
share and change all versions of a program--to make sure it
remains free
software for all its users. We, the Free Software Foundation,
use the
GNU General Public License for most of our software; it applies
also to
any other work released this way by its authors. You can apply
it to
your programs, too.

  When we speak of free software, we are referring to freedom, not
price. Our General Public Licenses are designed to make sure
that you
have the freedom to distribute copies of free software (and
charge for
them if you wish), that you receive source code or can get it if
you
want it, that you can change the software or use pieces of it in
new
free programs, and that you know you can do these things.

To protect your rights, we need to 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.

 You may make, run and propagate covered works that you do not
convey, without conditions so long as your license otherwise remains
in force. You may convey covered works to others for the sole purpose
of having them make modifications exclusively for you, or provide you
with facilities for running those works, provided that you comply with
the terms of this License in conveying all material for which you do
not control copyright. Those thus making or running the covered works
for you must do so exclusively on your behalf, under your direction
and control, on terms that prohibit them from making any copies of
your copyrighted material outside their relationship with you.

 Conveying under any other circumstances is permitted solely under
the conditions stated below. Sublicensing is not allowed; section 10
makes it unnecessary.

 3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law.

No covered work shall be deemed part of an effective technological
measure under any applicable law fulfilling obligations under article
11 of the WIPO copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or

similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such

measures.

  When you convey a covered work, you waive any legal power to forbid
circumvention of technological measures to the extent such circumvention
is effected by exercising rights under this License with respect to
the covered work, and you disclaim any intention to limit operation or
modification of the work as a means of enforcing, against the work's
users, your or third parties' legal rights to forbid circumvention of
technological measures.

  4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

  You may convey verbatim copies of the Program's source code as you
receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and

appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice;
keep intact all notices stating that this License and any

non-permissive terms added in accord with section 7 apply to the code;
keep intact all notices of the absence of any warranty; and give all
recipients a copy of this License along with the Program.

You may charge any price or no price for each copy that you convey,
and you may offer support or warranty protection for a fee.

  5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

 You may convey a work based on the Program, or the modifications to
produce it from the Program, in the form of source code under the
terms of section 4, provided that you also meet all of these
conditions:

    a) The work must carry prominent notices stating that you modified
    it, and giving a relevant date.

    b) The work must carry prominent notices stating that it is
    released under this License and any conditions added under section
    7. This requirement modifies the requirement in section 4 to
    "keep intact all notices".

    c) You must license the entire work, as a whole, under this
    License to anyone who comes into possession of a copy. This
    License will therefore apply, along with any applicable section 7
    additional terms, to the whole of the work, and all its parts,
    regardless of how they are packaged. This License gives no

permission to license the work in any other way, but it does not

   invalidate such permission if you have separately received it.

   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.

 6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

 You may convey a covered work in object code form under the terms
of sections 4 and 5, provided that you also convey the

machine-readable Corresponding Source under the terms of this
License,
in one of these ways:

    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.

    e) Convey the object code using peer-to-peer transmission,
provided
    you inform other peers where the object code and Corresponding
    Source of the work are being offered to the general public at
no
    charge under subsection 6d.

 A separable portion of the object code, whose source code is
excluded
from the Corresponding Source as a System Library, need not be
included in conveying the object code work.

A "User Product" is either (1) a "consumer product", which means any
tangible personal property which is normally used for personal, family,
or household purposes, or (2) anything designed or sold for incorporation
into a dwelling. In determining whether a product is a consumer product,
doubtful cases shall be resolved in favor of coverage. For a particular
product received by a particular user, "normally used" refers to a
typical or common use of that class of product, regardless of the status
of the particular user or of the way in which the particular user
actually uses, or expects or is expected to use, the product. A product
is a consumer product regardless of whether the product has substantial
commercial, industrial or non-consumer uses, unless such uses represent
the only significant mode of use of the product.

  "Installation Information" for a User Product means any methods,
procedures, authorization keys, or other information required to install
and execute modified versions of a covered work in that User Product from
a modified version of its Corresponding Source. The information must
suffice to ensure that the continued functioning of the modified object
code is in no case prevented or interfered with solely because
modification has been made.

If you convey an object code work under this section in, or with, or
specifically for use in, a User Product, and the conveying occurs as
part of a transaction in which the right of possession and use of the
User Product is transferred to the recipient in perpetuity or for a
fixed term (regardless of how the transaction is characterized), the
Corresponding Source conveyed under this section must be accompanied
by the Installation Information. But this requirement does not apply
if neither you nor any third party retains the ability to install
modified object code on the User Product (for example, the work has
been installed in ROM).

 The requirement to provide Installation Information does not include a
requirement to continue to provide support service, warranty, or updates
for a work that has been modified or installed by the recipient, or for
the User Product in which it has been modified or installed. Access to a
network may be denied when the modification itself materially and
adversely affects the operation of the network or violates the rules and
protocols for communication across the network.

 Corresponding Source conveyed, and Installation Information provided,
in accord with this section must be in a format that is publicly
documented (and with an implementation available to the public in

source code form), and must require no special password or key for
unpacking, reading or copying.

  7. Additional Terms.

  "Additional permissions" are terms that supplement the terms of this
License by making exceptions from one or more of its conditions.
Additional permissions that are applicable to the entire Program shall
be treated as though they were included in this License, to the extent
that they are valid under applicable law. If additional permissions
apply only to part of the Program, that part may be used separately
under those permissions, but the entire Program remains governed by
this License without regard to the additional permissions.

  When you convey a copy of a covered work, you may at your option
remove any additional permissions from that copy, or from any part of
it. (Additional permissions may be written to require their own
removal in certain cases when you modify the work.) You may place
additional permissions on material, added by you to a covered work,
for which you have or can give appropriate copyright permission.

  Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, for material you

add to a covered work, you may (if authorized by the copyright holders of
that material) supplement the terms of this License with terms:

    a) Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the
    terms of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

    b) Requiring preservation of specified reasonable legal notices or
    author attributions in that material or in the Appropriate Legal
    Notices displayed by works containing it; or

    c) Prohibiting misrepresentation of the origin of that material, or
    requiring that modified versions of such material be marked in
    reasonable ways as different from the original version; or

    d) Limiting the use for publicity purposes of names of licensors or
    authors of the material; or

    e) Declining to grant rights under trademark law for use of some
    trade names, trademarks, or service marks; or

    f) Requiring indemnification of licensors and authors of that
    material by anyone who conveys the material (or modified versions of

it) with contractual assumptions of liability to the
recipient, for
    any liability that these contractual assumptions directly
impose on
    those licensors and authors.

  All other non-permissive additional terms are considered
"further
restrictions" within the meaning of section 10. If the Program
as you
received it, or any part of it, contains a notice stating that it
is
governed by this License along with a term that is a further

restriction, you may remove that term. If a license document
contains
a further restriction but permits relicensing or conveying under
this
License, you may add to a covered work material governed by the
terms
of that license document, provided that the further restriction
does
not survive such relicensing or conveying.

  If you add terms to a covered work in accord with this section,
you
must place, in the relevant source files, a statement of the

additional terms that apply to those files, or a notice
indicating
where to find the applicable terms.

  Additional terms, permissive or non-permissive, may be stated in
the
form of a separately written license, or stated as exceptions;

the above requirements apply either way.

8. Termination.

 You may not propagate or modify a covered work except as
expressly
provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to propagate
or
modify it is void, and will automatically terminate your rights
under
this License (including any patent licenses granted under the
third
paragraph of section 11).

 However, if you cease all violation of this License, then your
license from a particular copyright holder is reinstated (a)
provisionally, unless and until the copyright holder explicitly
and
finally terminates your license, and (b) permanently, if the
copyright
holder fails to notify you of the violation by some reasonable
means
prior to 60 days after the cessation.

 Moreover, your license from a particular copyright holder is
reinstated permanently if the copyright holder notifies you of
the
violation by some reasonable means, this is the first time you
have
received notice of violation of this License (for any work) from
that
copyright holder, and you cure the violation prior to 30 days
after
your receipt of the notice.

Termination of your rights under this section does not terminate the
licenses of parties who have received copies or rights from you under
this License. If your rights have been terminated and not permanently
reinstated, you do not qualify to receive new licenses for the same
material under section 10.

  9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

  You are not required to accept this License in order to receive or
run a copy of the Program. Ancillary propagation of a covered work
occurring solely as a consequence of using peer-to-peer transmission
to receive a copy likewise does not require acceptance. However,
nothing other than this License grants you permission to propagate or
modify any covered work. These actions infringe copyright if you do
not accept this License. Therefore, by modifying or propagating a
covered work, you indicate your acceptance of this License to do so.

  10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

  Each time you convey a covered work, the recipient automatically

receives a license from the original licensors, to run, modify and
propagate that work, subject to this License. You are not responsible
for enforcing compliance by third parties with this License.

 An "entity transaction" is a transaction transferring control of an
organization, or substantially all assets of one, or subdividing an
organization, or merging organizations. If propagation of a covered
work results from an entity transaction, each party to that
transaction who receives a copy of the work also receives whatever
licenses to the work the party's predecessor in interest had or could
give under the previous paragraph, plus a right to possession of the
Corresponding Source of the work from the predecessor in interest, if
the predecessor has it or can get it with reasonable efforts.

 You may not impose any further restrictions on the exercise of the
rights granted or affirmed under this License. For example, you may
not impose a license fee, royalty, or other charge for exercise of
rights granted under this License, and you may not initiate litigation
(including a cross-claim or counterclaim in a lawsuit) alleging that
any patent claim is infringed by making, using, selling, offering for
sale, or importing the Program or any portion of it.

11. Patents.

 A "contributor" is a copyright holder who authorizes use under
this
License of the Program or a work on which the Program is based.
The
work thus licensed is called the contributor's "contributor
version".

 A contributor's "essential patent claims" are all patent claims
owned or controlled by the contributor, whether already acquired
or
hereafter acquired, that would be infringed by some manner,
permitted
by this License, of making, using, or selling its contributor
version,
but do not include claims that would be infringed only as a
consequence of further modification of the contributor version.
For
purposes of this definition, "control" includes the right to
grant
patent sublicenses in a manner consistent with the requirements
of
this License.

 Each contributor grants you a non-exclusive, worldwide,
royalty-free
patent license under the contributor's essential patent claims,
to
make, use, sell, offer for sale, import and otherwise run, modify
and
propagate the contents of its contributor version.

In the following three paragraphs, a "patent license" is any express
agreement or commitment, however denominated, not to enforce a patent
(such as an express permission to practice a patent or covenant not to
sue for patent infringement). To "grant" such a patent license to a
party means to make such an agreement or commitment not to enforce a
patent against the party.

  If you convey a covered work, knowingly relying on a patent license,
and the Corresponding Source of the work is not available for anyone
to copy, free of charge and under the terms of this License, through a
publicly available network server or other readily accessible means,
then you must either (1) cause the Corresponding Source to be so
available, or (2) arrange to deprive yourself of the benefit of the
patent license for this particular work, or (3) arrange, in a manner
consistent with the requirements of this License, to extend the patent
license to downstream recipients. "Knowingly relying" means you have
actual knowledge that, but for the patent license, your conveying the
covered work in a country, or your recipient's use of the covered work
in a country, would infringe one or more identifiable patents in that
country that you have reason to believe are valid.

If, pursuant to or in connection with a single transaction or
arrangement, you convey, or propagate by procuring conveyance of,
a
covered work, and grant a patent license to some of the parties
receiving the covered work authorizing them to use, propagate,
modify
or convey a specific copy of the covered work, then the patent
license
you grant is automatically extended to all recipients of the
covered
work and works based on it.

  A patent license is "discriminatory" if it does not include
within
the scope of its coverage, prohibits the exercise of, or is
conditioned on the non-exercise of one or more of the rights that
are
specifically granted under this License. You may not convey a
covered
work if you are a party to an arrangement with a third party that
is
in the business of distributing software, under which you make
payment
to the third party based on the extent of your activity of
conveying
the work, and under which the third party grants, to any of the
parties who would receive the covered work from you, a
discriminatory
patent license (a) in connection with copies of the covered work
conveyed by you (or copies made from those copies), or (b)
primarily
for and in connection with specific products or compilations that
contain the covered work, unless you entered into that
arrangement,
or that patent license was granted, prior to 28 March 2007.

Nothing in this License shall be construed as excluding or limiting
any implied license or other defenses to infringement that may
otherwise be available to you under applicable patent law.

  12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom.

  If conditions are imposed on you (whether by court order, agreement or
otherwise) that contradict the conditions of this License, they do not
excuse you from the conditions of this License. If you cannot convey a
covered work so as to satisfy simultaneously your obligations under this
License and any other pertinent obligations, then as a consequence you may
not convey it at all. For example, if you agree to terms that obligate you
to collect a royalty for further conveying from those to whom you convey
the Program, the only way you could satisfy both those terms and this
License would be to refrain entirely from conveying the Program.

  13. Use with the GNU Affero General Public License.

  Notwithstanding any other provision of this License, you have
permission to link or combine any covered work with a work licensed
under version 3 of the GNU Affero General Public License into a single

combined work, and to convey the resulting work. The terms of
this
License will continue to apply to the part which is the covered
work,
but the special requirements of the GNU Affero General Public
License,
section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply
to the
combination as such.

 14. Revised Versions of this License.

 The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new
versions of
the GNU General Public License from time to time. Such new
versions will
be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in
detail to
address new problems or concerns.

 Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the

Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the GNU
General

Public License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the

option of following the terms and conditions either of that
numbered

version or of any later version published by the Free Software

Foundation. If the Program does not specify a version number of
the

GNU General Public License, you may choose any version ever
published

by the Free Software Foundation.

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future

versions of the GNU General Public License can be used, that proxy's
public statement of acceptance of a version permanently authorizes you
to choose that version for the Program.

Later license versions may give you additional or different

permissions. However, no additional obligations are imposed on any
author or copyright holder as a result of your choosing to follow a
later version.

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

THERE IS NO WARRANTY FOR THE PROGRAM, TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY

APPLICABLE LAW. EXCEPT WHEN OTHERWISE STATED IN WRITING THE COPYRIGHT
HOLDERS AND/OR OTHER PARTIES PROVIDE THE PROGRAM "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY
OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO,
THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR
PURPOSE. THE ENTIRE RISK AS TO THE QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE OF THE PROGRAM
IS WITH YOU. SHOULD THE PROGRAM PROVE DEFECTIVE, YOU ASSUME THE COST OF
ALL NECESSARY SERVICING, REPAIR OR CORRECTION.

16. Limitation of Liability.

IN NO EVENT UNLESS REQUIRED BY APPLICABLE LAW OR AGREED TO IN
WRITING
WILL ANY COPYRIGHT HOLDER, OR ANY OTHER PARTY WHO MODIFIES AND/OR
CONVEYS
THE PROGRAM AS PERMITTED ABOVE, BE LIABLE TO YOU FOR DAMAGES,
INCLUDING ANY
GENERAL, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARISING OUT
OF THE
USE OR INABILITY TO USE THE PROGRAM (INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO
LOSS OF
DATA OR DATA BEING RENDERED INACCURATE OR LOSSES SUSTAINED BY YOU
OR THIRD
PARTIES OR A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAM TO OPERATE WITH ANY OTHER
PROGRAMS),
EVEN IF SUCH HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE
POSSIBILITY OF
SUCH DAMAGES.

  17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

  If the disclaimer of warranty and limitation of liability
provided
above cannot be given local legal effect according to their
terms,
reviewing courts shall apply local law that most closely
approximates
an absolute waiver of all civil liability in connection with the

Program, unless a warranty or assumption of liability accompanies
a
copy of the Program in return for a fee.

                        END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

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

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

    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, 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:

    {project} Copyright (C) {year} {fullname}
    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".

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

if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the program, if
necessary.
For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU
GPL, see
<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

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

<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.