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In your requests please include the following reference number 78EE117C99-1378158201

Contents

1.1 zlib 1.2.8

1.1.1 Available under license

1.2 ipsec-tools 0.8.1

1.2.1 Available under license

1.3 xl2tpd 1.3.6

1.3.1 Available under license

1.4 dnsmasq 2.84

1.4.1 Available under license

1.5 mwan3 1.4

1.5.1 Available under license

1.6 poe fs1-1

1.6.1 Available under license

1.7 lib-iptc 1.4.21

1.7.1 Available under license

1.8 libbsd 0.3.0 2

1.8.1 Available under license

1.9 ntpclient 2007_365

1.9.1 Available under license

1.10 libuci 2015-08-27.1

1.10.1 Available under license

1.11 expat 2.0.1

1.11.1 Available under license

1.12 ethtool 3.7

1.12.1 Available under license

1.13 linux-kernel 4.1.8

1.13.1 Available under license

1.14 libip4tc 1.4.21

1.14.1 Available under license

1.15 terminfo 5.9

1.15.1 Available under license

1.16 ppp-mod-pptp 0.8.5

1.16.1 Available under license

1.17 netifd 2014-09-08.1

1.17.1 Available under license

1.18 ebttables 2.0.10

1.18.1 Available under license

1.19 mutt 1.5.16

1.19.1 Available under license

1.20 firmware 1-1

1.21 ldconfig 2.19-1

1.21.1 Available under license

1.22 curl 7.40.0

1.22.1 Available under license

1.23 perl-digest-sha 2.13

1.24 hping 20051105

1.24.1 Available under license

1.25 procd 2015-08-16-0da5bf2ff222d1a499172a6e09507388676b5a08

1.25.1 Available under license

1.26 libdaemon 0.14

1.26.1 Available under license

1.27 libdb47 4.7.25

1.27.1 Available under license

1.28 lzo 2.08

1.28.1 Available under license

1.29 libbfd 2.24

1.29.1 Available under license

1.30 libnetfilter-contrack 1.0.4

1.30.1 Available under license

1.31 glibc 2.19

1.31.1 Available under license

1.32 ip 4.0.0-1

1.32.1 Available under license

1.33 mtd-utils 1.5.0

1.33.1 Available under license

1.34 fdisk 2.25.2

- 1.34.1 Available under license
- 1.35 msmtplib 1.6.1-3**
 - 1.35.1 Available under license
- 1.36 sysstat 10.1.2**
 - 1.36.1 Available under license
- 1.37 resolveip 2**
 - 1.37.1 Available under license
- 1.38 json-c 0.11**
 - 1.38.1 Available under license
- 1.39 wifi-check 1.00-1**
- 1.40 libsmartcols 2.25.2-4**
 - 1.40.1 Available under license
- 1.41 pcre 8.35**
 - 1.41.1 Available under license
- 1.42 libnfnetlink 1.0.1**
 - 1.42.1 Available under license
- 1.43 libjson-script 2015-06-14-d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8**
- 1.44 6rd 2-1**
- 1.45 blkid 2.25.2-4**
 - 1.45.1 Available under license
- 1.46 pamkrb 4.7**
 - 1.46.1 Available under license
- 1.47 miniupnpd 1.9.20151212**
 - 1.47.1 Available under license
- 1.48 libopcodes 2.24-3**
 - 1.48.1 Available under license
- 1.49 libqmi 1.8.0**
 - 1.49.1 Available under license
- 1.50 odhcp6c 10/6/2014**
 - 1.50.1 Available under license
- 1.51 lldpd 0.6.0**
 - 1.51.1 Available under license
- 1.52 opkg 9c97d5ecd795709c8584e972bdfdf3aee3a5b846d-3**
 - 1.52.1 Available under license
- 1.53 cyclesoak n/a**
 - 1.53.1 Available under license
- 1.54 wwan 2014-07-17-1**
- 1.55 python 2.7.12**
 - 1.55.1 Available under license

1.56 whereis 2.25.2

1.56.1 Available under license

1.57 cJSON 0.1

1.57.1 Available under license

1.58 libeventlog 0.2.13

1.58.1 Available under license

1.59 system 1

1.59.1 Available under license

1.60 jshn 2015-06-14-d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8

1.60.1 Available under license

1.61 gdb 7.8

1.61.1 Available under license

1.62 vpnresourcempmt fsl-1

1.63 libgcc 4.8-linaro-1

1.63.1 Available under license

1.64 usb-modeswitch 2014-08-26

1.64.1 Available under license

1.65 libblobmsg-json 2015-06-14-d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8

1.66 libc 2.19

1.66.1 Available under license

1.67 mmio-tool 1.00

1.67.1 Available under license

1.68 comgt 0.32

1.68.1 Available under license

1.69 libmnl 1.0.3

1.69.1 Available under license

1.70 libffi 3.0.13

1.70.1 Available under license

1.71 syslog-ng 3.0.8

1.71.1 Available under license

1.72 firewall-uci 1.0-1

1.73 libbz 1.0.6

1.73.1 Available under license

1.74 strace 4.8

1.74.1 Available under license

1.75 rdnsd 1.0.2

1.75.1 Available under license

1.76 libtree 1.0.0

1.76.1 Available under license

1.77 chat 2.4.5

1.77.1 Available under license

1.78 perl 5.22.0

1.78.1 Available under license

1.79 radvd 1.9.1

1.79.1 Available under license

1.80 ppp 2.4.5

1.80.1 Notifications

1.80.2 Available under license

1.81 sudo 1.8.14

1.81.1 Available under license

1.82 hardware dmz 1

1.82.1 Available under license

1.83 iperf 2.0.5

1.83.1 Available under license

1.84 libpam 1.1.8

1.84.1 Available under license

1.85 openvpn 2.3.6

1.85.1 Available under license

1.86 fci 2

1.86.1 Available under license

1.87 libnetfilter-cthelper 1.0.0

1.87.1 Available under license

1.88 liblocaldb 1

1.88.1 Available under license

1.89 python-setuptools 5.2

1.89.1 Available under license

1.90 fstools 2015-05-24-09027fc86babc3986027a0e677aca1b6999a9e14

1.91 mcproxy 2014-12-31-b7bd2d0809a0d1f177181c361b9a6c83e193b79a-3

1.91.1 Available under license

1.92 libjson-c 0.11

1.92.1 Available under license

1.93 libstdc++ 4.8-linaro-1

1.93.1 Available under license

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1.94.1 Available under license

1.95 comgt-directip 0.32-25

1.95.1 Available under license

1.96 tcpdump 4.9.2

- 1.96.1 Available under license
- 1.97 6in4 21-2**
- 1.98 conntrack-tools 0.9.12**
 - 1.98.1 Available under license
- 1.99 libusb 1.0.19**
 - 1.99.1 Available under license
- 1.100 quagga 0.99.22.4**
 - 1.100.1 Available under license
- 1.101 haserl 0.9.32**
 - 1.101.1 Available under license
- 1.102 webfilter fsl-1**
- 1.103 libevent 1.4.14**
 - 1.103.1 Available under license
- 1.104 iptables 1.4.21**
 - 1.104.1 Available under license
- 1.105 libnl-tiny 0.1**
 - 1.105.1 Available under license
- 1.106 qos-uci 1.0**
- 1.107 pptp-linux 1.3.3**
 - 1.107.1 Available under license
- 1.108 avahi 0.6.31**
 - 1.108.1 Available under license
- 1.109 libreadline 6.3-1**
 - 1.109.1 Available under license
- 1.110 gre 1**
 - 1.110.1 Available under license
- 1.111 erlang-otp 7.3**
 - 1.111.1 Available under license
- 1.112 libradius 1.4.0**
 - 1.112.1 Available under license
- 1.113 libldap 186**
 - 1.113.1 Available under license
- 1.114 libubus 2015-05-25-f361bfa5fcb2daadf3b160583ce665024f8d108e**
 - 1.114.1 Available under license
- 1.115 libubox 2015-06-14-d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8**
 - 1.115.1 Available under license
- 1.116 cportal 1.0.27-1**
 - 1.116.1 Available under license
- 1.117 swap-utils 2.25.2**

- 1.117.1 Available under license
- 1.118 ddns-scripts 1.0.0**
 - 1.118.1 Available under license
- 1.119 libuuid 2.25.2**
 - 1.119.1 Available under license
- 1.120 busybox 1.23.2**
 - 1.120.1 Available under license
- 1.121 nbvpn 1.0.1**
 - 1.121.1 Available under license
- 1.122 libxml 2.9.2**
 - 1.122.1 Available under license
- 1.123 ip-full 4.0.0-1**
 - 1.123.1 Available under license
- 1.124 block-mount 2015-05-24-09027fc86bab3986027a0e677aca1b6999a9e14**
 - 1.124.1 Available under license
- 1.125 libnetfilter-cttimeout 1.0.0**
 - 1.125.1 Available under license
- 1.126 ca-certificates 20150426**
 - 1.126.1 Available under license
- 1.127 librt 2.19-1**
 - 1.127.1 Available under license
- 1.128 boardinfo 1.0**
- 1.129 bzip2 1.0.6**
 - 1.129.1 Available under license
- 1.130 libpcap 1.5.3**
 - 1.130.1 Available under license
- 1.131 perl-net-snmpkey 5.2.0**
 - 1.131.1 Available under license
- 1.132 802.1x 1-1**
- 1.133 libthread-db 2.19-1**
 - 1.133.1 Available under license
- 1.134 libpthread 2.19**
 - 1.134.1 Available under license
- 1.135 jsonfilter 2014-06-19**
 - 1.135.1 Available under license
- 1.136 objdump 2.24**
 - 1.136.1 Available under license
- 1.137 gmp 6.0.0**
 - 1.137.1 Available under license

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1.138.1 Available under license

1.139 comgt-ncm 0.32-25

1.139.1 Available under license

1.140 ds-lite 7-1

1.141 rp-pppoe-relay 3.8

1.141.1 Available under license

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1.142.1 Available under license

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1.143.1 Available under license

1.144 gdbm 1.10

1.144.1 Available under license

1.145 smcroute 2.0.0

1.145.1 Available under license

1.146 perl-crypt-des 2.07

1.146.1 Available under license

1.147 libpolarssl 1.3.12

1.147.1 Available under license

1.148 hotplug 1.0

1.148.1 Available under license

1.149 krb5-libs 1.8

1.149.1 Available under license

1.150 openssl 1.0.2u

1.150.1 Available under license

1.151 libnetfilter-queue 1.0.2

1.151.1 Available under license

1.152 cmm 2.01.8

1.152.1 Available under license

1.153 libcli 1.9.4

1.153.1 Available under license

1.154 open-ldap 2.4.23

1.154.1 Available under license

1.155 perl-crypt-rijndael 1.13

1.155.1 Available under license

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1.156.1 Available under license

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1.157.1 Available under license

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1.158.1 Available under license

1.159 libxtables 1.4.21

1.159.1 Available under license

1.160 perl-digest-hmac 1.03

1.160.1 Available under license

1.161 base-files 157-r46692

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```
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.11, January 15th, 2017
```

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Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler
jloup@gzip.org madler@alumni.caltech.edu

```
*/
```

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1.2 ipsec-tools 0.8.1

1.2.1 Available under license :

```
/* $NetBSD: debug.h,v 1.5 2008/12/23 14:03:12 tteras Exp $ */
```

```
/* Id: debug.h,v 1.3 2004/06/11 16:00:16 ludvig Exp */
```

```
/*
```

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1.4 dnsmasq 2.84

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```

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1.5 mwan3 1.4

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This code is derived from section 17.1 of Applied Cryptography, second edition, which describes a stream cipher allegedly compatible with RSA Labs "RC4" cipher (the actual description of which is a trade secret). The same algorithm is used as a stream cipher called "arcfour" in Tatu Ylonen's ssh package.

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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Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc. This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent, except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese with every copy.

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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This code is derived from section 17.1 of Applied Cryptography,
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compatible with RSA Labs "RC4" cipher (the actual description of
which is a trade secret). The same algorithm is used as a stream
cipher called "arcfour" in Tatu Ylonen's ssh package.

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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This code implements the MD5 message-digest algorithm. The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed. This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.

Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc. This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent, except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese with every copy.

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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1.13 linux-kernel 4.1.8

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/* nicstar.c v0.22 Jawaid Bazyar (bazyar@hypermall.com)

* nicstar.c, M. Welsh (matt.welsh@cl.cam.ac.uk)

*

* Hacked October, 1997 by Jawaid Bazyar, Interlink Advertising Services Inc.

* <http://www.hypermall.com/>

* 10/1/97 - commented out CFG_PHYIE bit - we don't care when the PHY

* interrupts us (except possibly for removal/insertion of the cable?)

* 10/4/97 - began heavy inline documentation of the code. Corrected typos

* and spelling mistakes.

* 10/5/97 - added code to handle PHY interrupts, disable PHY on

* loss of link, and correctly re-enable PHY when link is

* re-established. (put back CFG_PHYIE)

*

* Modified to work with the IDT7721 nicstar -- AAL5 (tested) only.

*

* R. D. Rechenmacher <ron@fnal.gov>, Aug. 6, 1997

*

* Linux driver for the IDT77201 NICStAR PCI ATM controller.

* PHY component is expected to be 155 Mbps S/UNI-Lite or IDT 77155;

* see init_nicstar() for PHY initialization to change this. This driver

* expects the Linux ATM stack to support scatter-gather lists

* (skb->atm.iovcnt != 0) for Rx skb's passed to vcc->push.

*

* Implementing minimal-copy of received data:

* IDT always receives data into a small buffer, then large buffers

* as needed. This means that data must always be copied to create

* the linear buffer needed by most non-ATM protocol stacks (e.g. IP)

* Fix is simple: make large buffers large enough to hold entire

* SDU, and leave <small_buffer_data> bytes empty at the start. Then

* copy small buffer contents to head of large buffer.

* Trick is to avoid fragmenting Linux, due to need for a lot of large

* buffers. This is done by 2 things:

* 1) skb->destructor / skb->atm.recycle_buffer

* combined, allow nicstar_free_rx_skb to be called to

* recycle large data buffers

* 2) skb_clone of received buffers

* See nicstar_free_rx_skb and linearize_buffer for implementation

* details.

*
*
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*
* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996
*
*
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for his contributions to the dvb-net driver

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for CyberLogin for Linux which allows logging onto EON
(in case you are wondering where CyberLogin is, EON changed its login
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Kenneth Aafly <ke-aa@frisurf.no>
for adding support for Typhoon DVB-S budget card

Ernst Peinlich <e.peinlich@inode.at>
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Wilson Michaels <wilsonmichaels@earthlink.net>
for the lgdt330x frontend driver, and various bugfixes

Michael Krufky <mkrufky@linuxtv.org>
for maintaining v4l/dvb inter-tree dependencies

Taylor Jacob <rtjacob@earthlink.net>
for the nxt2002 frontend driver

Jean-Francois Thibert <jeanfrancois@sagetv.com>
for the nxt2004 frontend driver

Kirk Lapray <kirk.lapray@gmail.com>

for the or51211 and or51132 frontend drivers, and
for merging the nxt2002 and nxt2004 modules into a
single nxt200x frontend driver.

(If you think you should be in this list, but you are not, drop a
line to the DVB mailing list)

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

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```
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1.15 terminfo 5.9

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Files: install-sh

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This script is compatible with the BSD install script, but was written from scratch. It can only install one file at a time, a restriction shared with many OS's install programs.

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1.16 ppp-mod-pptp 0.8.5

1.16.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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1.19 mutt 1.5.16

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```

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1.20 firmware 1-1

1.21 Idconfig 2.19-1

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@end enumerate

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@item

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```
@smallexample
```

```
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```

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
```

```
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

```
@end smallexample
```

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

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software packages--typically libraries--of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run

that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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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".)

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- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to

exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

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

Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

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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

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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.

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

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

concluded that weaker conditions might promote sharing better.

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

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

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

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

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```
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```

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

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*/

1.25 procd 2015-08-16-

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```
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 *
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 */

#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stddef.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <dirent.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
```

```

#include <syslog.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <string.h>

#define PATH_SIZE 512

#ifndef strlcpy
#define strlcpy(d,s,l) (strncpy(d,s,l), (d)[(l)-1] = '\0')
#endif

#ifndef strlcat
#define strlcat(d,s,l) strncat(d,s,(l)-strlen(d)-1)
#endif

static int verbose;
static int dry_run;

static void log_message(int priority, const char *format, ...)
{
    va_list args;

    va_start(args, format);
    vsyslog(priority, format, args);
    va_end(args);
}

#undef err
#define err(format, arg...) \
    do { \
        log_message(LOG_ERR, "%s: " format, __FUNCTION__, ## arg); \
    } while (0)

#undef info
#define info(format, arg...) \
    do { \
        log_message(LOG_INFO, "%s: " format, __FUNCTION__, ## arg); \
    } while (0)

#ifdef DEBUG
#undef dbg
#define dbg(format, arg...) \
    do { \
        log_message(LOG_DEBUG, "%s: " format, __FUNCTION__, ## arg); \
    } while (0)
#else
#define dbg(...) do { } while(0)
#endif

```

```

static void trigger_uevent(const char *devpath)
{
    char filename[PATH_SIZE];
    int fd;

    strcpy(filename, "/sys", sizeof(filename));
    strcat(filename, devpath, sizeof(filename));
    strcat(filename, "/uevent", sizeof(filename));

    if (verbose)
        printf("%s\n", devpath);

    if (dry_run)
        return;

    fd = open(filename, O_WRONLY);
    if (fd < 0) {
        dbg("error on opening %s: %s\n", filename, strerror(errno));
        return;
    }

    if (write(fd, "add", 3) < 0)
        info("error on triggering %s: %s\n", filename, strerror(errno));

    close(fd);
}

static int sysfs_resolve_link(char *devpath, size_t size)
{
    char link_path[PATH_SIZE];
    char link_target[PATH_SIZE];
    int len;
    int i;
    int back;

    strcpy(link_path, "/sys", sizeof(link_path));
    strcat(link_path, devpath, sizeof(link_path));
    len = readlink(link_path, link_target, sizeof(link_target));
    if (len <= 0)
        return -1;
    link_target[len] = '\0';
    dbg("path link '%s' points to '%s'", devpath, link_target);

    for (back = 0; strncmp(&link_target[back * 3], "../", 3) == 0; back++)
        ;
    dbg("base '%s', tail '%s', back %i", devpath, &link_target[back * 3], back);
}

```

```

for (i = 0; i <= back; i++) {
    char *pos = strrchr(devpath, '/');

    if (pos == NULL)
        return -1;
    pos[0] = '\0';
}
dbg("after moving back '%s'", devpath);
strlcat(devpath, "/", size);
strlcat(devpath, &link_target[back * 3], size);
return 0;
}

static bool device_has_attribute(const char *path, const char *attr,
    mode_t mode)
{
    char filename[PATH_SIZE];
    struct stat statbuf;

    strlcpy(filename, path, sizeof(filename));
    strlcat(filename, attr, sizeof(filename));

    if (stat(filename, &statbuf) < 0)
        return false;

    if (!(statbuf.st_mode & mode))
        return false;

    return true;
}

static int device_list_insert(const char *path)
{
    char devpath[PATH_SIZE];
    struct stat statbuf;

    dbg("add '%s' , path);

    /* we only have a device, if we have a dev and an uevent file */
    if (!device_has_attribute(path, "/dev", S_IRUSR) ||
        !device_has_attribute(path, "/uevent", S_IWUSR))
        return -1;

    strlcpy(devpath, &path[4], sizeof(devpath));

    /* resolve possible link to real target */
    if (lstat(path, &statbuf) < 0)
        return -1;
}

```



```

if (S_ISLNK(statbuf.st_mode))
if (sysfs_resolve_link(devpath, sizeof(devpath)) != 0)
return -1;

trigger_uevent(devpath);
return 0;
}

static void scan_subdir(const char *base, const char *subdir,
bool insert, int depth)
{
DIR *dir;
struct dirent *dent;

dir = opendir(base);
if (dir == NULL)
return;

for (dent = readdir(dir); dent != NULL; dent = readdir(dir)) {
char dirname[PATH_SIZE];

if (dent->d_name[0] == '.')
continue;

strncpy(dirname, base, sizeof(dirname));
strcat(dirname, "/", sizeof(dirname));
strcat(dirname, dent->d_name, sizeof(dirname));

if (insert) {
int err;

err = device_list_insert(dirname);
if (err)
continue;
}

if (subdir)
strcat(dirname, subdir, sizeof(base));

if (depth)
scan_subdir(dirname, NULL, true, depth - 1);
}

closedir(dir);
}

int main(int argc, char *argv[], char *envp[])
{

```

```

struct stat statbuf;
int option;

openlog("udevtrigger", LOG_PID | LOG_CONS, LOG_DAEMON);

while (1) {
    option = getopt(argc, argv, "vnh");
    if (option == -1)
        break;

    switch (option) {
        case 'v':
            verbose = 1;
            break;
        case 'n':
            dry_run = 1;
            break;
        case 'h':
            printf("Usage: udevtrigger OPTIONS\n"
                " -v          print the list of devices while running\n"
                " -n          do not actually trigger the events\n"
                " -h          print this text\n"
                "\n");
            goto exit;
        default:
            goto exit;
    }
}

/* if we have /sys/subsystem, forget all the old stuff */
scan_subdir("/sys/bus", "/devices", false, 1);
scan_subdir("/sys/class", NULL, false, 1);

/* scan "block" if it isn't a "class" */
if (stat("/sys/class/block", &statbuf) != 0)
    scan_subdir("/sys/block", NULL, true, 1);

exit:

closelog();
return 0;
}
/*
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*
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```

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- */

1.26 libdaemon 0.14

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1.27 libdb47 4.7.25

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```
# $Id: Makefile,v 1.2 2006/10/05 01:06:05 bostic Exp $
```

```
BUILD= license_db.html
```

```
all: ${BUILD}
```

```
<!--$Id: license_db.so,v 10.18 2006/10/05 20:52:51 bostic Exp $-->
```

```
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```

```
<!--See the file LICENSE for redistribution information.-->
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Berkeley DB: Berkeley DB Product License</title>
```

```
<meta name="description" content="Berkeley DB: An embedded database programmatic toolkit.">
```

```
<meta name="keywords"
```

```
content="embedded,database,programmatic,toolkit,btree,hash,hashing,transaction,transactions,locking,logging,access method,access methods,Java,C,C++">
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body bgcolor=white>
```

```
<p align=center><b>Berkeley DB Product License</b></p>
```

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```

```
<a href="mailto:berkeleydb-info_us@oracle.com">berkeleydb-info_us@oracle.com</a>.</p>
```

```
<p><font size=1>Copyright (c) 1996,2008 Oracle. All rights reserved.</font>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

```
Copyright (c) 2005, 2006, Theo Schlossnagle
```

```
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```

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1.28 Izo 2.08

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(This file is under construction.) -*- text -*-

If you've contributed to gas and your name isn't listed here, it is not meant as a slight. I just don't know about it. Email me, nickc@redhat.com and I'll correct the situation.

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+++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c, input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff and b.out backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan. Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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

encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means

all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any

application-supplied function or table used by this function must be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the Library is used in it and that the Library and its use are covered by this License. You must supply a copy of this License. If the work during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the

copyright notice for the Library among them, as well as a reference directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one of these things:

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

It may happen that this requirement contradicts the license restrictions of other proprietary libraries that do not normally accompany the operating system. Such a contradiction means you cannot

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

8. You may not copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library except as expressly provided under this License. Any attempt otherwise to copy, modify, sublicense, link with, or distribute the Library is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

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

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@appendixsubsec Preamble

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This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software---typically libraries---of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a

restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and

modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a ``work based on the library" and a ``work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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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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You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

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You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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The modified work must itself be a software library.

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You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

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You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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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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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.)

@item

Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

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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.

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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.

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

which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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@page

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```
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```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
```

```
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

```
@end smallexample
```

That's all there is to it!

1.30 libnetfilter-contrack 1.0.4

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.31 glibc 2.19

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1.33 mtd-utils 1.5.0

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1.34 fdisk 2.25.2

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```
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Initialize empty image

f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img

Create new DOS partition table

57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Create 1st primary partition

ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
--------	------	-------	-----	---------	------	----	------

<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
------------	--	------	------	------	----	----	-------

Create 2st primary partition

1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img

Set 2nd partition type

2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD
2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0	unused	5	4.1BSD	9	4.4LFS	d	boot
1	swap	6	Eighth Edition	a	unknown	e	ADOS
2	Version 6	7	4.2BSD	b	HPFS	f	HFS
3	Version 7	8	MS-DOS	c	ISO-9660	10	AdvFS
4	System V						

Command (m for help):

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1.35 msmtplib 1.6.1-3

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.36 sysstat 10.1.2

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1.37 resolveip 2

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1.38 json-c 0.11

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1.39 wifi-check 1.00-1

1.40 libsmartcols 2.25.2-4

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Initialize empty image

f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img

Create new DOS partition table

57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Create 1st primary partition

ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux

Create 2st primary partition

1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img

Set 2nd partition type

2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD

2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
-------	-------	-----	---------	------	------	-------	-------	-----

```
c 4096 20479 16384 8M unused 0 0 0
d 0 16064 16065 7.9M unused 0 0 0
```

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0 unused	5 4.1BSD	9 4.4LFS	d boot
1 swap	6 Eighth Edition	a unknown	e ADOS
2 Version 6	7 4.2BSD	b HPFS	f HFS
3 Version 7	8 MS-DOS	c ISO-9660	10 AdvFS
4 System V			

Command (m for help):

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1.41 pcre 8.35

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Written by: Philip Hazel
Email local part: ph10
Email domain: cam.ac.uk

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Cambridge, England.

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1.42 libnfnetlink 1.0.1

1.42.1 Available under license :

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```

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```

```
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1.43 libjson-script 2015-06-14-d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8

1.44 6rd 2-1

1.45 blkid 2.25.2-4

1.45.1 Available under license :

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Initialize empty image

f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img

Create new DOS partition table

57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Create 1st primary partition

ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Device Boot Start End Sectors Size Id Type

<removed>1 2048 4095 2048 1M 83 Linux

Create 2st primary partition
1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img
Set 2nd partition type
2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD
2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0	unused	5	4.1BSD	9	4.4LFS	d	boot
1	swap	6	Eighth Edition	a	unknown	e	ADOS
2	Version 6	7	4.2BSD	b	HPFS	f	HFS
3	Version 7	8	MS-DOS	c	ISO-9660	10	AdvFS
4	System V						

Command (m for help):

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1.46 pamkrb 4.7

1.46.1 Available under license :

```
/*
 * Standard structure for PAM data.
 *
 * The PAM utility functions often need an initial argument that encapsulates
 * the PAM handle, some configuration information, and possibly a Kerberos
 * context. This header provides a standard structure definition.
 *
 * The individual PAM modules should provide a definition of the pam_config
 * struct appropriate to that module. None of the PAM utility functions need
 * to know what that configuration struct looks like.
 *
 * The canonical version of this file is maintained in the rra-c-util package,
 * which can be found at <http://www.eyrie.org/~eagle/software/rra-c-util/>.
 *
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 */
```

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Files: pam-util/args.c pam-util/args.h pam-util/logging.c
pam-util/logging.h pam-util/options.c pam-util/options.h

tests/data/generate-krb5-conf tests/data/valgrind.supp
tests/docs/pod-spelling-t tests/docs/pod-t tests/fakepam/config.c
tests/fakepam/data.c tests/fakepam/general.c tests/fakepam/internal.h
tests/fakepam/kuserok.c tests/fakepam/logging.c tests/fakepam/pam.h
tests/fakepam/script.c tests/fakepam/script.h tests/pam-util/args-t.c
tests/pam-util/fakepam-t.c tests/pam-util/logging-t.c
tests/pam-util/options-t.c tests/runtests.c tests/tap/basic.c
tests/tap/basic.h tests/tap/kadmin.c tests/tap/kadmin.h
tests/tap/kerberos.c tests/tap/kerberos.h tests/tap/libtap.sh
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portable/pam.h portable/pam_syslog.c portable/pam_vsyslog.c
portable/reallocarray.c portable/stdbool.h portable/strlcat.c
portable/strlcpy.c portable/strndup.c portable/system.h
tests/pam-util/vector-t.c tests/portable/asprintf-t.c
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1.47 miniupnpd 1.9.20151212

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@c Local Variables:

@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

(This file is under construction.) -*- text -*-

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This file will eventually be deleted: The general info will go into the documentation, and info on specific files will go into an AUTHORS file, as requested by the FSF.

+++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c, input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff

and b.out backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan. Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases

for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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Version 2, June 1991

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

Preamble

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

This license, the Library General Public License, applies to some specially designated Free Software Foundation software, and to any other libraries whose authors decide to use it. You can use it for your libraries, too.

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

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

Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that 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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0. This License Agreement applies to any software library which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Library General Public License (also called "this License"). Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

"Source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For a library, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated

interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the library.

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

(For example, a function in a library to compute square roots has a purpose that is entirely well-defined independent of the application. Therefore, Subsection 2d requires that any application-supplied function or table used by this function must

be optional: if the application does not supply it, the square root function must still compute square roots.)

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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:

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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

<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

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

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

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

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@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License
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@appendixsubsec Preamble

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Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use

this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a ``work based on the library" and a ``work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

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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.)

@end enumerate

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

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

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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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@enumerate a

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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.)

@item

Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

@end enumerate

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

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Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo
@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS
@end ifinfo

@page
@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.49 libqmi 1.8.0

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```
/* -*- Mode: C; tab-width: 4; indent-tabs-mode: nil; c-basic-offset: 4 -*- */  
/*
```

```
* qmicli -- Command line interface to control QMI devices
```

```
*
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d-3

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This code is derived from section 17.1 of Applied Cryptography, second edition, which describes a stream cipher allegedly compatible with RSA Labs "RC4" cipher (the actual description of which is a trade secret). The same algorithm is used as a stream cipher called "arcfour" in Tatu Ylonen's ssh package.

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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Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc. This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent, except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese

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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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1.54 wwan 2014-07-17-1

1.55 python 2.7.12

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#-----
#
# Module Name: dbShelve.py
#
# Description: A reimplementation of the standard shelve.py that
#           forces the use of cPickle, and DB.
#
# Creation Date: 11/3/97 3:39:04PM
#
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"""" robotparser.py
```

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```
/* -----
```

unicodedata -- Provides access to the Unicode 5.1 data base.

Data was extracted from the Unicode 5.1 UnicodeData.txt file.

Written by Marc-Andre Lemburg (mal@lemburg.com).

Modified for Python 2.0 by Fredrik Lundh (fredrik@pythonware.com)

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE
```

```
=====
```

Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting

Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <http://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <http://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations (now Zope Corporation, see <http://www.zope.com>). In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <http://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation is a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All Python releases are Open Source (see <http://www.opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

Release	Derived from	Year	Owner	GPL-compatible? (1)
0.9.0 thru 1.2		1991-1995	CWI	yes
1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now	PSF	yes

Footnotes:

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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible, because its license has a choice of law clause. According to

CNRI, however, Stallman's lawyer has told CNRI's lawyer that 1.6.1 is "not incompatible" with the GPL.

Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's direction to make these releases possible.

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```
-----  
-- abs.decTest -- decimal absolute value          --  
-- Copyright (c) IBM Corporation, 1981, 2008. All rights reserved. --  
-----
```

```
/* Random objects */
```

```
/* -----  
The code in this module was based on a download from:  
http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/~matumoto/MT2002/emt19937ar.html
```

It was modified in 2002 by Raymond Hettinger as follows:

- * the principal computational lines untouched except for tabbing.

- * renamed `genrand_res53()` to `random_random()` and wrapped in python calling/return code.

- * `genrand_int32()` and the helper functions, `init_genrand()` and `init_by_array()`, were declared static, wrapped in Python calling/return code. also, their global data references were replaced with structure references.

- * unused functions from the original were deleted.
new, original C python code was added to implement the `Random()` interface.

The following are the verbatim comments from the original code:

A C-program for MT19937, with initialization improved 2002/1/26.
Coded by Takuji Nishimura and Makoto Matsumoto.

Before using, initialize the state by using `init_genrand(seed)`
or `init_by_array(init_key, key_length)`.

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email: matumoto@math.keio.ac.jp

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# Unicode version: 3.2
# Table version: 1.0
# Table format:  Format A
# Date:          2005-10-25
# Authors:       Marc-Andre Lemburg <mal@egenix.com>
#
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# Generated automatically by $PROGRAM (GNU $PACKAGE $VERSION$TIMESTAMP)
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#
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```
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```

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```
----- */
# subprocess - Subprocesses with accessible I/O streams
#
# For more information about this module, see PEP 324.
#
# This module should remain compatible with Python 2.2, see PEP 291.
#
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```

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```
----- */
# ElementTree
# $Id: ElementInclude.py 1862 2004-06-18 07:31:02Z Fredrik $
#
```



```

# limited xinclude support for element trees
#
# history:
# 2003-08-15 fl created
# 2003-11-14 fl fixed default loader
#
# Copyright (c) 2003-2004 by Fredrik Lundh. All rights reserved.
#
# fredrik@pythonware.com
# http://www.pythonware.com
#
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# Modifications and improvements for Python 2.0 by Jeremy Hylton and  
# Mark Hammond  
#  
# Some fixes to try to have correct line number on almost all nodes  
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install - install a program, script, or datafile

#

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IA64/unix Foreign Function Interface

Original author: Hans Boehm, HP Labs

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Secret Labs' Regular Expression Engine

re-compatible interface for the sre matching engine

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Mersenne Twister

The :mod:'_random' module includes code based on a download from <http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/matumoto/MT2002/emt19937ar.html>. The following are the verbatim comments from the original code::

A C-program for MT19937, with initialization improved 2002/1/26.
Coded by Takuji Nishimura and Makoto Matsumoto.

Before using, initialize the state by using `init_genrand(seed)`
or `init_by_array(init_key, key_length)`.

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Any feedback is very welcome.
<http://www.math.keio.ac.jp/matumoto/emt.html>
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Sockets

The :mod:'socket' module uses the functions, :func:'getaddrinfo', and :func:'getnameinfo', which are coded in separate source files from the WIDE Project, <http://www.wide.ad.jp/>. ::

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MD5 message digest algorithm

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L. Peter Deutsch
ghost@aladdin.com

Independent implementation of MD5 (RFC 1321).

This code implements the MD5 Algorithm defined in RFC 1321, whose text is available at

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1321.txt>

The code is derived from the text of the RFC, including the test suite (section A.5) but excluding the rest of Appendix A. It does not include any code or documentation that is identified in the RFC as being copyrighted.

The original and principal author of md5.h is L. Peter Deutsch <ghost@aladdin.com>. Other authors are noted in the change history that follows (in reverse chronological order):

2002-04-13 lpd Removed support for non-ANSI compilers; removed references to Ghostscript; clarified derivation from RFC 1321; now handles byte order either statically or dynamically.
1999-11-04 lpd Edited comments slightly for automatic TOC extraction.
1999-10-18 lpd Fixed typo in header comment (ansi2knr rather than md5); added conditionalization for C++ compilation from Martin Porschke <porschke@bnl.gov>.
1999-05-03 lpd Original version.

Asynchronous socket services

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Modified by Jack Jansen, CWI, July 1995:

- Use binascii module to do the actual line-by-line conversion between ascii and binary. This results in a 1000-fold speedup. The C version is still 5 times faster, though.
- Arguments more compliant with python standard

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/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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The data format used by the zlib library is described by RFCs (Request for Comments) 1950 to 1952 in the files <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1950.txt> (zlib format), [rfc1951.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1951.txt) (deflate format) and [rfc1952.txt](http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc1952.txt) (gzip format).

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Initialize empty image
f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img
Create new DOS partition table
57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Create 1st primary partition
ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux

Create 2st primary partition
1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img
Set 2nd partition type
2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD

2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0	unused	5	4.1BSD	9	4.4LFS	d	boot
1	swap	6	Eighth Edition	a	unknown	e	ADOS
2	Version 6	7	4.2BSD	b	HPFS	f	HFS
3	Version 7	8	MS-DOS	c	ISO-9660	10	AdvFS
4	System V						

Command (m for help):

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1.57 cJSON 0.1

1.57.1 Available under license :

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1.58 libeventlog 0.2.13

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This package was debianized by SZALAY Attila <sasa@balabit.hu> on Tue May 24 20:33:23 CEST 2005

The original source can always be found at:

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Upstream Author: Scheidler Balazs <bazsi@balabit.hu>

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1.59 system 1

1.59.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
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```

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1.60 jshn 2015-06-14-

d1c66ef1131d14f0ed197b368d03f71b964e45f8

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1.61 gdb 7.8

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
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Also, for each distributor's protection, we want to make certain that everyone understands that there is no warranty for this free library. If the library is modified by someone else and passed on, we want its recipients to know that what they have is not the original version, so that any problems introduced by others will not reflect on the original authors' reputations.

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that 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.

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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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- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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.
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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.
- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of

its purpose remains meaningful.

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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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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:

- 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:

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!
@node Library Copying
@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License
@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display
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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the version number 2.1.]
@end display

@appendixsubsec Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your

freedom to share and change it. By contrast, the GNU General Public Licenses are intended to guarantee your freedom to share and change free software---to make sure the software is free for all its users.

This license, the Lesser General Public License, applies to some specially designated software---typically libraries---of the Free Software Foundation and other authors who decide to use it. You can use it too, but we suggest you first think carefully about whether this license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to use in any particular case, based on the explanations below.

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

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be

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

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a ``work based on the library" and a ``work that uses the library". The

former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

@iftex

@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

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@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifinfo

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@item

This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called ``this License"). Each licensee is addressed as ``you".

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

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

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

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

@item

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You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

@item

You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

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The modified work must itself be a software library.

@item

You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

@item

You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

@item

If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

@end enumerate

These requirements apply to the modified work as a whole. If identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Library, and can be reasonably considered independent and separate works in

themselves, then this License, and its terms, do not apply to those sections when you distribute them as separate works. But when you distribute the same sections as part of a whole which is a work based on the Library, the distribution of the whole must be on the terms of this License, whose permissions for other licensees extend to the entire whole, and thus to each and every part regardless of who wrote it.

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

@item

You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

@item

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.

@item

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.

@item

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

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

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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.)

@item

Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

@item

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.

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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.

@item

Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

@end enumerate

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

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

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Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

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Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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

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@item

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Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Library specifies a version number of this License which applies to it and ``any later version'', you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that version or of any later version published by the Free Software Foundation. If the Library does not specify a license version number, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

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DAMAGES.

@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end ifinfo

@page

@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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

@smallexample

@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}

Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU Lesser General Public License for more details.

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

@end smallexample

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your school, if any, to sign a ``copyright disclaimer" for the library, if

necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

```
@smallexample
```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
```

```
Ty Coon, President of Vice
```

```
@end smallexample
```

That's all there is to it!

1.62 vpnresourcemgmt fsl-1

1.63 libgcc 4.8-linaro-1

1.63.1 Available under license :

Jan 21, 2002

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;
```

```
import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inPackage() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inType() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean isInlineTag() {
        return false;
    }

    public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
        CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
        tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
    }
}
```

```

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }

        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
            return result.toString();
        }
        else {
            return null;
        }
    }
}

```

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Random Hacker.

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

That's all there is to it!

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
#define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
class Permission;
class PermissionCollection;
}
}
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{
public:
Permission(::java::lang::String *);
virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
```

```

virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

```

```
#endif // __java_security_Permission__
```

```
@ignore
```

```
@c Set file name and title for man page.
```

```
@setfilename gpl
```

```
@settitle GNU General Public License
```

```
@c man begin SEEALSO
```

```
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
```

```
@c man end
```

```
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
@c man end
```

```
@end ignore
```

```
@node Copying
```

```
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
```

```
@unnumbered GNU General Public License
```

```
@center Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

```
@c This file is intended to be included in another file.
```

```
@display
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. @url{http://fsf.org/}
```

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```
@end display
```

```
@heading Preamble
```

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@end smallexample

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:

```
@smallexample
@var{program} Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type @samp{show w}.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
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@end smallexample
```

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```
@c man end
```

```
/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects
   Copyright (C) 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
package java.security;
```

```
import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement  
* the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name  
* and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The  
* actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the  
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions  
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent  
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning  
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no  
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission  
* or you don't.
```

```
*
```

```
* <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This  
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified  
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the  
* permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission  
* "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the  
* file foo.
```

```
*
```

```
* <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their  
* state after creation.
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
* @see Permissions
```

```
* @see PermissionCollection
```

```
* @since 1.1
```

```
* @status updated to 1.4
```

```
*/
```

```
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
```

```

{
/**
 * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
 */
private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

/**
 * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
 *
 * @serial the name of the permission
 */
private String name;

/**
 * Create an instance with the specified name.
 *
 * @param name the permission name
 */
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
 * specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this

```

```

*/
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use implies, rather
 * than equals, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this Permission. It
 * must satisfy the contract of Object.hashCode: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and
 * new FilePermission(f, "read,write") have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this Permission
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty PermissionCollection object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or null if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * implies.
 *
 */

```

```

* @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
*/
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
* <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
* <code>' + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
* + '</code>.
*
* @return this object as a <code>String</code>
*/
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals(""))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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```
<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0"
  xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>
  <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3
</title></info>
<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>
```

<para>

Version 3, 29 June 2007

</para>

<para>

Copyright 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org">http://www.fsf.org</link>

</para>

<para>

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">

Preamble

</bridgehead>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

Developers that use the <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

For the developers and authors protection, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

This License refers to version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

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

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 compilations 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 contributors contributor version.

</para>

<para>

A contributors 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.

</para>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

recipients 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

```
</para>
<screen>
<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>
Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>
```

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License along with this program. If not, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

```
</screen>
```

```
<para>
```

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

```
</para>
```

```
<para>
```

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

```
</para>
```

```
<screen>
```

```
<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>
```

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type <literal>show c</literal> for details.

```
</screen>
```

```
<para>
```

The hypothetical commands <literal>show w</literal> and <literal>show c</literal> should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

```
</para>
```

```
<para>
```

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym>, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

```
</para>
```

```
<para>
```

The <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html</link>.

</para>

</appendix>

.\ " Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)

.\ "

.\ " Standard preamble:

.\ " =====

.de Sp \ " Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)

.if t .sp .5v

.if n .sp

..

.de Vb \ " Begin verbatim text

.ft CW

.nf

.ne \\\$1

..

.de Ve \ " End verbatim text

.ft R

.fi

..

.\ " Set up some character translations and predefined strings. *(- will

.\ " give an unbreakable dash, *(PI will give pi, *(L" will give a left

.\ " double quote, and *(R" will give a right double quote. *(C+ will

.\ " give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and

.\ " therefore won't be available. *(C` and *(C' expand to ` in nroff,

.\ " nothing in troff, for use with C<>.

.tr \(*W-

.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p\s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'

.ie n \{\

. ds -- \(*W-

. ds PI pi

. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u\(*W'h'-12u'\ " diablo 10 pitch

. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u\(*W'h'-8u'\ " diablo 12 pitch

. ds L " ""

. ds R " ""

. ds C` ""

. ds C' ""

'br\}

.el\{\

. ds -- \\\(em\

. ds PI \(*p

```

. ds L"``
. ds R" "
'br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \{(aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\"
.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF \{\
. de IX
. tm Index:\$1\t\n%t"\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \" fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u)).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~

```

```

. ds /
.}
.if t {\
. ds '\k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\h"\\n:u"
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\h"\\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)^\h"\\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10),\h"\\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-\*(#H-.1m)~\h"\\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)\z(sl\h"\\n:u'
.}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H+.1m+\*(#F)\v'-\*(#V)\z.\h'.2m+\*(#F).\h"\\n:u'\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h'*(#H'(*b\h'-\*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'(de'u-\*(#H)/2u\v'-.3n\*(#[z](de\v'.3n\h"\\n:u"*(#)
.ds d- \h'*(#H'(pd\h'-\w'~'u\v'-.25m^f2(hy\fp\v'.25m\h'-\*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u\v'-.11m^z(hy\v'.11m\h"\\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[v'.3m^s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m\h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1\*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[s+2I\s-2\h'-\w'Tu*3/5\v'-.3m^o\v'.3m\*(#)
.ds ae a\h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)e
.ds Ae A\h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)E
. \" corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-\*(#H)\s-2\u~\d\s+2\h"\\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)\v'-.4m^\v'.4m\h"\\n:u'
. \" for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{\
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d\h'-1\ga
. ds D- D\h'-1\hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\"
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2014-04-01" "gcc-4.8.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"

```

.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"

.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"

.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"

.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"

.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"

.Vb 1

\& 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.

.Ve

.SS "Preamble"

.IX Subsection "Preamble"

The \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License is a free, copyleft license for software and other kinds of works.

.PP

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 \s-1GNU\s0 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 \s-1GNU\s0 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.

.PP

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.

.PP

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.

.PP

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.

.PP

Developers that use the \s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0 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.

.PP

For the developers' and authors' protection, the \s-1GPL\s0 clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the \s-1GPL\s0 requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 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 \s-1GPL\s0, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&*(L"Copyright*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

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

.Sp

To *(L"modify*(R" 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 *(L"modified version*(R" of the earlier work or a work *(L"based on*(R" the earlier work.

.Sp

A *(L"covered work*(R" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

.Sp

To *(L"propagate*(R" 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.

.Sp

To *(L"convey*(R" 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.

.Sp

An interactive user interface displays *(L"Appropriate Legal Notices*(R" 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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

The *(L"source code*(R" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. *(L"Object code*(R" means any non-source form of a work.

.Sp

A *(L"Standard Interface*(R" 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.

.Sp

The *(L"System Libraries*(R" 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 \&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

.Sp

The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

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

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "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 \s-1WIPO\s0 copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

.Sp

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.

.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 *(L"keep intact all notices*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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 `\&*(L"aggregate*(R"` 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.

.Sp

A *(L"User Product*(R" is either (1) a *(L"consumer product*(R", 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, \&*(L"normally used*(R" 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.

.Sp

\&*(L"Installation Information*(R" 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.

.Sp

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 \s-IROM\s0).

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

\&*(L"Additional permissions*(R" 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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

Disclaiming warranty or limiting liability differently from the terms

of sections 15 and 16 of this License; or

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "d."

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

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "e."

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

.IP "f." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.IP "8. Termination." 4

.IX Item "8. Termination."

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.IP "11. Patents." 4

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.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

& \s-1THERE\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0, \s-1TO\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1EXTENT\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1BY\s0

& \s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0. \s-1EXCEPT\s0 \s-1WHEN\s0 \s-1OTHERWISE\s0 \s-1STATED\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0

& \s-1HOLDERS\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1PROVIDE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 *(L" \s-1AS\s0 \s-1IS\s0 *(R" \s-1WITHOUT\s0

& \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1KIND\s0, \s-1EITHER\s0 \s-1EXPRESSED\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0, \s-1INCLUDING\s0, \s-1BUT\s0 \s-1NOT\s0

& \s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0, \s-1THE\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0 \s-1WARRANTIES\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1MERCHANTABILITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1FITNESS\s0 \s-1FOR\s0

A \s-1PARTICULAR\s0 \s-1PURPOSE\s0. \s-1THE\s0 \s-1ENTIRE\s0 \s-1RISK\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1QUALITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0

& \s-1PERFORMANCE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1YOU\s0. \s-1SHOULD\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1PROVE\s0

\&\s-1DEFECTIVE\s0, \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1ASSUME\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COST\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ALL\s0 \s-1NECESSARY\s0 \s-1SERVICING\s0, \s-1REPAIR\s0 \s-1OR\s0
\&\s-1CORRECTION\s0.

.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

\&\s-1IN\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1EVENT\s0 \s-1UNLESS\s0 \s-1REQUIRED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1AGREED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0

\&\s-1WILL\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0, \s-1OR\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1WHO\s0 \s-1MODIFIES\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0

\&\s-1CONVEYS\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1ABOVE\s0, \s-1BE\s0 \s-1LIABLE\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0,

\&\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1GENERAL\s0, \s-1SPECIAL\s0, \s-1INCIDENTAL\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1CONSEQUENTIAL\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0

\&\s-1ARISING\s0 \s-1OUT\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1INABILITY\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 (\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1BUT\s0

\&\s-1NOT\s0 \s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1LOSS\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1BEING\s0 \s-1RENDERED\s0 \s-1INACCURATE\s0 \s-1OR\s0

\&\s-1LOSSES\s0 \s-1SUSTAINED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1THIRD\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1OR\s0
A \s-1FAILURE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0

\&\s-1TO\s0 \s-1OPERATE\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PROGRAMS\s0), \s-1EVEN\s0 \s-1IF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0

\&\s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1HAS\s0 \s-1BEEN\s0 \s-1ADVISED\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1POSSIBILITY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0.

.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

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.SS "\s-1END\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

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.PP

.Vb 2

\& <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>

\& Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

\&
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\& it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
\& the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or (at
\& your option) any later version.
\&
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\& MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU
\& General Public License for more details.
\&
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.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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

.PP

.Vb 4

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

.Ve

.PP

The hypothetical commands `\fbshow w\fr` and `\fbshow c\fr` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a `\s-1GUI\s0` interface, you would use an `*(L"about box*(R"`.

.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

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.SH "COPYRIGHT"

.IX Header "COPYRIGHT"

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becomes

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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.

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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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^L

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

That's all there is to it!

```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
anager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOfE(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
```

SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager\$Permission;>;InnerClasses4\$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=UTF-8" /><title>License</title><meta name="generator" content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets
V1.78.1" /><meta name="keywords" content="ISO C++, library" /><meta name="keywords" content="ISO C++,
runtime, library" /><link rel="home" href="..index.html" title="The GNU C++ Library" /><link rel="up"
href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs" /></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
summary="Navigation header"><tr><th colspan="3" align="center">License</th></tr><tr><td width="20%"
align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%"
align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td width="20%" align="right"><a accesskey="n"
href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr /></div><div class="section"><div
class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div><p>
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  There is a license section in the FAQ regarding common <a class="link"
href="..faq.html#faq.license">questions</a>. If you have more
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</p><div class="literallayout"><p><br />
GCCRUNTIMELIBRARYEXCEPTION<br />
```


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Prev	Up	Next
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valign="top">Chapter1.Status</td><td width="20%" align="center"><a accesskey="h"
href=" ../index.html">Home</a></td><td width="40%" align="right"
valign="top">Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html>
#!/usr/bin/python
#
# Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
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# This script is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
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# any later version.

# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
# so that they have the form:
#
# Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.

import os
import re

```

```

import sys
import time
import subprocess

class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report (self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
            sys.stderr.write (string + '\n')
            self.num_errors += 1

    def ok (self):
        return self.num_errors == 0

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Skip licence files.
        'COPYING',
        'COPYING.LIB',
        'COPYING3',
        'COPYING3.LIB',
        'LICENSE',
        'fdl.texi',
        'gpl_v3.texi',
        'fdl-1.3.xml',
        'gpl-3.0.xml',

        # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
        'aclocal.m4',
        'compile',
        'config.guess',
        'config.sub',
        'depcomp',
        'install-sh',
        'libtool.m4',
        'ltmain.sh',
        'ltoptions.m4',
        'ltsugar.m4',

```

```

        'ltversion.m4',
        'lt~obsolete.m4',
        'missing',
        'mkdep',
        'mkinstalldirs',
        'move-if-change',
        'shlibpath.m4',
        'symlink-tree',
        'ylwrap',

        # Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
        'gnu.texi',
        'funding.texi',
        'appendix_free.xml',

        # Skip imported texinfo files.
        'texinfo.tex',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile ('\t')

    return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True

        # Skip files produced by autogen
        if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
            and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
            return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):

```

```

        return True
    if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
        return True

    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

    # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
    ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s])\s+and\s+[0-9]'

    # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
    name = '[\w.,-]'

    # Matches one year.
    self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

    # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
    self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

    # Matches a full copyright notice:
    self.copyright_re = re.compile (
        # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
        '([Cc]opyright'
        '|([Cc]opyright\s+\([Cc]\)'
        '|([Cc]opyright\s+%s'
        '|([Cc]opyright\s+&copy;'
        '|([Cc]opyright\s+@copyright{ }'
        '|@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

        # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
        # we can remove any excess.

```



```

'\s*(?:' + ranges + ',?'
'|@value\{\{^\{\}\}\}\s*)'

# 3: 'by ', if used
'(by\s+)?'

# 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
# spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
# (e.g. gnat_ugn.texti).
>(' + name + '(?:\s? + name + ')*?)?)

# A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
# 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
# HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]',
                                     re.IGNORECASE)
self.comment_re = re.compile('#+[*]+;+|%+//+|@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ' '

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find (' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find (' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

```

```

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
    elif len (string) == 4:
        return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith ('@value'):
        return years

    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
        max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

    # Use a range.
    if min_year == max_year:
        return '%d' % min_year
    else:
        return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation (self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match (line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete (self, match):
    holder = match.group (4)

```

```

return (holder
        and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
             or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright (self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)

    intro = match.group (1)
    if intro.startswith ('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end (2):].strip()
        if after_years != "":
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'trailing characters in @set: '
                                + after_years)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
    else:
        # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
        while not self.is_complete (match):
            try:
                next_line = file.next()
            except StopIteration:
                break

            # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
            # assume that what we've got is complete.
            continuation = self.strip_continuation (next_line)
            if not self.continuation_re.match (continuation):
                break

            # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
            orig_line += next_line
            line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
            next_line = None

            # Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
            match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())
            assert match

        holder = match.group (4)

        # Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
        if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
            assert holder not in self.holders

    elif not holder:

```

```

self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                        'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start (4)]
           + canon_form
           + line[match.end (4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

# Update the copyright years.
years = match.group (2).strip()
try:
    canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
except self.BadYear as e:
    self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
       + ' ' + canon_form + self.separator
       + line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith (('c')):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):

```

```

pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
    # Looks like something we tried to create before.
    try:
        os.remove (pathname)
    except OSError:
        pass
    return

lines = []
changed = False
line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
    prev = None
    for line in file:
        while line:
            next_line = None
            # Leave filtered-out lines alone.
            if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                if match:
                    res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                                file, line, match)
                    (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
                    changed = changed or this_changed

            # Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
            elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
                self.errors.report (pathname,
                                    'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                                    % line.strip())
            lines.append (line)
            line = next_line

# If something changed, write the new file out.
if changed and self.errors.ok():
    tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
    with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
        for line in lines:
            file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):

```

```

        if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
            del subdirs[i]

    # Handle the files in this directory.
    for filename in filenames:
        if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
            sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s\n'
                             % os.path.join (dir, filename))
        else:
            self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []
        self.default_dirs = []
        self.chosen_dirs = []
        self.option_handlers = dict()
        self.option_help = []

        self.add_option ('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
        self.add_option ('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',
                        self.o_quilt)
        self.add_option ('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
                        self.o_this_year)

    def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
        self.option_help.append ((name, help))
        self.option_handlers[name] = handler

    def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
        self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

    def o_help (self, option = None):
        sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n\n'
                         'Options:\n' % sys.argv[0])
        format = '%-15s %s\n'
        for (what, help) in self.option_help:
            sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
        sys.stdout.write ('\nDirectories:\n')

        format = '%-25s'
        i = 0
        for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
            i += 1
            if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
                sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')

```

```

    else:
        sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
    sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[:1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()
        else:
            for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
                canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, "")
                count = 0
                for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                    if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                        count += 1
                        self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
                if count == 0:
                    self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
                                         + chosen_dir)
    sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

```

#-----

```

class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):
    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

```

```

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.endswith ('.m4'):

```

```
pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
with open (pathname) as file:
    # Skip files imported from gettext.
    if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
        return True
return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)
```

```
class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
```

```
    def __init__ (self):
```

```
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)
```

```
        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Not part of GCC
            'math-68881.h',
        ])
```

```
        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
            'ada',

            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])
```

```
        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])
```

```
        self.fossilised_files |= set ([
            # Old news won't be updated.
            'ONEWS',
        ])
```

```
class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
```

```
    def __init__ (self):
```

```
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)
```

```
        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woened by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
        ])
```



```

        '.f',
        '.f90',
        '.go',
        '.inc',
        '.java',
    ])

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
    # and isn't updated.
    if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
        return True
    return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',

            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',

            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
        ])

```

```

        'libltdl',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
        return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
    if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
        return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
        ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Contains automatically-generated sources.
            'html',

            # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
            'data',

            # Contains imported images
            'images',
        ])

        self.own_files |= set ([
            # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
            'spine.xml',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
            return re.compile ('// \\\(C\\\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

```

```

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)

        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

        self.add_external_author ('ARM')
        self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
        self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
        self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
        self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
        self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
        self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
        self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
        self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
        self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
        self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
        self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
        self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
        self.add_external_author ('Stephen L. Moshier')
        self.add_external_author ('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Regents of the University of California.')
        self.add_external_author ('Unicode, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('University of Toronto.')

class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):
    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # Boehm-gc is imported from upstream.

```

```

self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
# contrib isn't really part of GCC.
self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('gnattools')
self.add_dir ('include')
self.add_dir ('libada')
self.add_dir ('libatomic')
self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
self.add_dir ('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
# libffi is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir ('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
self.add_dir ('libgomp')
self.add_dir ('libiberty')
self.add_dir ('libitm')
self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libmudflap', 'testsuite'),
                TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libobjc')
self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
# libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir ('libssp')
self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
# zlib is imported from upstream.

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

```

```
GCCCmdLine().main()
```

If+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/Strin
g;
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
Copyright:<init>()VCode
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
inConstructorinMethod
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)
java/util/Map+,put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Ta
g
506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2;;text
=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
BF<dl>
BHJappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright ©
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V <i></dt>
KX0Z</dl>
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!

/*1-
7,;,?,C,G,K,O!,S "#QY\$L*+%+'WWXY-
/01A
*2Y+S4\

7806)+=>+29<=+_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F`ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
`a7TbcA>`ade

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-----	-----
mach_override	lib/interception/mach_override
@ignore	
@c Set file name and title for man page.	
@setfilename gfdl	
@settitle GNU Free Documentation License	
@c man begin SEEALSO	
gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).	
@c man end	
@c man begin COPYRIGHT	
Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.	
@uref{ http://fsf.org/ }	

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@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.
@c man end
@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.
@ifset gfdlhtml
@ifnohtml
@comment node-name, next, previous, up
@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top
@end ifnohtml
@html
<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>
@end html
@ifnohtml
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifnohtml
@end ifset
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@ifclear gfdlhtml
@node GNU Free Documentation License
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License
@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@display
Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
@uref{http://fsf.org/}

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@end display

@enumerate 0
@item
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@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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That's all there is to it!

```
Ijava/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;  
SourceFilePermission.java
```

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```
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```

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```
I[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
%'&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
```

```

H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

XM,,$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ

```

```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated *- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
```

```
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
namespace acl
{
class Permission;
}
}
}
}
```

```
class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{
```

```
public:
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));
```

```
#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the

code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.
Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.
Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the
current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't
made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)
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```

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

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method tests whether or not a specified Permission
```

```
* (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @param perm The permission to check for equality
```

```
*
```

```
* @return true if the specified permission is the same as this one, false otherwise
```

```
*/
```

```
boolean equals (Object perm);
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method returns this Permission as a String.
```

```
*
```

```
* @return A String representing this permission.
```



```
*/  
String toString();  
}
```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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```
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   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
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```

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```
/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */
```

```
/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */
```

```
/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
   underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should
   be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */
```

```
#define LPREFIX "L"
```

```
/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */
```

```

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
fprintf (FILE, "\t.space \"HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

```

```

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
    sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0

```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__  
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
  namespace gnu
  {
    namespace javax
    {
      namespace sound
      {
        class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
      }
    }
  }
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

```

1.64 usb-modeswitch 2014-08-26

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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

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- d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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d. If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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

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

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1.69 libmnl 1.0.3

1.69.1 Available under license :

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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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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.

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

That's all there is to it!

1.70 libffi 3.0.13

1.70.1 Available under license :

```
#!/bin/sh

# Script to translate LDFLAGS into a form suitable for use with libtool.

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1.74 strace 4.8

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1.75 rdnsd 1.0.2

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1.76 libtree 1.0.0

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```
'License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License',
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /opt/cola/permits/1257742428_1643005427.02/0/libtree-1-0-0-tar-gz/libtree-1.0.0/setup.py
```

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```
Metadata-Version: 1.1
```

```
Name: libtree
```

```
Version: 1.0.0
```

```
Summary: Postgres-based library to handle and persist wide trees
```

```
Home-page: https://github.com/conceptsandtraining/libtree
```

```
Author: Fabian Kochem
```

Author-email: fabian.kochem@concepts-and-training.de

License: UNKNOWN

Description: UNKNOWN

Platform: UNKNOWN

Classifier: Development Status :: 3 - Alpha

Classifier: Intended Audience :: Developers

Classifier: License :: OSI Approved :: MIT License

Classifier: Operating System :: OS Independent

Classifier: Programming Language :: Python

Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2

Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3

Classifier: Topic :: Database

Classifier: Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries

Found in path(s):

* /opt/cola/permits/1257742428_1643005427.02/0/libtree-1-0-0-tar-gz/libtree-1.0.0/libtree.egg-info/PKG-INFO

* /opt/cola/permits/1257742428_1643005427.02/0/libtree-1-0-0-tar-gz/libtree-1.0.0/PKG-INFO

1.77 chat 2.4.5

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1.78 perl 5.22.0

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1.79 radvd 1.9.1

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ppp-2.4.5/include/net/ppp-comp.h

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ppp-2.4.5/modules/ppp_comp.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppdump/deflate.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppdump/ppp-comp.h

ppp-2.4.5/solaris/ppp.c

ppp-2.4.5/solaris/ppp_comp.c

ppp-2.4.5/solaris/ppp_comp_mod.c

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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/chap-md5.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/chap-new.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/chap-new.h

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ppp-2.4.5/include/net/if_ppp.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/auth.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/fsm.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/fsm.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipcp.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipcp.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipv6cp.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipv6cp.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipxcp.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/ipxcp.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/lcp.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/lcp.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/magic.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/magic.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/main.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/options.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/pppd.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/session.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/sys-linux.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/sys-solaris.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/tty.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/upap.c

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ppp-2.4.5/include/net/slcompress.h

ppp-2.4.5/include/net/vjcompress.h

ppp-2.4.5/modules/vjcompress.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppstats/pppstats.c

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- * Updated to ppp-2.4.1 by Bernhard Kaindl
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- * Updated to ppp-2.4.2 by David Woodhouse 2004.
- * - disconnect method added
- * - remove_options() abuse removed.
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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/radattr.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/rp-pppoe/common.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/rp-pppoe/debug.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/rp-pppoe/discovery.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/rp-pppoe/if.c
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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/clientid.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/config.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/dict.c
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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/ip_util.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/lock.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/options.h
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/pathnames.h
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/radiusclient.h
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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/includes.h
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/ip_util.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/pathnames.h
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/radiusclient.h
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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/ip_util.c
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/pathnames.h
ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/radius/radiusclient.h
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*
* Updated on 2003-12-12 to support updated PPP plugin API from latest CVS
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[...]

Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
Samba utility functions

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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/chap_ms.c

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/chap_ms.h

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/pppcrypt.c

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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/session.c

/*

* session.c - PPP session control.

*

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ppp-2.4.5/include/linux/if_pppol2tp.h

/******

* Linux PPP over L2TP (PPPoL2TP) Socket Implementation (RFC 2661)

*

* This file supplies definitions required by the PPP over L2TP driver

* (pppol2tp.c). All version information wrt this file is located in

* pppol2tp.c

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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/pppol2tp/l2tp_event.h

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ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/pppol2tp/openl2tp.c

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*****/

ppp-2.4.5/pppd/plugins/pppol2tp/pppol2tp.c

/* pppol2tp.c - pppd plugin to implement PPPoL2TP protocol

* for Linux using kernel pppol2tp support.

*

* Requires kernel pppol2tp driver which is integrated into the kernel
* from 2.6.23 onwards. For earlier kernels, a version can be obtained
* from the OpenL2TP project at

* <http://www.sourceforge.net/projects/openl2tp/>

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1.81 sudo 1.8.14

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Ackeret, Matt
Adler, Mark
Allbery, Russ
Anderson, Jamie
Andrew, Nick
Andric, Dimitry
Barron, Danny
Bates, Tom
Behan, Zdenk
Bellis, Ray
Benali, Elias
Beverly, Jamie
Boardman, Spider
Bostley, P.J.
Bowes, Keith
Boyce, Keith Garry
Brantley, Michael
Braun, Rob
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ek, Vtislav
Coleman, Chris
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Eckhardt, Drew
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Hunter, Michael T.
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Juhani, Timo
KIKUCHI, Ayamura
Kadow, Kevin
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McIntyre, Jason
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Makey, Jeff
Marchionna, Michael D.
Markham, Paul
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Michael, David
Miller, Todd C.
Minier, Loc
Moffat, Darren
Moldung, Jan Thomas
Morris, Charles
Mueller, Andreas
Mller, Dworkin
Nieusma, Jeff
Nikitser, Peter A.
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Rouillard, John P.
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Van Dinter, Theo
Venckus, Martynas
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Walsh, Dan
Warburton, John
Webb, Kirk
Wetzel, Timm
Wieringen, Marco van
Winiger, Gary
Wood, David
Zacarias, Gustavo
Zolnowsky, John

The following people have worked to translate sudo into other

languages:

Blttermann, Mario
Bogusz, Jakub
Casagrande, Milo
Castro, Felipe
Chornoivan, Yuri
Diguez, Francisco
Ferreira, Rafael
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Gezer, Volkan
Hamasaki, Takeshi
Hamming, Peter
Hansen, Joe
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1.82 hardwaremz 1

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1.84 libpam 1.1.8

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Originally written by Jason Gunthorpe <jgg@debian.org> Feb 1999

Structure taken from pam_lastlogin by Andrew Morgan

<morgan@parc.power.net> 1996

*/

/* By Tim Baverstock <warwick@mmm.co.uk>, Multi Media Machine Ltd.

* 5 March 1997

*

* Stuff stolen from pam_rootok and pam_listfile

*

* Changes by Tomas Mraz <tmraz@redhat.com> 5 January 2005, 26 January 2006

* Audit option added for Tomas patch by Sebastien Tricaud <toady@gscore.org> 13 January 2005

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```
-----  
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*  
* Authors:  
* Steve Grubb <sgrubb@redhat.com>  
*  
* PAM module that sets the login uid introduced in kernel 2.6.11  
*/
```

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*/

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 *
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 *
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1.93 libstdcpp 4.8-linaro-1

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</appendix>

/* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;
```

```
import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
```

```
 */
```

```
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {
```

```
    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
```

```
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";
```

```

public String getName() {
    return NAME;
}

public boolean inField() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inConstructor() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inMethod() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inOverview() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inPackage() {
    return true;
}

public boolean inType() {
    return true;
}

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {

```

```

    if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
        haveValidTag = true;
    }
}

if (haveValidTag) {
    StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
    result.append("<dl>");
    for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
        if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
            result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
        }
    }
    result.append("</dl>");
    return result.toString();
}
else {
    return null;
}
}
}
}
}

```

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

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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- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding

machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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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

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

That's all there is to it!

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__  
#define __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>  
extern "Java"  
{  
    namespace java  
    {  
        namespace security  
        {  
            class Permission;  
            class PermissionCollection;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
    Permission(::java::lang::String *);
    virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
    virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
    virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
    static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
    ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

```

```
#endif // __java_security_Permission__
```

```
@ignore
```

```
@c Set file name and title for man page.
```

```
@setfilename gpl
```

```
@settitle GNU General Public License
```

```
@c man begin SEEALSO
```

```
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
```

```
@c man end
```

```
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

```
@c man end
```

```
@end ignore
```

```
@node Copying
```

```
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
```

```
@unnumbered GNU General Public License
```

```
@center Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

```
@c This file is intended to be included in another file.
```

```
@display
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. @url{http://fsf.org/}
```

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@end display

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@enumerate 0

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@item

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@smallexample

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```
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```

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@c man end

```
/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects
   Copyright (C) 1998, 2001, 2002, 2005 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
package java.security;
```

```
import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement  
* the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name  
* and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The  
* actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the  
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions  
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent  
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning  
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no  
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission  
* or you don't.  
*  
* <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This  
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified  
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the  
* permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission  
* "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the  
* file foo.
```

```

*
* <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
* state after creation.
*
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
* @see Permissions
* @see PermissionCollection
* @since 1.1
* @status updated to 1.4
*/
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
/**
 * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
 */
private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

/**
 * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
 *
 * @serial the name of the permission
 */
private String name;

/**
 * Create an instance with the specified name.
 *
 * @param name the permission name
 */
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{

```



```

SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
if (sm != null)
    sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this Permission implies that the
 * specified Permission is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the Permission to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use implies, rather
 * than equals, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this Permission. It
 * must satisfy the contract of Object.hashCode: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *
 * @return a hash value
 */
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and
 * new FilePermission(f, "read,write") have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 */

```

```

* @return the action list for this <code>Permission</code>
*/
public abstract String getActions();

/**
* This method returns an empty <code>PermissionCollection</code> object
* that can store permissions of this type, or <code>null</code> if no
* such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
* an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
* <code>implies</code>.
*
* @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
*/
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
* This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
* <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
* <code>'(' + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
* + ')</code>.
*
* @return this object as a <code>String</code>
*/
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals(""))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission

```

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

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

a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.

b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

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xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>

<acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3
</title></info>
<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>

<para>
Version 3, 29 June 2007
</para>

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</para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">
Preamble
</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>
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.
</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<para>

Developers that use the <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

For the developers and authors protection, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>
This License refers to version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym>
General Public License.

</para>

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

</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<para>
A covered work means either the unmodified Program or a work
based on the Program.

</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<para>
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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

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

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 recipients 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>
Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License along with this program. If not, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type <literal>show c</literal> for details.

</screen>

<para>

The hypothetical commands <literal>show w</literal> and <literal>show c</literal> should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be

different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

</para>

<para>

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

<acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym>, see

<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"

xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

</para>

<para>

The <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Lesser General Public License instead of this

License. But first, please read <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"

xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html</link>.

</para>

</appendix>

.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)

.\"

.\" Standard preamble:

.\" =====

.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)

.if t .sp .5v

.if n .sp

..

.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text

.ft CW

.nf

.ne \\\$1

..

.de Ve \" End verbatim text

.ft R

.fi

..

.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. *(-- will

.\" give an unbreakable dash, *(PI will give pi, *(L\" will give a left

.\" double quote, and *(R\" will give a right double quote. *(C+ will

.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and

.\" therefore won't be available. *(C` and *(C' expand to ` in nroff,

.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.

.tr \>(*W-

.ds C+ C\\v'-.1v\\h'-1p\\s-2+\\h'-1p'+\\s0\\v'.1v\\h'-1p'

.ie n \\{\

. ds -- \>(*W-

```

. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W\h'-12u"(*W\h'-12u'-\ " diablo 10 pitch
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W\h'-12u"(*W\h'-8u'-\ " diablo 12 pitch
. ds L" ""
. ds R" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
"br\}
.el\{\
. ds -- \\\(em\|
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L" ``
. ds R" "
"br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \{aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\"
.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF \{\
. de IX
. tm Index:\$1\t\n%t"\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \ " fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u))*).13m)
. ds #V .6m

```



```

. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n {\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t {\
. ds '\k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u"
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10)',h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\z(\sl'h''\n:u'
.\}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H+.1m+*(#F)\v'-*(#V)\z.h'.2m+*(#F'.h''\n:u\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''*(#H)(*b)h'-*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'\(de'u-*(#H)/2u\v'-.3n''*(#[z](de\v'.3n'h''\n:u''*(#)
.ds d- \h''*(#H)(pd|h'-\w'~\u\v'-.25m^f2(hy|fP\v'.25m^h'-*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u\v'-.11m^z(hy\v'.11m^h''\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[[v'.3m^s+1I[s-1\v'-.3m^h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[[s+2I[s-2|h'-\w'Tu*3/5\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m''*(#)
.ds ae a|h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)'e
.ds Ae A|h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)'E
. \" corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-*(#H)^\s-2\u~\d\s+2h''\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)^\v'-.4m'^\v'.4m^h''\n:u'
. \" for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
{\
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d|h'-1^\(ga
. ds D- D|h'-1^\(hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C

```

```

.\" =====
.\"
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2014-04-01" "gcc-4.8.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
\&    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.
.Ve
.SS "Preamble"
.IX Subsection "Preamble"
The \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.
.PP
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 \s-1GNU\s0 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 \s-1GNU\s0 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.
.PP
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.
.PP
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.

```

.PP

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.

.PP

Developers that use the \s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0 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.

.PP

For the developers' and authors' protection, the \s-1GPL\s0 clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the \s-1GPL\s0 requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 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 \s-1GPL\s0, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&*(L"Copyright*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

\&*(L"The Program*(R" refers to any copyrightable work licensed under this

License. Each licensee is addressed as *you*. *Licensees* and *recipients* may be individuals or organizations.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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

\&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

.Sp

The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

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

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "2. Basic Permissions."

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.Sp

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

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 "(L)keep intact all notices"(R).

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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 `&*(L"aggregate"*(R` 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

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.RS 4

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.Sp

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.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

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.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

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.RS 4

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.IP "8. Termination." 4

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.SS "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

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.PP

.Vb 2

`\&` <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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

`\&`

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.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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

.PP

.Vb 4

`\&` <program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

`\&` This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type "show w".

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.Ve

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

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

That's all there is to it!

```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOfE(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
.)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
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```

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1*+E !"

6YK*Y<YM#,)*

*

*+./012

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
#!/usr/bin/python
#
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#
# This script 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, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
# so that they have the form:
#
# Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
```

```
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.
```

```
import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess
```

```
class Errors:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0
```

```
    def report(self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
            sys.stderr.write(string + '\n')
            self.num_errors += 1
```

```
    def ok(self):
        return self.num_errors == 0
```

```
class GenericFilter:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
```

```

self.own_files = set()

self.skip_files |= set ([
    # Skip licence files.
    'COPYING',
    'COPYING.LIB',
    'COPYING3',
    'COPYING3.LIB',
    'LICENSE',
    'fdl.texi',
    'gpl_v3.texi',
    'fdl-1.3.xml',
    'gpl-3.0.xml',

    # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
    'aclocal.m4',
    'compile',
    'config.guess',
    'config.sub',
    'depcomp',
    'install-sh',
    'libtool.m4',
    'ltmain.sh',
    'ltoptions.m4',
    'ltsugar.m4',
    'ltversion.m4',
    'lt~obsolete.m4',
    'missing',
    'mkdep',
    'mkinstalldirs',
    'move-if-change',
    'shlibpath.m4',
    'symlink-tree',
    'ylwrap',

    # Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
    'gnu.texi',
    'funding.texi',
    'appendix_free.xml',

    # Skip imported texinfo files.
    'texinfo.tex',
])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.

```



```

        return re.compile ('\t')

return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True

        # Skip files produced by autogen
        if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
            and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
            return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
            return True
        if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
            return True

    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

```

```

# Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s])\s+and\s+[0-9]'

# Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
name = '[\w.,-]'

# Matches one year.
self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

# Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

# Matches a full copyright notice:
self.copyright_re = re.compile (
    # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
    '([Cc]opyright'
    '[Cc]opyright\s+\([Cc]\)'
    '[Cc]opyright\s+%s'
    '[Cc]opyright\s+&copy;'
    '[Cc]opyright\s+@copyright{ }'
    '@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

    # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
    # we can remove any excess.
    '\s*(?:' + ranges + ',?'
    '@value\{[^\{]*\})\s*')

    # 3: 'by ', if used
    '(by\s+)?'

    # 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
    # spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
    # (e.g. gnat_ugn.texi).
    '(' + name + '(?:\s? + name + ')*?)')

# A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
# 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
# HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]',
                                       re.IGNORECASE)

self.comment_re = re.compile('#+[*]+;+|%+//+|@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

```

```

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ''

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find ( ' ' )
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find ( ' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
    elif len (string) == 4:
        return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):

```

```

# Leave texinfo variables alone.
if years.startswith('@value'):
    return years

(min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

# Update the upper bound, if enabled.
if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
    max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

# Use a range.
if min_year == max_year:
    return '%d' % min_year
else:
    return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation (self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match (line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete (self, match):
    holder = match.group (4)
    return (holder
            and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
                or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright (self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)

    intro = match.group (1)
    if intro.startswith('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end (2):].strip()
        if after_years != "":
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'trailing characters in @set: '
                                + after_years)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
    else:
        # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
        while not self.is_complete (match):
            try:
                next_line = file.next()

```

```

except StopIteration:
    break

# If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
# assume that what we've got is complete.
continuation = self.strip_continuation (next_line)
if not self.continuation_re.match (continuation):
    break

# Merge the lines for matching purposes.
orig_line += next_line
line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
next_line = None

# Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())
assert match

holder = match.group (4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                        'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start (4)]
           + canon_form
           + line[match.end (4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

```

```

# Update the copyright years.
years = match.group (2).strip()
try:
    canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
except self.BadYear as e:
    self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
        + ' ' + canon_form + self.separator
        + line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith (('c')):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return

    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            while line:
                next_line = None
                # Leave filtered-out lines alone.
                if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                    if match:
                        res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                                    file, line, match)

```

```

        (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
        changed = changed or this_changed

        # Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
        elif self.other_copyright_re.search(line):
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                                % line.strip())
        lines.append (line)
        line = next_line

    # If something changed, write the new file out.
    if changed and self.errors.ok():
        tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
        with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
            for line in lines:
                file.write (line)
        if self.use_quilt:
            subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
        os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

        # Handle the files in this directory.
        for filename in filenames:
            if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
                sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s\n'
                                   % os.path.join (dir, filename))
            else:
                self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []
        self.default_dirs = []
        self.chosen_dirs = []
        self.option_handlers = dict()
        self.option_help = []

        self.add_option ('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
        self.add_option ('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',

```

```

        self.o_quilt)
self.add_option('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
               self.o_this_year)

def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
    self.option_help.append ((name, help))
    self.option_handlers[name] = handler

def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
    self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

def o_help (self, option = None):
    sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n\n'
                     'Options:\n' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s\n'
    for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
    sys.stdout.write ('\nDirectories:\n')

    format = '%-25s'
    i = 0
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
    sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()

```



```

else:
    for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
        canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, ")
        count = 0
        for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
            if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                count += 1
                self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
        if count == 0:
            self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
                                + chosen_dir)
sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

```

#-----

```

class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):
    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

```

```

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
            with open (pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

```

```

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Not part of GCC
            'math-68881.h',
        ])

```

```

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
            'ada',

            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

```

```

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Maintained by the translation project.
    '.po',

    # Automatically-generated.
    '.pot',
])

self.fossilised_files |= set ([
    # Old news won't be updated.
    'ONEWS',
])

class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woened by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
            '.f',
            '.f90',
            '.go',
            '.inc',
            '.java',
        ])

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
        # and isn't updated.
        if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
            return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.

```

```

        '.pot',
    ])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',

            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',

            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
            'libltdl',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
            return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
        if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
            return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

self.skip_files |= set ([
    # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
    'intro.xml',
])

self.skip_dirs |= set ([
    # Contains automatically-generated sources.
    'html',

    # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
    'data',

    # Contains imported images
    'images',
])

self.own_files |= set ([
    # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
    'spine.xml',
])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
        return re.compile ('// \ (C\ ) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)

    canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
    self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
    self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

    self.add_external_author ('ARM')
    self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
    self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
    self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
    self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
    self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
    self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
    self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')

```

```

self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
self.add_external_author ('Stephen L. Moshier')
self.add_external_author ('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors.')
self.add_external_author ('The Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Unicode, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('University of Toronto.')

```

```

class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # Boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
        self.add_dir ('include')
        self.add_dir ('libada')
        self.add_dir ('libatomic')
        self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
        self.add_dir ('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
        # libffi is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
        self.add_dir ('libgomp')
        self.add_dir ('libiberty')
        self.add_dir ('libitm')
        self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libmudflap', 'testsuite'),
                        TestsuiteFilter())

```

```

self.add_dir ('libobjc')
self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
# libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir ('libssp')
self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
# zlib is imported from upstream.

```

```

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

```

GCCCmdLine().main()

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
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href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs" /></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
summary="Navigation header"><tr><th colspan="3" align="center">License</th></tr><tr><td width="20%"
align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%"
align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td width="20%" align="right"><a accesskey="n"
href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr /></div><div class="section"><div
class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div><p>
    There are two licenses affecting GNU libstdc++: one for the code,
    and one for the documentation.
</p><p>
    There is a license section in the FAQ regarding common <a class="link"
href="..faq.html#faq.license">questions</a>. If you have more
    questions, ask the FSF or the <a class="link" href="http://gcc.gnu.org/lists.html" target="_top">gcc mailing
list</a>.
</p></div><div class="section"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title"><a

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id="manual.intro.status.license.gpl">The Code: GPL</h3></div></div></div><p>

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with the addition under section 7 of an exception described in</p>

the GCC Runtime Library Exception, version 3.1</p> as follows (or see the file COPYING.RUNTIME):</p>

</p><div class="literallayout"><p>

GCCRUNTIMELIBRARYEXCEPTION

Version3.1,31March2009

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licensedocument,butchangingitisnotallowed.

ThisGCCRuntimeLibraryException("Exception")isanadditional

permissionundersection7oftheGNUGeneralPublicLicense,version

3("GPLv3").Itappliestoagivenfile(the"RuntimeLibrary")that

bearsanoticeplacedbythecopyrightholderofthefilestatingthat

thefileisgovernedbyGPLv3alongwiththisException.

WhenyouuseGCCtocompileaprogram,GCCmaycombineportionsof

certainGCCheaderfilesandruntimelibrarieswiththecompiled

program.ThepurposeofthisExceptionistoallowcompilationof

non-GPL(includingproprietary)programstouse,inthisway,the

headerfilesandruntimelibrariescoveredbythisException.

0.Definitions.

Afileisan"IndependentModule"ifiteitherrequirestheRuntime

LibraryforexecutionafteraCompilationProcess,ormakesuseofan

interfaceprovidedbytheRuntimeLibrary,butisnototherwisebased

ontheRuntimeLibrary.

"GCC"meansaversionoftheGNUCompilerCollection,withorwithout

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subsequentversionspublishedbytheFSF.

"GPL-compatibleSoftware"isssoftwarewhoseconditionsofpropagation,

modificationandusewouldpermitcombinationwithGCCinaccordwith

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"TargetCode"referstooutputfromanycompilerforarealorvirtual

targetprocessorarchitecture,inexecutableformorsuitablefor

inputtoan assembler, loader, linkerand/orexecution

phase.Notwithstandingthat,TargetCodedoesnotincludedatainany

format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used

for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in

non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in

Java Virtual Machine bytecode, into Target Code. Thus, for example,

use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered

part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be

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preprocessors.

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with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any

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ConstantValue copyrightHEADER

Copyright:<init()VCode

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@node Library Copying

@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display

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

@appendixsubsec 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
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in new free programs; and that you are informed that you can do these
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To protect your rights, we need to make restrictions that forbid
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rights. These restrictions translate to certain responsibilities for
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For example, if you distribute copies of the library, whether gratis
or for a fee, you must give the recipients all the rights that we gave
you. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source
code. If you link other code with the library, you must provide
complete object files to the recipients, so that they can relink them
with the library after making changes to the library and recompiling
it. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the
library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal

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To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

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

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@iftex

@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifinfo

@enumerate 0

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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".)

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@ignore

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@c man begin SEEALSO

gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).

@c man end

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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

```
@html
<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>
@end html
@ifnohtml
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifnohtml
@end ifset
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@ifclear gfdlhtml
@node GNU Free Documentation License
@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License
@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License
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@display
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```

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```

```
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```

```
=====
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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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```
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
```

```

! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
%'&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

```

```

XM,,$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ

```

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated *- c++ -*-

```

#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__

```

```

#pragma interface

```

```

#include <java/lang/Object.h>

```

```

extern "Java"

```

```

{
    namespace java
    {
        namespace security
        {
            namespace acl
            {
                class Permission;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object

```

```

{

```

```
public:
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
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```

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by

Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader

specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and

Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and

Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to

a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to

nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the

code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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```
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```

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

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method tests whether or not a specified Permission
```

```
* (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```

*
* @param perm The permission to check for equality
*
* @return <code>true</code> if the specified permission is the same as this one, <code>false</code> otherwise
*/
boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
* This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
*
* @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
*/
String toString();
}

```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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```
/* Definitions for BSD assembler syntax for Intel 386
   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
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```

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```
/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */
```

```

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should
be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
printf (FILE, "\t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \

```

```
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif
```

```
/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */
```

```
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))
```

```
/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */
```

```
#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))
```

```
/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */
```

```
#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"
```

```
/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
```

```
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1
```

```
/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
```

```
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
```

```
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```

```
Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
    namespace gnu
    {
        namespace javax
        {
            namespace sound
            {
                class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
            }
        }
    }
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{
    AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

1.94 uqmi 12/3/2014

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```
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```

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1.96 tcpdump 4.9.2

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1.97 6in4 21-2

1.98 conntrack-tools 0.9.12

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```

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

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1.99 libusb 1.0.19

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its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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1.100 quagga 0.99.22.4

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```
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```
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```
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```

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

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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.

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

1.101 haserl 0.9.32

1.101.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

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```
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```

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.102 webfilter fsl-1

1.103 libevent 1.4.14

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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

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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.

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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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That's all there is to it!

/*

* lib/socket.c Netlink Socket

*

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*/

1.106 qos-uci 1.0

1.107 pptp-linux 1.3.3

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```
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```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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It was downloaded from '<http://www.moretonbay.com/vpn/pptp.html>'

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1.108 avahi 0.6.31

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.109 libreadline 6.3-1

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1.113 libldap 186

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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

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1.116 cportal 1.0.27-1

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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.

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```
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```

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1.117 swap-utils 2.25.2

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*/

```
bsd.lo: bsd.c ../../config.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/stdio.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/features.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/cdefs.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/wordsize.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/gnu/stubs.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include/stddef.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/types.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/typesizes.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/libio.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/_G_config.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/wchar.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include/stdarg.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/stdio_lim.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/sys_errlist.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/string.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/xlocale.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/stdlib.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/waitflags.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/waitstatus.h \  
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-  
openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/ endian.h \  

```


/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/ioctl-types.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/ttydefaults.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/unistd.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/posix_opt.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/environments.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/confname.h \
/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/getopt.h \
../../../../libblkid/src/blkid.h ../../include/list.h blkid_parttypes.h

../../../../config.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/stdio.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/features.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/cdefs.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/wordsize.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/gnu/stubs.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include/stddef.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/types.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/typesizes.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/libio.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/_G_config.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/wchar.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include/stdarg.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/stdio_lim.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/sys_errlist.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/string.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/xlocale.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/stdlib.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/waitflags.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/waitstatus.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/endian.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/endian.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/byteswap.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/types.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/time.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/select.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/select.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/sigset.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/time.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/sysmacros.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/pthreadtypes.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/alloca.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include/stdint.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/stdint.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/wchar.h:

partitions.h:

../../../../libblkid/src/blkidP.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/dirent.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/dirent.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/posix1_lim.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/local_lim.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/linux/limits.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/stat.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/stat.h:

../../../../include/c.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include-fixed/limits.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/include-fixed/syslimits.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/limits.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/posix2_lim.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/xopen_lim.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/errno.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/errno.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/linux/errno.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm/errno.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm-generic/errno.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm-generic/errno-base.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/err.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/fcntl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/fcntl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/uio.h:

../../../../include/bitops.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/param.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/linux/param.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm/param.h:

../../../../include/blkdev.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/ioctl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/ioctls.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm/ioctls.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm-generic/ioctls.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/linux/ioctl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm/ioctl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/asm-generic/ioctl.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/ioctl-types.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/sys/ttydefaults.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/unistd.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/posix_opt.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/environments.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/bits/confname.h:

/home/shiva/mar15/sdk-openwrt/staging_dir/toolchain-arm_v7-a_gcc-4.5-linaro_glibc-2.14.1_eabi/lib/gcc/arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/4.5.4/../../../../arm-openwrt-linux-gnueabi/sys-include/getopt.h:

../../../../libblkid/src/blkid.h:

../../../../include/list.h:

blkid_parttypes.h:

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```
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```
/* Written by P"draig Brady. */
# bsd.lo - a libtool object file
# Generated by libtool (GNU libtool) 2.4
#
# Please DO NOT delete this file!
# It is necessary for linking the library.

# Name of the PIC object.
pic_object='.libs/bsd.o'

# Name of the non-PIC object
non_pic_object='bsd.o'
/*
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*
```


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 */

Initialize empty image
 f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img
 Create new DOS partition table
 57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----
 Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
 Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
 Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
 I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
 Disklabel type: dos
 Disk identifier: <removed>

 Create 1st primary partition
 ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----
 Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
 Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
 Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
 I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
 Disklabel type: dos
 Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux

 Create 2st primary partition
 1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img
 Set 2nd partition type
 2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD
2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: bsd
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: bsd

partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0	unused	5	4.1BSD	9	4.4LFS	d	boot
1	swap	6	Eighth Edition	a	unknown	e	ADOS
2	Version 6	7	4.2BSD	b	HPFS	f	HFS
3	Version 7	8	MS-DOS	c	ISO-9660	10	AdvFS
4	System V						

Command (m for help):

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```
/* tailf.c -- tail a log file and then follow it
* Created: Tue Jan 9 15:49:21 1996 by faith@acm.org
* Copyright 1996, 2003 Rickard E. Faith (faith@acm.org)
*
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*
* less -F and tail -f cause a disk access every five seconds. This
* program avoids this problem by waiting for the file size to change.
* Hence, the file is not accessed, and the access time does not need to be
* flushed back to disk. This is sort of a "stealth" tail.
*/
```

1.118 ddns-scripts 1.0.0

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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```

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```
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```

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

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1.119 libuuid 2.25.2

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```

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Initialize empty image

f1c9645dbc14efddc7d8a322685f26eb bsd.img

Create new DOS partition table

57e721e38d1266c2df055067c18f2cf9 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors

Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes

Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes

Disklabel type: dos

Disk identifier: <removed>

Create 1st primary partition
ada64ace122978d00d1d1c0e5ee45d26 bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux

Create 2st primary partition
1bebf87248e05d6e4e62b749da65d023 bsd.img
Set 2nd partition type
2d8e8dff51a88a045db233418dd73fbe bsd.img

---layout-----

Disk <removed>: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: <removed>

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
<removed>1		2048	4095	2048	1M	83	Linux
<removed>2		4096	20479	16384	8M	a5	FreeBSD

Create default BSD
2e1cee529cb59c9341afef0443f196a1 bsd.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.
Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: BSD
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

b5c121c2091b2ff26b880551feac7112 BSD.img

---layout-----

Welcome to fdisk <removed>.

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.

Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help): Disk <removed>2: 10 MiB, 10485760 bytes, 20480 sectors
Geometry: 255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 1 cylinders
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: BSD
partitions: 4

Slice	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Type	Fsize	Bsize	Cpg
a	4096	6144	2049	1M	4.2BSD	0	0	0
c	4096	20479	16384	8M	unused	0	0	0
d	0	16064	16065	7.9M	unused	0	0	0

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): Leaving nested disklabel.

Command (m for help):

Changes will remain in memory only, until you decide to write them.
Be careful before using the write command.

Command (m for help): Entering nested BSD disklabel.

Command (m for help):

0 unused	5 4.1BSD	9 4.4LFS	d boot
1 swap	6 Eighth Edition	a unknown	e ADOS
2 Version 6	7 4.2BSD	b HPFS	f HFS
3 Version 7	8 MS-DOS	c ISO-9660	10 AdvFS
4 System V			

Command (m for help):

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1.120 busybox 1.23.2

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.
jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.4 of 20 December 2006
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1.121 nbvpn 1.0.1

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*****/
/*

* File: nbvpn_relay.c

/*

* Description: NBVPN user space application for netbios broadcast relay

/*

* Authors: Sridhar Pothuganti <sridhar.pothuganti@nxp.com>

/*

* History

* Version	Date	Author	Change Description
* 1.0	19/07/2015	Sridhar Pothuganti	Initial Development

/*

*****/
/*

Part of the code taken from <https://github.com/nomeata/udp-broadcast-relay/> which is based on GPLv2

*/

/*

udp-broadcast-relay

Relays UDP broadcasts to other networks, forging
the sender address.

Copyright (c) 2003 Joachim Breitner <mail@joachim-breitner.de>

Based upon:

udp_broadcast_fw ; Forwards UDP broadcast packets to all local
interfaces as though they originated from sender

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1.123 ip-full 4.0.0-1

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1.124 block-mount 2015-05-24-09027fc86bab3986027a0e677aca1b6999a9e14

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```
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 * Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
 */

/*
 * An utility to delete UBI devices (detach MTD devices from UBI).
 *
 * Author: Artem Bityutskiy
 */

#define PROGRAM_NAME "ubidetach"
#define VERSION "owrt-fstools"

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>
#include <fcntl.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>
#include <getopt.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
```

```

#include <unistd.h>

#include "libubi-tiny.h"

#define DEFAULT_CTRL_DEV "/dev/ubi_ctrl"

static int ubi_write(char *node, int fd, const void *buf, int len)
{
    int ret;

    while (len) {
        ret = write(fd, buf, len);
        if (ret < 0) {
            if (errno == EINTR) {
                fprintf(stderr, "do not interrupt me!");
                continue;
            }
            fprintf(stderr, "cannot write %d bytes to volume \"%s\"", len, node);
            return -1;
        }

        if (ret == 0) {
            fprintf(stderr, "cannot write %d bytes to volume \"%s\"", len, node);
            return -1;
        }
        len -= ret;
        buf += ret;
    }

    return 0;
}

static int update_volume(libubi_t libubi, struct ubi_vol_info *vol_info, char *node, char *img, int skip)
{
    int err, fd, ifd;
    long long bytes;
    char *buf;
    struct stat st;

    buf = malloc(vol_info->leb_size);
    if (!buf) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot allocate %d bytes of memory", vol_info->leb_size);
        return -1;
    }
    err = stat(img, &st);
    if (err < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "stat failed on \"%s\"", img);
        goto out_free;
    }

```

```

}

bytes = st.st_size - skip;

if (bytes > vol_info->rsvd_bytes) {
    fprintf(stderr, "\\\"%s\\\" (size %lld) will not fit volume \\\"%s\\\" (size %lld)\",
        img, bytes, node, vol_info->rsvd_bytes);
    goto out_free;
}

fd = open(node, O_RDWR);
if (fd == -1) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cannot open UBI volume \\\"%s\\\"", node);
    goto out_free;
}

ifd = open(img, O_RDONLY);
if (ifd == -1) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cannot open \\\"%s\\\"", img);
    goto out_close1;
}

if (skip && lseek(ifd, skip, SEEK_CUR) == -1) {
    fprintf(stderr, "lseek input by %d failed", skip);
    goto out_close;
}

err = ubi_update_start(libubi, fd, bytes);
if (err) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cannot start volume \\\"%s\\\" update", node);
    goto out_close;
}

while (bytes) {
    ssize_t ret;
    int to_copy = vol_info->leb_size;
    if (to_copy > bytes)
        to_copy = bytes;

    ret = read(ifd, buf, to_copy);
    if (ret <= 0) {
        if (errno == EINTR) {
            fprintf(stderr, "do not interrupt me!");
            continue;
        } else {
            fprintf(stderr, "cannot read %d bytes from \\\"%s\\\"",
                to_copy, img);
            goto out_close;
        }
    }
}

```

```

    }
}

err = ubi_write(node, fd, buf, ret);
if (err)
    goto out_close;
bytes -= ret;
}

close(ifd);
close(fd);
free(buf);
return 0;

out_close:
close(ifd);
out_close1:
close(fd);
out_free:
free(buf);
return -1;
}

int ubiattach(libubi_t libubi, char *mtd)
{
    struct ubi_attach_request req = {
        .dev_num = UBI_DEV_NUM_AUTO,
        .mtd_num = -1,
        .vid_hdr_offset = 0,
        .max_beb_per1024 = 0,
        .mtd_dev_node = mtd,
    };
    int err = ubi_attach(libubi, DEFAULT_CTRL_DEV, &req);

    if (err) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot attach \"%s\"", mtd);
        return err;
    }

    return 0;
}

int ubidetach(libubi_t libubi, char *mtd)
{
    return ubi_detach(libubi, DEFAULT_CTRL_DEV, mtd);
}

int ubirsvol(libubi_t libubi, char *node, char *name, int bytes)

```

```

{
struct ubi_dev_info dev_info;
struct ubi_vol_info vol_info;
int err = ubi_get_dev_info(libubi, node, &dev_info);

if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot get information about UBI device \"%s\",
node);
return -1;
}
err = ubi_get_vol_info1_nm(libubi, dev_info.dev_num, name, &vol_info);
if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot find UBI volume \"%s\"", name);
return -1;
}

err = ubi_rsvol(libubi, node, vol_info.vol_id, bytes);
if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot UBI resize volume");
return -1;
}

return 0;
}

int ubirmvol(libubi_t libubi, char *node, char *name)
{
struct ubi_dev_info dev_info;
struct ubi_vol_info vol_info;
int err = ubi_get_dev_info(libubi, node, &dev_info);

if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot get information about UBI device \"%s\",
node);
return -1;
}

err = ubi_get_vol_info1_nm(libubi, dev_info.dev_num, name, &vol_info);
if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot find UBI volume \"%s\"", name);
return -1;
}

err = ubi_rmvol(libubi, node, vol_info.vol_id);
if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot UBI remove volume");
return -1;
}
}

```

```

return 0;
}

int ubimkvol(libubi_t libubi, char *node, char *name, int maxavs)
{
    struct ubi_dev_info dev_info;
    struct ubi_vol_info vol_info;
    struct ubi_mkvol_request req;
    int err = ubi_get_dev_info(libubi, node, &dev_info);

    if (err) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot get information about UBI device \"%s\"",
            node);
        return -1;
    }

    if (dev_info.avail_bytes == 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "UBI device does not have free logical eraseblocks");
        return -1;
    }

    if (maxavs)
        printf("Set volume size to %lld\n", dev_info.avail_bytes);

    req.vol_id = UBI_VOL_NUM_AUTO;
    req.alignment = 1;
    req.bytes = dev_info.avail_bytes;
    req.vol_type = UBI_DYNAMIC_VOLUME;
    req.name = name;

    err = ubi_mkvol(libubi, node, &req);
    if (err < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot UBI create volume");
        return -1;
    }

    /* Print information about the created device */
    err = ubi_get_vol_info1(libubi, dev_info.dev_num, req.vol_id, &vol_info);
    if (err) {
        fprintf(stderr, "cannot get information about newly created UBI volume");
        return -1;
    }

    printf("Volume ID %d, size %d LEBs (", vol_info.vol_id, vol_info.rsvd_lebs);
    ubiutils_print_bytes(vol_info.rsvd_bytes, 0);
    printf("), LEB size ");
    ubiutils_print_bytes(vol_info.leb_size, 1);
}

```



```

printf(", %s, name \"%s\", alignment %d\n",
req.vol_type == UBI_DYNAMIC_VOLUME ? "dynamic" : "static",
vol_info.name, vol_info.alignment);

return 0;
}

int ubiupdatevol(libubi_t libubi, char *node, char *file)
{
struct ubi_vol_info vol_info;
int err = ubi_get_vol_info(libubi, node, &vol_info);

if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot get information about UBI volume \"%s\"",
node);
return -1;
}

return update_volume(libubi, &vol_info, node, file, 0);
}

int ubitruncatevol(libubi_t libubi, char *node)
{
int err, fd;

fd = open(node, O_RDWR);
if (fd == -1) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot open \"%s\"", node);
return -1;
}

err = ubi_update_start(libubi, fd, 0);
if (err) {
fprintf(stderr, "cannot truncate volume \"%s\"", node);
close(fd);
return -1;
}

close(fd);
return 0;
}
/*
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*

```

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*/

```
#include <sys/types.h>  
#include <sys/stat.h>  
#include <fcntl.h>  
#include <stdio.h>  
#include <stdint.h>  
#include <getopt.h>  
#include <stdlib.h>  
#include <string.h>  
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <libubox/ulog.h>
```

```
#include "libubi/libubi-tiny.h"
```

```
static int print_usage(void)  
{  
    printf("ubi info\n");  
    printf("ubi detach kernel|rootfs\n");  
    printf("ubi kernel <image.kernel.ubi>\n");  
    printf("ubi rootfs <image.rootfs.ubi>\n");  
    printf("ubi overlay <image.rootfs-overlay.ubi>\n");  
}
```

```
    return -1;  
}
```

```
static int mtd_find_index(char *name)  
{  
    FILE *fp = fopen("/proc/mtd", "r");  
    char line[256];  
    char *index = NULL;
```

```
    if (!fp)  
        return -1;
```

```
    while (!index && fgets(line, sizeof(line), fp)) {  
        if (strstr(line, name)) {  
            char *eol = strstr(line, ":");
```

```
            if (!eol)  
                continue;
```

```
            *eol = '\0';
```

```

    index = &line[3];
}
}

fclose(fp);

if (!index)
    return -1;

return atoi(index);
}

static int mtd_find(char *name, char *ret)
{
    int index = mtd_find_index(name);
    if (index < 0)
        return -1;

    sprintf(ret, "/dev/mtd%d", index);

    return 0;
}

static int ubi_find(libubi_t libubi, char *name, char *ret)
{
    int index = mtd_find_index(name);
    int ubi = 0;

    while (ubi_dev_present(libubi, ubi))
    {
        struct ubi_dev_info info;

        if (ubi_get_dev_info1(libubi, ubi++, &info))
            continue;

        if (info.mtd_num != index)
            continue;

        sprintf(ret, "/dev/ubi%d", info.dev_num);

        return 0;
    }

    return -1;
}

static int volume_find(libubi_t libubi, char *name, char *ret)
{

```

```

int index = mtd_find_index(name);
struct ubi_vol_info vol;
int ubi = 0;

if (index < 0)
    return -1;

if (mtd_num2ubi_dev(libubi, index, &ubi)) {
    ULOG_ERR("failed to get ubi node for %s\n", name);
    return -1;
}

if (ubi_get_vol_info1_nm(libubi, ubi, name, &vol)) {
    ULOG_ERR("failed to get ubi volume info for %s\n", name);
    return -1;
}

sprintf(ret, "/dev/ubi%d_%d", ubi, vol.vol_id);

return 0;
}

static int main_detach(char *type)
{
    libubi_t libubi;
    char mtd[64];
    int err;

    if (!strcmp(type, "kernel"))
        err = mtd_find("kernel_ubi", mtd);
    else if (!strcmp(type, "rootfs"))
        err = mtd_find("rootfs_ubi", mtd);
    else
        return print_usage();

    if (err) {
        ULOG_ERR("MTD partition '%s_ubi' not found\n", type);
        return -1;
    }

    libubi = libubi_open();
    if (!libubi) {
        ULOG_ERR("cannot open libubi");
        return -1;
    }

    err = ubidetach(libubi, mtd);
    if (err) {

```

```

        ULOG_ERR("cannot detach \"%s\"", mtd);
        return -1;
    }

    return 0;
}

static int main_image(char *partition, char *image, char *overlay)
{
    libubi_t libubi;
    struct stat s;
    int err;
    char mtd[64];
    char _part[64];
    char node[64];
    char volume[64];
    char _data[64];
    char *data = NULL;

    if (stat(image, &s) {
        ULOG_ERR("image not found %s\n", image);
        return -1;
    }

    if (!strcmp(partition, "kernel"))
        err = mtd_find("kernel", _part);
    else
        err = mtd_find("rootfs", _part);

    if (overlay && !mtd_find(overlay, _data))
        data = _data;

    libubi = libubi_open();
    if (!libubi) {
        ULOG_ERR("cannot open libubi");
        return -1;
    }

    if (!strcmp(partition, "kernel"))
        err = mtd_find("kernel_ubi", mtd);
    else
        err = mtd_find("rootfs_ubi", mtd);
    if (err) {
        ULOG_ERR("MTD partition '%s_ubi' not found\n", partition);
        return -1;
    }

    if (!strcmp(partition, "kernel"))

```

```

err = ubi_find(libubi, "kernel_ubi", node);
else
err = ubi_find(libubi, "rootfs_ubi", node);
if (err) {
    ULOG_ERR("UBI volume '%s' not found\n", partition);
    return -1;
}

err = ubidetach(libubi, mtd);
if (err) {
    ULOG_ERR("cannot detach \"%s\"", mtd);
    return -1;
}

err = ubiattach(libubi, mtd);
if (err) {
    ULOG_ERR("cannot attach \"%s\"", mtd);
    return -1;
}

if (data) {
    err = ubirmvol(libubi, node, overlay);
    if (err) {
        ULOG_ERR("cannot remove \"%s\"", node);
        return -1;
    }
}

if (volume_find(libubi, partition, volume) < 0) {
    ULOG_ERR("UBI volume '%s' not found\n", partition);
    return -1;
}

err = ubirsvol(libubi, node, partition, s.st_size);
if (err) {
    ULOG_ERR("cannot resize \"%s\"", partition);
    return -1;
}

err = ubiupdatevol(libubi, volume, image);
if (err) {
    ULOG_ERR("cannot update \"%s\"", volume);
    return -1;
}

if (overlay) {
    err = ubimkvol(libubi, node, overlay, 1);
    if (err) {

```

```

    ULOG_ERR("cannot make \"%s\"", overlay);
    return -1;
}
}

libubi_close(libubi);

return err;
}

static int main_info(void)
{
    struct ubi_info info;
    libubi_t libubi;
    int i;

    libubi = libubi_open();
    if (!libubi) {
        ULOG_ERR("cannot open libubi");
        return -1;
    }

    if (ubi_get_info(libubi, &info) {
        ULOG_ERR("failed to get info\n");
        return -1;
    }

    for (i = info.lowest_dev_num; i <= info.highest_dev_num; i++) {
        struct ubi_dev_info dinfo;
        char ubi[64];
        int j;

        sprintf(ubi, "/dev/ubi%d", i);
        if (ubi_get_dev_info(libubi, ubi, &dinfo))
            continue;
        printf("device - %s\n size: %lldBytes\n bad blocks: %d\n",
            &ubi[5], dinfo.total_bytes, dinfo.bad_count);
        for (j = dinfo.lowest_vol_id; j <= dinfo.highest_vol_id; j++) {
            struct ubi_vol_info vinfo;

            sprintf(ubi, "/dev/ubi%d_%d", i, j);
            if (ubi_get_vol_info(libubi, ubi, &vinfo))
                continue;
            printf(" volume - %s\n", &ubi[5]);
            printf("\tname: %s\n", vinfo.name);
            printf("\tsize: %lld\n", vinfo.data_bytes);
        }
    }
}

```

```

libubi_close(libubi);

return 0;
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
if (argc > 1 && !strcmp(argv[1], "info"))
return main_info();

if (argc < 3)
return print_usage();

if (!strcmp(argv[1], "kernel")) {
return main_image("kernel", argv[2], NULL);

} else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "rootfs")) {
return main_image("rootfs", argv[2], NULL);

} else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "overlay")) {
return main_image("rootfs", argv[2], "rootfs_data");

} else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "detach")) {
return main_detach(argv[2]);
}

return -1;
}

```

1.125 libnetfilter-cttimeout 1.0.0

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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30 ctime=1338038400.390056869
```

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;

import java.util.Map;

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inPackage() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inType() {
        return true;
    }
}
```

```

public boolean isInlineTag() {
    return false;
}

public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
    CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
    tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
}

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }
        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
            return result.toString();
        }
        else {
            return null;
        }
    }
}
}

```

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

That's all there is to it!

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__  
#define __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>  
extern "Java"  
{  
    namespace java  
    {
```

```

namespace security
{
    class Permission;
    class PermissionCollection;
}
}
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
    Permission(::java::lang::String *);
    virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
    virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
    virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
    static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
    ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __java_security_Permission__
@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gpl
@settitle GNU General Public License
@c man begin SEEALSO
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
@c man end
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
Copyright @copyright{} 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

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license document, but changing it is not allowed.
@c man end
@end ignore
@node Copying
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
@unnumbered GNU General Public License
@center Version 3, 29 June 2007

```

@c This file is intended to be included in another file.

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```
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```

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@c man end

```
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```
package java.security;
```

```
import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;
```

```
import java.io.Serializable;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement  
* the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name  
* and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The  
* actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the  
* context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions  
* are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent  
* something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning  
* within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no  
* actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission  
* or you don't.
```

```

*
* <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
* checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
* permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
* permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
* "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
* file foo.
*
* <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
* state after creation.
*
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
* @see Permissions
* @see PermissionCollection
* @since 1.1
* @status updated to 1.4
*/
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
/**
* Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
*/
private static final long serialVersionUID = -563657022231596674L;

/**
* This is the name assigned to this permission object.
*
* @serial the name of the permission
*/
private String name;

/**
* Create an instance with the specified name.
*
* @param name the permission name
*/
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
* This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
* It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
* <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
* argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
* or throws an exception if it fails.
*

```

```

* @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
* @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
* @see GuardedObject
* @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
*/
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
* This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
* specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
*
* @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
* @return true if perm is implied by this
*/
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
* Check to see if this object equals obj. Use <code>implies</code>, rather
* than <code>equals</code>, when making access control decisions.
*
* @param obj the object to compare to
*/
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
* This method returns a hash code for this <code>Permission</code>. It
* must satisfy the contract of <code>Object.hashCode</code>: it must be
* the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
*
* @return a hash value
*/
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
* Get the name of this <code>Permission</code>.
*
* @return the name
*/
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

```

```

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this <code>Permission</code>
 * as a <code>String</code>. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both <code>new FilePermission(f, "write,read")</code> and
 * <code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code> have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this <code>Permission</code>
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty <code>PermissionCollection</code> object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or <code>null</code> if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * <code>implies</code>.
 *
 * @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
 */
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
 * This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
 * <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
 * <code>'(' + getClass().getName() + ' ' + getName() + ' ' + getActions
 * + ')</code>.
 *
 * @return this object as a <code>String</code>
 */
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals("")))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }
}

```

```
string = string.append('');  
return string.toString();  
}  
} // class Permission
```

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xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>

<acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3

</title></info>

<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>

<para>

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</para>

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</para>

<para>

Developers that use the <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

For the developers and authors protection, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

This License refers to version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

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

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 recipients 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

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

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License along with this program. If not, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

```
<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of
author</replaceable>
```

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>.

This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `<literal>show c</literal>` for details.

`</screen>`

`<para>`

The hypothetical commands `<literal>show w</literal>` and `<literal>show c</literal>` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

`</para>`

`<para>`

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 `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` `<acronym>GPL</acronym>`, see `<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>`.

`</para>`

`<para>`

The `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` 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 `<acronym>GNU</acronym>` Lesser General Public License instead of this License. But first, please read `<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html</link>`.

`</para>`

`</appendix>`

`.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)`

`.\"`

`.\" Standard preamble:`

`.\" =====`

`.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)`

`.if t .sp .5v`

`.if n .sp`

`..`

`.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text`

`.ft CW`

`.nf`

`.ne \\$1`

`..`

`.de Ve \" End verbatim text`

`.ft R`

`.fi`

`..`

`.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. *(-- will`

`.\" give an unbreakable dash, *(PI will give pi, *(L" will give a left`

`.\" double quote, and *(R" will give a right double quote. *(C+ will`

```

.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p^s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n {\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u^\(*W'h'-12u'-\" diablo 10 pitch
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u^\(*W'h'-8u'-\" diablo 12 pitch
. ds L\" ""
. ds R\" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
.br\}
.el{\
. ds -- \|(em|
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L\" ``
. ds R\" "
.br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \(\aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\"
.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF {\
. de IX
. tm Index:\$1\t\n%t\"\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el {\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \" fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n {\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m

```

```

. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u))* .13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds ' \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\h''\n:u"
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)^\^h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10)',h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-\*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\z\slh''\n:u'
.\}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H+.1m+\*(#F)^\v'-\*(#V)^\z.h'.2m+\*(#F'.h''\n:u'\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''*(#H)\(*b)h'-\*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'\(de'u-\*(#H)/2u^\v'-.3n''*(#[\z\(\de)v'.3n'h''\n:u''*(#)
.ds d- \h''*(#H)\(pd)h'-\w'~\u'\v'-.25m^\f2\(\hy\fp\v'.25m'h'-\*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u'\v'-.11m^\z\(\hy\v'.11m'h''\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[\v'.3m^\s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m'h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)^\s-1o\s+1\*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[\s+2I\s-2\h'-\w'Tu*3/5^\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m''*(#)
.ds ae a\h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)'e
.ds Ae A\h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)'E
. \" corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-\*(#H)^\s-2\u~\d\s+2)h''\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)^\v'-.4m'^\v'.4m'h''\n:u'
. \" for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{\
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d\h'-1^\(ga

```

```

. ds D- D\h'-1\'(hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\"
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2014-04-01" "gcc-4.8.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
\& 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.
.Ve
.SS "Preamble"
.IX Subsection "Preamble"
The \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License is a free, copyleft license for
software and other kinds of works.
.PP
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 \s-1GNU\s0 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 \s-1GNU\s0 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.
.PP
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.

.PP

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.

.PP

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.

.PP

Developers that use the \s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0 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.

.PP

For the developers' and authors' protection, the \s-1GPL\s0 clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users' and authors' sake, the \s-1GPL\s0 requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 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 \s-1GPL\s0, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

.PP

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 \s-1GPL\s0 assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&*(L"Copyright*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

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

.Sp

To *(L"modify*(R" 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 *(L"modified version*(R" of the earlier work or a work *(L"based on*(R" the earlier work.

.Sp

A *(L"covered work*(R" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

.Sp

To *(L"propagate*(R" 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.

.Sp

To *(L"convey*(R" 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.

.Sp

An interactive user interface displays *(L"Appropriate Legal Notices*(R" 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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

The *(L"source code*(R" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. *(L"Object code*(R" means any non-source form of a work.

.Sp

A *(L"Standard Interface*(R" 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.

.Sp

The *(L"System Libraries*(R" 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 \&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

.Sp

The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

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

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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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.

.Sp

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

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "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 \s-1WIPO\s0 copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

.Sp

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.

.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 *(L"keep intact all notices*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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 \&*(L"aggregate*(R" 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.

.Sp

A *(L"User Product*(R" is either (1) a *(L"consumer product*(R", 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, \&*(L"normally used*(R" 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.

.Sp

\&*(L"Installation Information*(R" 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.

.Sp

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 \s-IROM\s0).

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

\&*(L"Additional permissions*(R" 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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "d."

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

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "e."

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

.IP "f." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

All other non-permissive additional terms are considered *(L"further

restrictions*(R" 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.

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.RE

.IP "8. Termination." 4

.IX Item "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).

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.Sp

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.

.IP "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.Sp

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.IP "11. Patents." 4

.IX Item "11. Patents."

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.IP "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom." 4

.IX Item "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom."

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.IP "14. Revised Versions of this License." 4

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.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

&\s-1THERE\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0, \s-1TO\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1EXTENT\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1BY\s0

&\s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0. \s-1EXCEPT\s0 \s-1WHEN\s0 \s-1OTHERWISE\s0 \s-1STATED\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0

&\s-1HOLDERS\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1PROVIDE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 *(L"\s-1AS\s0 \s-1IS\s0)*(R" \s-1WITHOUT\s0

&\s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1KIND\s0, \s-1EITHER\s0 \s-1EXPRESSED\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0, \s-1INCLUDING\s0, \s-1BUT\s0 \s-1NOT\s0

&\s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0, \s-1THE\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0 \s-1WARRANTIES\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1MERCHANTABILITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1FITNESS\s0 \s-1FOR\s0

A \s-1PARTICULAR\s0 \s-1PURPOSE\s0. \s-1THE\s0 \s-1ENTIRE\s0 \s-1RISK\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1QUALITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0

&\s-1PERFORMANCE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1YOU\s0. \s-1SHOULD\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1PROVE\s0

&\s-1DEFECTIVE\s0, \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1ASSUME\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COST\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ALL\s0 \s-1NECESSARY\s0 \s-1SERVICING\s0, \s-1REPAIR\s0 \s-1OR\s0

&\s-1CORRECTION\s0.

.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

&\s-1IN\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1EVENT\s0 \s-1UNLESS\s0 \s-1REQUIRED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1AGREED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0

&\s-1WILL\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0, \s-1OR\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1WHO\s0 \s-1MODIFIES\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0

&\s-1CONVEYS\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1ABOVE\s0, \s-1BE\s0 \s-1LIABLE\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0,

&\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1GENERAL\s0, \s-1SPECIAL\s0, \s-1INCIDENTAL\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1CONSEQUENTIAL\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0

&\s-1ARISING\s0 \s-1OUT\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1INABILITY\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 (\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1BUT\s0

&\s-1NOT\s0 \s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1LOSS\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1BEING\s0 \s-1RENDERED\s0 \s-1INACCURATE\s0 \s-1OR\s0

&\s-1LOSSES\s0 \s-1SUSTAINED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1THIRD\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1OR\s0

A \s-1FAILURE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0

&\s-1TO\s0 \s-1OPERATE\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PROGRAMS\s0), \s-1EVEN\s0 \s-1IF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0

&\s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1HAS\s0 \s-1BEEN\s0 \s-1ADVISED\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1POSSIBILITY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0.

.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "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.

```
.SS "\s-1END\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"
```

```
.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"
```

```
.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"
```

```
.IX Subsection "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.

```
.PP
```

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 `*(L"copyright*(R"` line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

```
.PP
```

```
.Vb 2
```

```
\& <one line to give the program\*(Aqs 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/>.
```

```
.Ve
```

```
.PP
```

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

```
.PP
```

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

```
.PP
```

```
.Vb 4
```

```
\& <program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

```
\& This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type "show w".
```

```
\& This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
```

```
\& under certain conditions; type "show c" for details.
```

```
.Ve
```

```
.PP
```

The hypothetical commands `\fBshow w\fR` and `\fBshow c\fR` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a `\s-1GUI\s0` interface, you would

use an `*(L"about box*(R"`.

.PP

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a `*(L"copyright disclaimer*(R"` for the program, if necessary.

For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the `\s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0`, see `<\fBhttp://www.gnu.org/licenses/\fR>`.

.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

`\&\fIgfdl\fR\|(7), \fIfsf\~funding\fR\|(7)`.

.SH "COPYRIGHT"

.IX Header "COPYRIGHT"

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.PP

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2,

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^L

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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.

^L

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

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

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOfE(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
),-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@
```

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

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"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

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2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
#
```

```
# Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
#
```

```
# This script 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, or (at your option)  
# any later version.
```

```
# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files  
# so that they have the form:
```

```
#
```

```
# Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.
```

```
import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess
```

```
class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report(self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
            sys.stderr.write(string + '\n')
            self.num_errors += 1

    def ok(self):
        return self.num_errors == 0
```

```

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Skip licence files.
        'COPYING',
        'COPYING.LIB',
        'COPYING3',
        'COPYING3.LIB',
        'LICENSE',
        'fdl.texi',
        'gpl_v3.texi',
        'fdl-1.3.xml',
        'gpl-3.0.xml',

        # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
        'aclocal.m4',
        'compile',
        'config.guess',
        'config.sub',
        'depcomp',
        'install-sh',
        'libtool.m4',
        'ltmain.sh',
        'ltoptions.m4',
        'ltsugar.m4',
        'ltversion.m4',
        'lt~obsolete.m4',
        'missing',
        'mkdep',
        'mkinstalldirs',
        'move-if-change',
        'shlibpath.m4',
        'symlink-tree',
        'ylwrap',

        # Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
        'gnu.texi',
        'funding.texi',
        'appendix_free.xml',

        # Skip imported texinfo files.

```

```

        'texinfo.tex',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile ('\t')

    return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True

        # Skip files produced by autogen
        if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
            and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
            return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
            return True
        if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
            return True

    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

```

```

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

        # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
        ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s])\s+and\s+[0-9]'

        # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
        name = '[\w.,-]'

        # Matches one year.
        self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

        # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
        self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

        # Matches a full copyright notice:
        self.copyright_re = re.compile (
            # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
            '[Cc]opyright'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+\([Cc]\)'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+%s'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+&copy;'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+@copyright{ }'
            '|@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

            # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
            # we can remove any excess.
            '(\s*(?:' + ranges + ',?)'
            '@value\{[\^{}]*\})\s*)'

            # 3: 'by ', if used
            '(by\s+)?'

            # 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
            # spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
            # (e.g. gnat_ugn.texi).
            '(' + name + '(?:\s?' + name + ')*?)')

        # A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
        # 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
        # HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
        self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]',
            re.IGNORECASE)

```

```

self.comment_re = re.compile('#+[*]+;+|%+//+|@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ''

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find (' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find (' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
    elif len (string) == 4:
        return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):

```

```

self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith('@value'):
        return years

    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
        max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

    # Use a range.
    if min_year == max_year:
        return '%d' % min_year
    else:
        return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation (self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match (line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete (self, match):
    holder = match.group (4)
    return (holder
            and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
                or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright (self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)

    intro = match.group (1)
    if intro.startswith('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end (2):].strip()
        if after_years != "":
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'trailing characters in @set: ')

```

```

        + after_years)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)
else:
    # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
    while not self.is_complete (match):
        try:
            next_line = file.next()
        except StopIteration:
            break

        # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
        # assume that what we've got is complete.
        continuation = self.strip_continuation (next_line)
        if not self.continuation_re.match (continuation):
            break

        # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
        orig_line += next_line
        line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
        next_line = None

        # Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
        match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())
        assert match

holder = match.group (4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                        'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.

```



```

        line = (line[:match.start (4)]
                + canon_form
                + line[match.end (4):])

        # Remove any 'by'
        line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

# Update the copyright years.
years = match.group (2).strip()
try:
    canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
except self.BadYear as e:
    self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
        + ' ' + canon_form + self.separator
        + line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith ('(c)'):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return

    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            while line:

```

```

next_line = None
# Leave filtered-out lines alone.
if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
    if match:
        res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                     file, line, match)
        (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
        changed = changed or this_changed

# Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                       'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                       % line.strip())
lines.append (line)
line = next_line

# If something changed, write the new file out.
if changed and self.errors.ok():
    tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
    with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
        for line in lines:
            file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

# Handle the files in this directory.
for filename in filenames:
    if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
        sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s\n'
                        % os.path.join (dir, filename))
    else:
        self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []

```

```

self.default_dirs = []
self.chosen_dirs = []
self.option_handlers = dict()
self.option_help = []

self.add_option('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
self.add_option('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',
                self.o_quilt)
self.add_option('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
                self.o_this_year)

def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
    self.option_help.append ((name, help))
    self.option_handlers[name] = handler

def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
    self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

def o_help (self, option = None):
    sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n\n'
                     'Options:\n' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s\n'
    for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
    sys.stdout.write ('\nDirectories:\n')

    format = '%-25s'
    i = 0
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
    sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[:1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)

```

```

else:
    self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
if self.errors.ok():
    if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
        self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
    if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
        self.o_help()
    else:
        for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
            canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, "")
            count = 0
            for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                    count += 1
                    self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
            if count == 0:
                self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
                    + chosen_dir)
sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

```

#-----

```

class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

```

```

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):

```

```

        if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
            with open (pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

```

```

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Not part of GCC
        'math-68881.h',
    ])

```

```

self.skip_dirs |= set ([
    # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
    'ada',

    # Handled separately.
    'testsuite',
])

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Maintained by the translation project.
    '.po',

    # Automatically-generated.
    '.pot',
])

self.fossilised_files |= set ([
    # Old news won't be updated.
    'ONEWS',
])

class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woened by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
            '.f',
            '.f90',
            '.go',
            '.inc',
            '.java',
        ])

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
        # and isn't updated.
        if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
            return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):

```

```

GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Maintained by the translation project.
    '.po',

    # Automatically-generated.
    '.pot',
])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',

            # Not really part of the library
            'contrib',

            # Imported from upstream
            'classpath',
            'libltdl',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
            return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
        if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
            return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.

```

```

        'testsuite',
    ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
        ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Contains automatically-generated sources.
            'html',

            # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
            'data',

            # Contains imported images
            'images',
        ])

        self.own_files |= set ([
            # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
            'spine.xml',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
            return re.compile ('// \\\(C\\\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)

        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

        self.add_external_author ('ARM')

```

```

self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
self.add_external_author ('Stephen L. Moshier')
self.add_external_author ('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors.')
self.add_external_author ('The Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Unicode, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('University of Toronto.')

```

```

class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # Boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
        self.add_dir ('include')
        self.add_dir ('libada')
        self.add_dir ('libatomic')
        self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
        self.add_dir ('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
        # libffi is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
        self.add_dir ('libgomp')

```



```

self.add_dir ('libiberty')
self.add_dir ('libitm')
self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libmudflap', 'testsuite'),
               TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libobjc')
self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
# libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir ('libssp')
self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
# zlib is imported from upstream.

```

```

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

```

GCCcmdLine().main()

```

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html
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rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs" /></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
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href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr /></div><div class="section"><div
class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div><p>

```

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</p><p>

There is a license section in the FAQ regarding common questions. If you have more questions, ask the FSF or the gcc mailing list.

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</p><div class="literallayout"><p>

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Version3.1,31March2009

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licensedocument,butchangingitisnotallowed.

ThisGCCRuntimeLibraryException("Exception")isanadditional
 permissionundersection7oftheGNUGeneralPublicLicense,version
 3("GPLv3").Itappliestoagivenfile(the"RuntimeLibrary")that
 bearsanoticeplacedbythecopyrightholderofthefilestatingthat
 thefileisgovernedbyGPLv3alongwiththisException.

WhenyouuseGCCtocompileaprogram,GCCmaycombineportionsof
 certainGCCheaderfilesandruntimelibrarieswiththecomplied
 program.ThepurposeofthisExceptionistoallowcompilationof
 non-GPL(includingproprietary)programstouse,inthisway,the
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 LibraryforexecutionafteraCompilationProcess,ormakesuseofan
 interfaceprovidedbytheRuntimeLibrary,butisnototherwisebased
 ontheRuntimeLibrary.

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```
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```

```
1f+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMEL.java/lang/String;
```

```
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
```

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Copyright:<init>()VCode
```

```
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
```

```
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
```

```
inConstructorinMethod
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```
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V
```

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&(*)
```

```
java/util/Map+.put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
```

```
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Tag
```

```
506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2::text
```

```
=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
```

```
BF<dl>
```

```
BHJappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright &#169;
```

```
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
```

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KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V </i></dt>
```

```
KX0Z</dl>
```

```
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
```

```
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!
```

```
/* 1-
```

```
7,;,?,C,G,K,O!,S "#QY$L*+%+'WWXY-
```

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/01A
```

```
*2Y+S4\
```

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7806)+=>+29<+=_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F` ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
```

```
`a7TbcA>`ade
```

=====
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=====

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=====
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-----	-----

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@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifinfo

@enumerate 0

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@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

@c man end

ljava/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;
SourceFilePermission.java

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```
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```

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```
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString:gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^
```

XM,,\$nop

q *+

,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated *- c++ *-

```
#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
```

```
{
```

```
namespace java
```

```
{
```

```
namespace security
```

```
{
```

```
namespace acl
```

```
{
```

```

    class Permission;
  }
}
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
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```

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the

generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader

specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and

Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and

Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to

a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to

nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the

code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the

current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't

made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```

*
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
*/
public interface Permission
{
/**
 * This method tests whether or not a specified Permission
 * (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
 *
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
 *
 * @return true if the specified permission is the same as this one, false otherwise
 */
boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
 * This method returns this Permission as a String.
 *
 * @return A String representing this permission.
 */
String toString();
}

```

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Directory native/fdlibm

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */

/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"

#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"

#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"

#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line

that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \

fprintf (FILE, "\t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line

to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \

(fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \

assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \

fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line

to define a local common symbol. */

```

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
(fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
(fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
```

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```
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>  
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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it  
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__  
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Enum.h>  
#include <gcj/array.h>
```

```
extern "Java"  
{  
  namespace gnu  
  {  
    namespace javax  
    {  
      namespace sound  
      {  
        class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;  
      }  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```
class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum  
{
```

```
  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);  
  public:  
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();  
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);  
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;  
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;  
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;  
  private:
```

```
static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;  
public:  
static ::java::lang::Class class$;  
};  
  
#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

1.128 boardinfo 1.0

1.129 bzip2 1.0.6

1.129.1 Available under license :

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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.

jseward@acm.org

bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.2 of 30 December 2001

/*

minibz2

libbz2.dll test program.

by Yoshioka Tsuneo (tsuneo@rr.iij4u.or.jp)

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usage: minibz2 [-d] [-{1,2,..9}] [[srcfilename] destfilename]

*/

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1.130 libpcap 1.5.3

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1.131 perl-net-snmpkey 5.2.0

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
Copyright (C) 19yy <name of author>
```

```
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```

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```
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```

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

That's all there is to it!

1.132 802.1x 1-1

1.133 libthread-db 2.19-1

1.133.1 Available under license :

Jan 21, 2002

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```
/* gnu.classpath.tools.taglets.CopyrightTaglet  
   Copyright (C) 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```

import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;

import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inPackage() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inType() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean isInlineTag() {
        return false;
    }

    public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
        CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
        tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
    }
}

```

```

public String toString(Tag tag) {
    return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }

        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
            return result.toString();
        }
        else {
            return null;
        }
    }
}

```

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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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

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

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

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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.

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

That's all there is to it!

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

```
#ifndef __java_security_Permission__  
#define __java_security_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>  
extern "Java"  
{  
    namespace java  
    {  
        namespace security  
        {  
            class Permission;  
            class PermissionCollection;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
```

```

{

public:
Permission(::java::lang::String *);
virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

```

```
#endif // __java_security_Permission__
```

```
@ignore
```

```
@c Set file name and title for man page.
```

```
@setfilename gpl
```

```
@settitle GNU General Public License
```

```
@c man begin SEEALSO
```

```
gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).
```

```
@c man end
```

```
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

```
@c man end
```

```
@end ignore
```

```
@node Copying
```

```
@c man begin DESCRIPTION
```

```
@unnumbered GNU General Public License
```

```
@center Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

```
@c This file is intended to be included in another file.
```

```
@display
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc. @url{http://fsf.org/}
```

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```
@end display
```

@heading Preamble

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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.

@heading TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@enumerate 0

@item Definitions.

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

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@item 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.

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/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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```

package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

import java.io.Serializable;

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
 * the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name
 * and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The
 * actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the
 * context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions
 * are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent
 * something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning
 * within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no
 * actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission
 * or you don't.
 *
 * <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
 * checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
 * permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
 * permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
 * "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
 * file foo.
 *
 * <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
 * state after creation.
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 * @see Permissions
 * @see PermissionCollection
 * @since 1.1
 * @status updated to 1.4
 */
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
    /**
     * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
     */
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */
    private String name;

```

```

/**
 * Create an instance with the specified name.
 *
 * @param name the permission name
 */
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
 * specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use <code>implies</code>, rather
 * than <code>equals</code>, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**

```



```

* This method returns a hash code for this Permission. It
* must satisfy the contract of Object.hashCode: it must be
* the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
*
* @return a hash value
*/
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this Permission.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this Permission
 * as a String. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both new FilePermission(f, "write,read") and
 * new FilePermission(f, "read,write") have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this Permission
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty PermissionCollection object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or null if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * implies.
 *
 * @return a new PermissionCollection
 */
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
 * This method returns a String representation of this
 * Permission object. This is in the format:
 * '( + getClass().getName() + ' + getName() + ' + getActions
 * + ').

```

```

*
* @return this object as a <code>String</code>
*/
public String toString()
{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals("")))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
}
} // class Permission
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Version 2.1, February 1999

```

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

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

We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

To protect each distributor, we want to make it very clear that there is no warranty for the free library. Also, if the library is modified by someone else and passed on, the recipients should know that what they have is not the original version, so that the original author's reputation will not be affected by problems that might be introduced by others.

Finally, software patents pose a constant threat to the existence of any free program. We wish to make sure that a company cannot effectively restrict the users of a free program by obtaining a restrictive license from a patent holder. Therefore, we insist that any patent license obtained for a version of the library must be consistent with the full freedom of use specified in this license.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a

combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the "Lesser" General Public License because it does Less to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a "work based on the library" and a "work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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0. This License Agreement applies to any software library or other program which contains a notice placed by the copyright holder or other authorized party saying it may be distributed under the terms of this Lesser General Public License (also called "this License").

Each licensee is addressed as "you".

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

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

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

Activities other than copying, distribution and modification are not covered by this License; they are outside its scope. The act of running a program using the Library is not restricted, and output from such a program is covered only if its contents constitute a work based on the Library (independent of the use of the Library in a tool for writing it). Whether that is true depends on what the Library does and what the program that uses the Library does.

1. You may copy and distribute verbatim copies of the Library's complete source code as you receive it, in any medium, provided that you conspicuously and appropriately publish on each copy an appropriate copyright notice and disclaimer of warranty; keep intact all the notices that refer to this License and to the absence of any warranty; and distribute a copy of this License along with the Library.

You may charge a fee for the physical act of transferring a copy, and you may at your option offer warranty protection in exchange for a fee.

2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:

- a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
- b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

d) If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

Thus, it is not the intent of this section to claim rights or contest your rights to work written entirely by you; rather, the intent is to exercise the right to control the distribution of derivative or collective works based on the Library.

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

3. You may opt to apply the terms of the ordinary GNU General Public License instead of this License to a given copy of the Library. To do this, you must alter all the notices that refer to this License, so that they refer to the ordinary GNU General Public License, version 2, instead of to this License. (If a newer version than version 2 of the ordinary GNU General Public License has appeared, then you can specify that version instead if you wish.) Do not make any other change in these notices.

Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

- e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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

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

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

- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any other library facilities. This must be distributed under the terms of the Sections above.
- b) Give prominent notice with the combined library of the fact that part of it is a work based on the Library, and explaining where to find the accompanying uncombined form of the same work.

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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

If you develop a new library, and you want it to be of the greatest possible use to the public, we recommend making it free software that everyone can redistribute and change. You can do so by permitting redistribution under these terms (or, alternatively, under the terms of the ordinary General Public License).

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

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

```
This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or  
modify it under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public  
License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either  
version 2.1 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

```
This library is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,  
but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of  
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU  
Lesser General Public License for more details.
```

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

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

```
<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0"  
  xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>  
  <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3  
</title></info>
```

<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>

<para>

Version 3, 29 June 2007

</para>

<para>

Copyright 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.

<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org/">http://www.fsf.org/</link>

</para>

<para>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">

Preamble

</bridgehead>

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</para>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

Developers that use the <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

For the developers and authors protection, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> clearly explains that there is no warranty for this free software. For both users and authors sake, the <acronym>GPL</acronym> requires that modified versions be marked as changed, so that their problems will not be attributed erroneously to authors of previous versions.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> 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 <acronym>GPL</acronym>, as needed to protect the freedom of users.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>GPL</acronym> assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

0. Definitions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

This License refers to version 3 of the <acronym>GNU</acronym>

General Public License.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

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

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 compilations 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 <acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

</listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 contributors contributor version.

</para>

<para>

A contributors 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 recipients 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License along with this program. If not, see <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type <literal>show w</literal>. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type <literal>show c</literal> for details.

</screen>

<para>

The hypothetical commands <literal>show w</literal> and <literal>show c</literal> should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your programs commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an about box.

</para>

```
<para>
  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
  <acronym>GNU</acronym> <acronym>GPL</acronym>, see
  <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/">http://www.gnu.org/licenses/</link>.
</para>
```

```
<para>
  The <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Lesser General Public License instead of this
  License. But first, please read <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink"
xlink:href="http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html">http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-
lgpl.html</link>.
</para>
```

```
</appendix>
```

```
.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)
.\"
.\" Standard preamble:
.\" =====
.de Sp \" Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)
.if t .sp .5v
.if n .sp
..
.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text
.ft CW
.nf
.ne \\$1
..
.de Ve \" End verbatim text
.ft R
.fi
..
.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \*(-- will
.\" give an unbreakable dash, \*(PI will give pi, \*(L\" will give a left
.\" double quote, and \*(R\" will give a right double quote. \*(C+ will
.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'.1v'h'-1p`s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n {\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u\(*W'h'-12u-'\" diablo 10 pitch
```

```

. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W\h'-12u\(*W\h'-8u'-\ " diablo 12 pitch
. ds L" ""
. ds R" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
"br\}
.el\{\
. ds -- \\\(em\|
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L" ``
. ds R" "
"br\}
.\ "
.\ " Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \(\aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\ "
.\ " If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\ " titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\ " entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\ " output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF \{\
. de IX
. tm Index:\$1\t\n%t"\$2"
..
. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\ "
.\ " Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\ " Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \ " fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u)).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&

```

```

. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t \{
. ds '\k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ` \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10),h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu-*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H)\z(s|h''\n:u'
.\}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-*(#H+.1m+*(#F)\v'-*(#V)\z.h'.2m+*(#F'.h''\n:u'\v'*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''*(#H'(*b|h'-*(#H'
.ds o \k:h'-(\n(.wu+\w'(de'u-*(#H)/2u'\v'.3n''*(#[z(de\v'.3n'h''\n:u''*(#)
.ds d- \h''*(#H'(pd|h'-\w'~'u'\v'-.25m^f2(hy|fP\v'.25m'h'-*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:h'-\w'D'u'\v'.11m^z(hy\v'.11m'h''\n:u'
.ds th \*(#[[v'.3m|s+1I|s-1|v'-.3m'h'-(\w'Tu*2/3)\s-1o|s+1*(#)
.ds Th \*(#[[s+2I|s-2|h'-\w'Tu*3/5'\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m''*(#)
.ds ae a|h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)'e
.ds Ae A|h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)'E
. \" corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-*(#H)\s-2\u~\d|s+2|h''\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-*(#H)\v'-.4m^\v'.4m'h''\n:u'
. \" for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{
. ds : e
. ds 8 ss
. ds o a
. ds d- d|h'-1^\(ga
. ds D- D|h'-1^\(hy
. ds th \o'bp'
. ds Th \o'LP'
. ds ae ae
. ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\" =====
.\}

```



```
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2014-04-01" "gcc-4.8.3" "GNU"
.\" For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\" way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
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.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
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.PP

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.PP

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.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

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To *(L"modify*(R" 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 *(L"modified version*(R" of the earlier work or a work *(L"based on*(R" the earlier work.

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A *(L"covered work*(R" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

.Sp

To *(L"propagate*(R" 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.

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To *(L"convey*(R" 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.

.Sp

An interactive user interface displays *(L"Appropriate Legal Notices*(R" 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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

The *(L"source code*(R" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. *(L"Object code*(R" means any non-source form of a work.

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A *(L"Standard Interface*(R" 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.

.Sp

The *(L"System Libraries*(R" 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 \&*(L"Major Component*(R", 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.

.Sp

The *(L"Corresponding Source*(R" 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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The Corresponding Source need not include anything that users can regenerate automatically from other parts of the Corresponding Source.

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

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.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

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

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.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies."

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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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 *(L"keep intact all notices*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

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.RS 4

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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 `&*(L"aggregate"*(R` 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

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.RS 4

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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.

.Sp

A *(L"User Product*(R" is either (1) a *(L"consumer product*(R", 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, \&*(L"normally used*(R" 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.

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\&*(L"Installation Information*(R" 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.

.Sp

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 \s-1ROM\s0).

.Sp

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.

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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.

.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

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.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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.IX Item "b."

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.IX Item "c."

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.IX Item "d."

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.IX Item "e."

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.IP "8. Termination." 4

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.IX Item "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies."

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.IP "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom." 4

.IX Item "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom."

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.IP "14. Revised Versions of this License." 4

.IX Item "14. Revised Versions of this License."

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.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

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.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

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.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

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.SS "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "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.

.PP

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 `*(L"copyright*(R"` line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

.PP

.Vb 2

`\& <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>`

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

`\&`

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

`\&`

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`\&`

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

.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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

.PP

.Vb 4

`\& <program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>`

`\& This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type "show w".`

`\& This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it`

`\& under certain conditions; type "show c" for details.`

.Ve

.PP

The hypothetical commands `\fBshow w\fR` and `\fBshow c\fR` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a `\s-1GUI\s0` interface, you would use an `*(L"about box*(R"`.

.PP

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a `*(L"copyright disclaimer*(R"` for the program, if necessary.

For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the `\s-1GNU\s0 \s-1GPL\s0`, see `<\fBhttp://www.gnu.org/licenses/\fR>`.

.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

`gfdl`(7), `fsf-funding`(7).

.SH "COPYRIGHT"

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d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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

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

That's all there is to it!

16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager\$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
nager\$Permission;RECORDALLENUM\$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager\$Permission;<clinit

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>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOfE(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=UTF-8" /><title>License</title><meta name="generator" content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets
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rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs" /></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
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align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td width="20%" align="right"><a accesskey="n"
href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr /></div><div class="section"><div
class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div><p>
There are two licenses affecting GNU libstdc++: one for the code,
and one for the documentation.
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There is a license section in the FAQ regarding common <a class="link"
href="..faq.html#faq.license">questions</a>. If you have more
questions, ask the FSF or the <a class="link" href="http://gcc.gnu.org/lists.html" target="_top">gcc mailing
list</a>.
```

</p><div class="section"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title">The Code: GPL</h3></div></div></div><p>

The source code is distributed under the GNU General Public License version 3,</p>

with the addition under section 7 of an exception described in</p>

the GCC Runtime Library Exception, version 3.1 as follows (or see the file COPYING.RUNTIME):</p>

</p><div class="literallayout"><p>

GCCRUNTIMELIBRARYEXCEPTION

Version3.1,31March2009

Copyright(C)2009FreeSoftwareFoundation,Inc.

Everyoneispermittedtocopyanddistributeverbatimcopiesofthis

licensedocument,butchangingitisnotallowed.

ThisGCCRuntimeLibraryException("Exception")isanadditional

permissionundersection7oftheGNUGeneralPublicLicense,version

3("GPLv3").Itappliesoagivenfile(the"RuntimeLibrary")that

bearsanoticeplacedbythecopyrightholderofthefilestatingthat

thefileisgovernedbyGPLv3alongwiththisException.

WhenyouuseGCCtocompileaprogram,GCCmaycombineportionsof

certainGCCheaderfilesandruntimelibrarieswiththecompiled

program.ThepurposeofthisExceptionistoallowcompilationof

non-GPL(includingproprietary)programstouse,inthisway,the

headerfilesandruntimelibrariescoveredbythisException.

0.Definitions.

Afileisan"IndependentModule"ifiteitherrequirestheRuntime

LibraryforexecutionafteraCompilationProcess,ormakesuseofan

interfaceprovidedbytheRuntimeLibrary,butisnototherwisebased

ontheRuntimeLibrary.

"GCC"meansaversionoftheGNUCompilerCollection,withorwithout

modifications,governedbyversion3(oraspecifiedlaterversion)of

theGNUGeneralPublicLicense(GPL)withtheoptionofusingany

subsequentversionspublishedbytheFSF.

"GPL-compatibleSoftware"isssoftwarewhoseconditionsofpropagation,

modificationandusewouldpermitcombinationwithGCCinaccordwith

thelicenseofGCC.

"TargetCode"referstooutputfromanycompilerforarealorvirtual

targetprocessorarchitecture,inexecutableformorsuitablefor

inputtoan assembler, loader, linkerand/or execution

phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine bytecode, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

A Compilation Process is "Eligible" if it is done using GCC, alone or with other GPL-compatible software, or if it is done without using any work based on GCC. For example, using non-GPL-compatible Software to optimize any GCC intermediate representations would not qualify as an Eligible Compilation Process.

1. Grant of Additional Permission.

You have permission to propagate a work of Target Code formed by combining the Runtime Library with Independent Modules, even if such propagation would otherwise violate the terms of GPLv3, provided that all Target Code was generated by Eligible Compilation Processes. You may then convey such a combination under terms of your choice, consistent with the licensing of the Independent Modules.

2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

The availability of this Exception does not imply any general presumption that third-party software is unaffected by the copyleft requirements of the license of GCC.

Hopefully that text is self-explanatory. If it isn't, you need to speak to your lawyer, or the Free Software Foundation.

[The Documentation: GPL, FDL](#)

The documentation shipped with the library and made available over the web, excluding the pages generated from source comments, are copyrighted by the Free Software Foundation, and placed under the [GNU Free Documentation License](#)

License version 1.3. There are no Front-Cover Texts, no Back-Cover Texts, and no Invariant Sections.

For documentation generated by doxygen or other automated tools via processing source code comments and markup, the original source code license applies to the generated files. Thus, the doxygen

documents are licensed [GPL](appendix_gpl.html "AppendixD. GNU General Public License version 3").

If you plan on making copies of the documentation, please let us know.

We can probably offer suggestions.

```
</p></div></div><div class="navfooter"><hr /><table width="100%" summary="Navigation footer"><tr><td width="40%" align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><td width="20%" align="center"><a accesskey="u" href="status.html">Up</a></td><td width="40%" align="right"><a accesskey="n" href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr><tr><td width="40%" align="left" valign="top">Chapter1.Status</td><td width="20%" align="center"><a accesskey="h" href="./index.html">Home</a></td><td width="40%" align="right" valign="top">Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html>
```

```
#!/usr/bin/python
```

```
#
```

```
# Copyright (C) 2013 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
#
```

```
# This script 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, or (at your option)  
# any later version.
```

```
# This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files  
# so that they have the form:
```

```
#
```

```
# Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
#
```

```
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or  
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
```

```
#
```

```
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in  
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,  
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some  
# point in the past.
```

```
#
```

```
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year  
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and  
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
```

```
#
```

```
# By default the script will update all directories for which the  
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual  
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
```

```
#
```

```
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
```

```
#
```

```
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update  
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether  
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
```

```
#
```



```
# update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.
```

```
import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess
```

```
class Errors:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0
```

```
    def report (self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
            sys.stderr.write (string + '\n')
            self.num_errors += 1
```

```
    def ok (self):
        return self.num_errors == 0
```

```
class GenericFilter:
```

```
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()
```

```
        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Skip licence files.
            'COPYING',
            'COPYING.LIB',
            'COPYING3',
            'COPYING3.LIB',
            'LICENSE',
            'fdl.texi',
            'gpl_v3.texi',
            'fdl-1.3.xml',
            'gpl-3.0.xml',

            # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
            'aclocal.m4',
```

```

'compile',
'config.guess',
'config.sub',
'depcomp',
'install-sh',
'libtool.m4',
'ltmain.sh',
'ltoptions.m4',
'ltsugar.m4',
'ltversion.m4',
'lt~obsolete.m4',
'missing',
'mkdep',
'mkinstalldirs',
'move-if-change',
'shlibpath.m4',
'symlink-tree',
'ylwrap',

# Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
'gnu.texi',
'funding.texi',
'appendix_free.xml',

# Skip imported texinfo files.
'texinfo.tex',
)

```

```

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile ('\t')

    return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True

```

```

    # Skip files produced by autogen
    if os.path.exists (base + '.def')
        and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl'):
        return True

# Skip configure files produced by autoconf
if filename == 'configure':
    if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
        return True
    if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
        return True

return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

    # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
    ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s]|\s+and\s+)*[0-9]'

    # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
    name = '[\w.,-]'

    # Matches one year.
    self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

    # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
    self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

    # Matches a full copyright notice:
    self.copyright_re = re.compile (
        # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.

```

```

'([Cc]opyright'
'[Cc]opyright\s+\([Cc]\)'
'[Cc]opyright\s+%s'
'[Cc]opyright\s+&copy;'
'[Cc]opyright\s+@copyright{'
'|@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

# 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
# we can remove any excess.
'\s*(?:' + ranges + ',?)'
'|@value\{[^\{]*\}\s*)'

# 3: 'by ', if used
'(by\s+)?'

# 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
# spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
# (e.g. gnat_ugn.texti).
>(' + name + '(?:\s? + name + ')*?)')

# A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
# 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
# HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]',
                                     re.IGNORECASE)
self.comment_re = re.compile('#+|[*]+;+|%+|/+|@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ''

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find (' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find (' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):

```

```

self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__(self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__(self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
    elif len (string) == 4:
        return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):
    self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith ('@value'):
        return years

    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
        max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

    # Use a range.
    if min_year == max_year:
        return '%d' % min_year
    else:
        return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

```

```

def strip_continuation (self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match (line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete (self, match):
    holder = match.group (4)
    return (holder
            and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
                or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright (self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)

    intro = match.group (1)
    if intro.startswith ('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end (2):].strip()
        if after_years != "":
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'trailing characters in @set: '
                                + after_years)
            return (False, orig_line, next_line)
    else:
        # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
        while not self.is_complete (match):
            try:
                next_line = file.next()
            except StopIteration:
                break

            # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
            # assume that what we've got is complete.
            continuation = self.strip_continuation (next_line)
            if not self.continuation_re.match (continuation):
                break

            # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
            orig_line += next_line
            line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
            next_line = None

            # Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
            match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())

```

```

    assert match

holder = match.group (4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                        'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.
    line = (line[:match.start (4)]
           + canon_form
           + line[match.end (4):])

    # Remove any 'by'
    line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

# Update the copyright years.
years = match.group (2).strip()
try:
    canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
except self.BadYear as e:
    self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
       + ' ' + canon_form + self.separator
       + line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith (('c')):

```

```

        intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
    line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

    # Strip trailing whitespace
    line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

    return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return

    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            while line:
                next_line = None
                # Leave filtered-out lines alone.
                if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
                    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
                    if match:
                        res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                                    file, line, match)
                        (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
                        changed = changed or this_changed

                # Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
                elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
                    self.errors.report (pathname,
                                        'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                                        % line.strip())
                lines.append (line)
                line = next_line

    # If something changed, write the new file out.
    if changed and self.errors.ok():
        tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
        with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
            for line in lines:

```



```

        file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

        # Handle the files in this directory.
        for filename in filenames:
            if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
                sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s\n'
                                   % os.path.join (dir, filename))
            else:
                self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []
        self.default_dirs = []
        self.chosen_dirs = []
        self.option_handlers = dict()
        self.option_help = []

        self.add_option ('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
        self.add_option ('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',
                        self.o_quilt)
        self.add_option ('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
                        self.o_this_year)

    def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
        self.option_help.append ((name, help))
        self.option_handlers[name] = handler

    def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
        self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

    def o_help (self, option = None):
        sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n\n'
                          'Options:\n' % sys.argv[0])
        format = '%-15s %s\n'
        for (what, help) in self.option_help:

```

```

        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
sys.stdout.write ("\nDirectories:\n")

format = '%-25s'
i = 0
for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
    i += 1
    if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
        sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')
    else:
        sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)
        else:
            self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
    if self.errors.ok():
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
        if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
            self.o_help()
        else:
            for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
                canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, "")
                count = 0
                for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                    if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                        count += 1
                        self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
                if count == 0:
                    self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
                                        + chosen_dir)
    sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

```

#-----

```
class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):
```

```

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return True

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
            with open (pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Not part of GCC
            'math-68881.h',
        ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
            'ada',

            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
        ])

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

        self.fossilised_files |= set ([
            # Old news won't be updated.
            'ONEWS',
        ])

class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):

```

```

GenericFilter.__init__(self)

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Don't change the tests, which could be woened by anyone.
    '.c',
    '.C',
    '.cc',
    '.h',
    '.hs',
    '.f',
    '.f90',
    '.go',
    '.inc',
    '.java',
])

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
    # and isn't updated.
    if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
        return True
    return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Maintained by the translation project.
            '.po',

            # Automatically-generated.
            '.pot',
        ])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Imported from GLIBC.
            'soft-fp',
        ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

self.skip_dirs |= set ([
    # Handled separately.
    'testsuite',

    # Not really part of the library
    'contrib',

    # Imported from upstream
    'classpath',
    'libltdl',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
        return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
    if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
        return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Handled separately.
            'testsuite',
            ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
            ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Contains automatically-generated sources.
            'html',

            # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
            'data',

            # Contains imported images
            'images',
            ])

```

```

self.own_files |= set ([
    # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
    'spine.xml',
])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
        return re.compile ('// \(\C\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)

        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

        self.add_external_author ('ARM')
        self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
        self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
        self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
        self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
        self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
        self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
        self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
        self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
        self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
        self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
        self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
        self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
        self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
        self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
        self.add_external_author ('Stephen L. Moshier')
        self.add_external_author ('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors.')
        self.add_external_author ('The Regents of the University of California.')

```

```
self.add_external_author ('Unicode, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('University of Toronto.')
```

```
class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):
```

```
    def __init__ (self):
```

```
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)
```

```
        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
```

```
        # Boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
```

```
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
```

```
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
```

```
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('include')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libada')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libatomic')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
```

```
        # libffi is imported from upstream.
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libgomp')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libiberty')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libitm')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libmudflap', 'testsuite'),
                        TestsuiteFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libobjc')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
```

```
        # libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libssp')
```

```
        self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
```

```
        self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
```

```
        # zlib is imported from upstream.
```

```
        self.default_dirs = [
```

```
            'gcc',
```

```
            'libada',
```

```
            'libatomic',
```

```
            'libbacktrace',
```

```
            'libcpp',
```

```
            'libdecnumber',
```

```
            'libgcc',
```

```
'libfortran',
'libgomp',
'libitm',
'libmudflap',
'libobjc',
'libstdc++-v3',
]
```

```
GCCCmdLine().main()
```

```
If+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMEJava/lang/Strin
g;
```

```
ConstantValue copyrightHEADER
```

```
Copyright:<init>()VCode
```

```
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-
```

```
Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName(Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z
```

```
inConstructorinMethod
```

```
inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V
```

```
&(*)
```

```
java/util/Map+,put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;
```

```
tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Ta
g
```

```
506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2::text
```

```
=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer
```

```
BF<dl>
```

```
BHIJappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright &#169;
```

```
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
```

```
KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V </i></dt>
```

```
KX0Z</dl>
```

```
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
```

```
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!
```

```
/*1-
```

```
7,;,?,C,G,K,O!,S "#QY$L*+%+'WWXY-
```

```
/01A
```

```
*2Y+S4\
```

```
7806)+=>+29<=+_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F`ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
```

```
`a7TbcA>`ade
```

```
@ignore
```

```
@c Set file name and title for man page.
```

```
@setfilename gfdl
```

```
@settitle GNU Free Documentation License
```

```
@c man begin SEEALSO
```

```
gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).
```

```
@c man end
```

```
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
```

```
Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```


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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

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@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

@html

<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>

@end html

@ifnohtml

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifnohtml

@end ifset

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@ifclear gfdlhtml

@node GNU Free Documentation License

@unnumbered GNU Free Documentation License

@end ifclear

@cindex FDL, GNU Free Documentation License

@center Version 1.3, 3 November 2008

@display

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Program Directory
----- -----

mach_override lib/interception/mach_override

@node Library Copying

@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License

@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display

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@appendixsubsec Preamble

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Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary GNU General Public License. This license, the GNU Lesser General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries, and is quite different from the ordinary General Public License. We use this license for certain libraries in order to permit linking those libraries into non-free programs.

When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it does @emph{Less} to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain

special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a ``work based on the library" and a ``work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

```
@iftex
@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION
@end iftex
@ifinfo
@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE
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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.)

@end enumerate

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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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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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If such an object file uses only numerical parameters, data structure layouts and accessors, and small macros and small inline

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@end enumerate

@iftex

@heading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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@page

@appendixsubsec How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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ljava/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;
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- c) Accompany it with the information you received as to the offer to distribute corresponding source code. (This alternative is allowed only for noncommercial distribution and only if you received the program in object code or executable form with such an offer, in accord with Subsection b above.)

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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```
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```
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```

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

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```
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
()V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
```



```

SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lang/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&()Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

```

```

XM,,$nop
q *+
,-./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ

```

```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Object.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
```

```
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
namespace acl
{
class Permission;
}
}
}
}

```

```
class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
```

```
{
```

```
public:
```

```
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));
```

```
#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__
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Version 2, June 1991
```

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This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for

C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser.

The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by

Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM.

Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood.

Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code.

Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code.

Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and

Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port.

Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and

Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports.

Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code.

Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and

Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes.

Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports.

Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port.

Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk).

Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task).

Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port.

David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements.

Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC.

Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code.

Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
 * This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
 * granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
 * java.security.Permission.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @version 0.0
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
 */
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
 /**
```

```
 * This method tests whether or not a specified Permission  
 * (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```
 *
```

```
 * @param perm The permission to check for equality
```

```

*
* @return <code>true</code> if the specified permission is the same as this one, <code>false</code> otherwise
*/
boolean equals (Object perm);

/**
* This method returns this <code>Permission</code> as a <code>String</code>.
*
* @return A <code>String</code> representing this permission.
*/
String toString();
}

```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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```
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   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
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```

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```
/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */
```

```
/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */
```

```

/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should
be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */

#define LPREFIX "L"

/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */

#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */

/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
fprintf (FILE, "\t.space \"HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED\"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifndef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \

```

```
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif
```

```
/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */
```

```
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))
```

```
/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */
```

```
#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))
```

```
/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */
```

```
#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"
```

```
/* Sequent has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
```

```
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1
```

```
/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */
```

```
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0
```

```
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```

```
Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

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```

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```
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```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
#include <gcj/array.h>

extern "Java"
{
  namespace gnu
  {
    namespace javax
    {
      namespace sound
      {
        class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
      }
    }
  }
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

  AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
  static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
  static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
  static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```


1.134 libpthread 2.19

1.134.1 Available under license :

```
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   Copyright (C) 2001 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

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```
package gnu.classpath.tools.taglets;
```

```
import java.util.Map;
```

```
import com.sun.tools.doclets.Taglet;
```

```
import com.sun.javadoc.Tag;
```

```

/**
 * A simple Taglet which handles Copyright information.
 */
public class CopyrightTaglet implements Taglet {

    private static final String NAME = "copyright";
    private static final String HEADER = "Copyright:";

    public String getName() {
        return NAME;
    }

    public boolean inField() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inConstructor() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inMethod() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inOverview() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inPackage() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean inType() {
        return true;
    }

    public boolean isInlineTag() {
        return false;
    }

    public static void register(Map tagletMap) {
        CopyrightTaglet copyrightTaglet = new CopyrightTaglet();
        tagletMap.put(copyrightTaglet.getName(), copyrightTaglet);
    }

    public String toString(Tag tag) {
        return toString(new Tag[] { tag });
    }

```

```

}

public String toString(Tag[] tags) {
    if (tags.length == 0) {
        return null;
    }
    else {
        boolean haveValidTag = false;
        for (int i = 0; i < tags.length && !haveValidTag; ++i) {
            if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                haveValidTag = true;
            }
        }

        if (haveValidTag) {
            StringBuffer result = new StringBuffer();
            result.append("<dl>");
            for (int i = 0; i < tags.length; i++) {
                if (tags[i].text().length() > 0) {
                    result.append("<dt><i>Copyright &#169; " + tags[i].text() + "</i></dt>");
                }
            }
            result.append("</dl>");
            return result.toString();
        }
        else {
            return null;
        }
    }
}

```

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Jan 21, 2002

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```
<appendix xmlns="http://docbook.org/ns/docbook" version="5.0"
  xml:id="appendix.gfdl-1.3">
<info><title>GNU Free Documentation License</title></info>
<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gfdl.html"?>
```

```
<simpara>Version 1.3, 3 November 2008</simpara>
```

```
<simpara>
```

```
  Copyright 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008
```

```
  <link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org/">Free Software Foundation,
  Inc.</link>
```

```
</simpara>
```

```
<simpara>
```

```
  Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this
  license document, but changing it is not allowed.
```

```
</simpara>
```

```
<bridgehead xml:id="fdl-1-section0" renderas="sect2">
```

```
  0. PREAMBLE
```

```
</bridgehead>
```

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-

#ifndef __java_security_Permission__
#define __java_security_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
    namespace java
    {
        namespace security
        {
            class Permission;
            class PermissionCollection;
        }
    }
}

class java::security::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{
public:
    Permission(::java::lang::String *);
    virtual void checkGuard(::java::lang::Object *);
    virtual jboolean implies(::java::security::Permission *) = 0;
    virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
    virtual jint hashCode() = 0;
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getName();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * getActions() = 0;
    virtual ::java::security::PermissionCollection * newPermissionCollection();
    virtual ::java::lang::String * toString();
private:
    static const jlong serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674LL;
    ::java::lang::String * __attribute__((aligned(__alignof__( ::java::lang::Object)))) name;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __java_security_Permission__
@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gpl
@settitle GNU General Public License
@c man begin SEEALSO
```

gfdl(7), fsf-funding(7).

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@heading TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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```
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```

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@end smallexample

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```
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@end smallexample
```

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@c man end

/* Permission.java -- The superclass for all permission objects

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package java.security;

import gnu.java.lang.CPStringBuilder;

```

import java.io.Serializable;

/**
 * This class is the abstract superclass of all classes that implement
 * the concept of a permission. A permission consists of a permission name
 * and optionally a list of actions that relate to the permission. The
 * actual meaning of the name of the permission is defined only in the
 * context of a subclass. It may name a resource to which access permissions
 * are granted (for example, the name of a file) or it might represent
 * something else entirely. Similarly, the action list only has meaning
 * within the context of a subclass. Some permission names may have no
 * actions associated with them. That is, you either have the permission
 * or you don't.
 *
 * <p>The most important method in this class is <code>implies</code>. This
 * checks whether if one has this permission, then the specified
 * permission is also implied. As a conceptual example, consider the
 * permissions "Read All Files" and "Read File foo". The permission
 * "Read All Files" implies that the caller has permission to read the
 * file foo.
 *
 * <p><code>Permission</code>'s must be immutable - do not change their
 * state after creation.
 *
 * @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
 * @see Permissions
 * @see PermissionCollection
 * @since 1.1
 * @status updated to 1.4
 */
public abstract class Permission implements Guard, Serializable
{
    /**
     * Compatible with JDK 1.1+.
     */
    private static final long serialVersionUID = -5636570222231596674L;

    /**
     * This is the name assigned to this permission object.
     *
     * @serial the name of the permission
     */
    private String name;

    /**
     * Create an instance with the specified name.
     */

```

```

* @param name the permission name
*/
public Permission(String name)
{
    this.name = name;
}

/**
 * This method implements the <code>Guard</code> interface for this class.
 * It calls the <code>checkPermission</code> method in
 * <code>SecurityManager</code> with this <code>Permission</code> as its
 * argument. This method returns silently if the security check succeeds
 * or throws an exception if it fails.
 *
 * @param obj the <code>Object</code> being guarded - ignored by this class
 * @throws SecurityException if the security check fails
 * @see GuardedObject
 * @see SecurityManager#checkPermission(Permission)
 */
public void checkGuard(Object obj)
{
    SecurityManager sm = System.getSecurityManager();
    if (sm != null)
        sm.checkPermission(this);
}

/**
 * This method tests whether this <code>Permission</code> implies that the
 * specified <code>Permission</code> is also granted.
 *
 * @param perm the <code>Permission</code> to test against
 * @return true if perm is implied by this
 */
public abstract boolean implies(Permission perm);

/**
 * Check to see if this object equals obj. Use <code>implies</code>, rather
 * than <code>equals</code>, when making access control decisions.
 *
 * @param obj the object to compare to
 */
public abstract boolean equals(Object obj);

/**
 * This method returns a hash code for this <code>Permission</code>. It
 * must satisfy the contract of <code>Object.hashCode</code>: it must be
 * the same for all objects that equals considers to be the same.
 *

```

```

* @return a hash value
*/
public abstract int hashCode();

/**
 * Get the name of this <code>Permission</code>.
 *
 * @return the name
 */
public final String getName()
{
    return name;
}

/**
 * This method returns the list of actions for this <code>Permission</code>
 * as a <code>String</code>. The string should be in canonical order, for
 * example, both <code>new FilePermission(f, "write,read")</code> and
 * <code>new FilePermission(f, "read,write")</code> have the action list
 * "read,write".
 *
 * @return the action list for this <code>Permission</code>
 */
public abstract String getActions();

/**
 * This method returns an empty <code>PermissionCollection</code> object
 * that can store permissions of this type, or <code>null</code> if no
 * such collection is defined. Subclasses must override this to provide
 * an appropriate collection when one is needed to accurately calculate
 * <code>implies</code>.
 *
 * @return a new <code>PermissionCollection</code>
 */
public PermissionCollection newPermissionCollection()
{
    return null;
}

/**
 * This method returns a <code>String</code> representation of this
 * <code>Permission</code> object. This is in the format:
 * <code>'( + getClass().getName() + ' + getName() + ' + getActions
 * + ')</code>.
 *
 * @return this object as a <code>String</code>
 */
public String toString()

```

```

{
    CPStringBuilder string = new CPStringBuilder();

    string = string.append('(');
    string = string.append(getClass().getName());
    string = string.append(' ');
    string = string.append(getName());

    if (!(getActions().equals("")))
    {
        string = string.append(' ');
        string = string.append(getActions());
    }

    string = string.append(')');
    return string.toString();
} // class Permission

```

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  xml:id="appendix.gpl-3.0"><info><title>
  <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License version 3
</title></info>
<?dbhtml filename="appendix_gpl.html"?>
```

```
<para>
```

Version 3, 29 June 2007

```
</para>
```

```
<para>
```

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<link xmlns:xlink="http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink" xlink:href="http://www.fsf.org">http://www.fsf.org</link>

```
</para>
```

```
<para>
```

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```
</para>
```

```
<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-preamble" renderas="sect1">
```

Preamble

```
</bridgehead>
```

```
<para>
```

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</para>

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</para>

<bridgehead>

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</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-definitions" renderas="sect1">

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</bridgehead>

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</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="SourceCode" renderas="sect1">

1. Source Code.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works 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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="BasicPermissions" renderas="sect1">

2. Basic Permissions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Protecting" renderas="sect1">

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

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 works users, your or third parties legal rights to forbid circumvention of technological measures.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingVerbatim" renderas="sect1">

4. Conveying Verbatim Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

You may convey verbatim copies of the Programs 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingModified" renderas="sect1">

5. Conveying Modified Source Versions.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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 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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="ConveyingNonSource" renderas="sect1">

6. Conveying Non-Source Forms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

<acronym>ROM</acronym>).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AdditionalTerms" renderas="sect1">

7. Additional Terms.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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:

</para>

<orderedlist numeration="loweralpha" inheritnum="ignore" continuation="restarts">

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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

</para>

</listitem>

<listitem>

<para>

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.

</para>

</listitem>

</orderedlist>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="gpl-3-termination" renderas="sect1">

8. Termination.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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).

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AcceptanceNotRequired" renderas="sect1">

9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="AutomaticDownstream" renderas="sect1">

10. Automatic Licensing of Downstream Recipients.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="Patents" renderas="sect1">

11. Patents.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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 recipients 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="NoSurrender" renderas="sect1">

12. No Surrender of Others Freedom.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="UsedWithAGPL" renderas="sect1">

13. Use with the <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> Affero General Public License, section 13, concerning interaction through a network will apply to the combination as such.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="RevisedVersions" renderas="sect1">

14. Revised Versions of this License.

</bridgehead>

<para>

The Free Software Foundation may publish revised and/or new versions of the

<acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

Each version is given a distinguishing version number. If the Program specifies that a certain numbered version of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License, you may choose any version ever published by the Free Software Foundation.

</para>

<para>

If the Program specifies that a proxy can decide which future versions of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="WarrantyDisclaimer" renderas="sect1">

15. Disclaimer of Warranty.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="LiabilityLimitation" renderas="sect1">

16. Limitation of Liability.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead xml:id="InterpretationSecs1516" renderas="sect1">

17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16.

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<bridgehead>

END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

</bridgehead>

<bridgehead xml:id="HowToApply" renderas="sect1">

How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs

</bridgehead>

<para>

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.

</para>

<para>

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.

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>one line to give the programs name and a brief idea of what it does.</replaceable>

Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

This program is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> 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 <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License for more details.

You should have received a copy of the <acronym>GNU</acronym> General Public License

along with this program. If not, see <http://www.w3.org/1999/xlink> <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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

</para>

<screen>

<replaceable>program</replaceable> Copyright (C) <replaceable>year</replaceable> <replaceable>name of author</replaceable>

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.

</screen>

<para>

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

</para>

<para>

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.w3.org/1999/xlink>

<http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

</para>

<para>

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.w3.org/1999/xlink> <http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>.

</para>

</appendix>

.\" Automatically generated by Pod::Man 2.25 (Pod::Simple 3.16)

.\"

.\" Standard preamble:

.\" =====

.de Sp \." Vertical space (when we can't use .PP)

.if t .sp .5v

```

.if n .sp
..
.de Vb \" Begin verbatim text
.ft CW
.nf
.ne \\$1
..
.de Ve \" End verbatim text
.ft R
.fi
..
.\" Set up some character translations and predefined strings. \*(- will
.\" give an unbreakable dash, \*(PI will give pi, \*(L" will give a left
.\" double quote, and \*(R" will give a right double quote. \*(C+ will
.\" give a nicer C++. Capital omega is used to do unbreakable dashes and
.\" therefore won't be available. \*(C` and \*(C' expand to ` in nroff,
.\" nothing in troff, for use with C<>.
.tr \(*W-
.ds C+ C\v'-.1v'h'-1p^s-2+\h'-1p'+\s0\v'.1v'h'-1p'
.ie n {\
. ds -- \(*W-
. ds PI pi
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=24u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u^(\(*W'h'-12u'-\" diablo 10 pitch
. if (\n(.H=4u)&(1m=20u) .ds -- \(*W'h'-12u^(\(*W'h'-8u'-\" diablo 12 pitch
. ds L" ""
. ds R" ""
. ds C` ""
. ds C' ""
'br\}
.el{\
. ds -- \\\(em\
. ds PI \(*p
. ds L" ``
. ds R" "
'br\}
.\"
.\" Escape single quotes in literal strings from groff's Unicode transform.
.ie \n(.g .ds Aq \{aq
.el .ds Aq '
.\"
.\" If the F register is turned on, we'll generate index entries on stderr for
.\" titles (.TH), headers (.SH), subsections (.SS), items (.Ip), and index
.\" entries marked with X<> in POD. Of course, you'll have to process the
.\" output yourself in some meaningful fashion.
.ie \nF {\
. de IX
. tm Index:\\$1\t\\n%\t"\\$2"
..

```

```

. nr % 0
. rr F
.\}
.el \{\
. de IX
..
.\}
.\"
.\" Accent mark definitions (@(#)ms.acc 1.5 88/02/08 SMI; from UCB 4.2).
.\" Fear. Run. Save yourself. No user-serviceable parts.
. \" fudge factors for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds #H 0
. ds #V .8m
. ds #F .3m
. ds #[ \f1
. ds #] \fP
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds #H ((1u-(\\n(.fu%2u))*).13m)
. ds #V .6m
. ds #F 0
. ds #[ \&
. ds #] \&
.\}
. \" simple accents for nroff and troff
.if n \{\
. ds ' \&
. ds ` \&
. ds ^ \&
. ds , \&
. ds ~ ~
. ds /
.\}
.if t \{\
. ds ' \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\`h''\n:u"
. ds ` \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\`h''\n:u'
. ds ^ \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)'^^h''\n:u'
. ds , \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10)',h''\n:u'
. ds ~ \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu-\*(#H-.1m)~\h''\n:u'
. ds / \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H)^\z\sl'h''\n:u'
.\}
. \" troff and (daisy-wheel) nroff accents
.ds : \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu*8/10-\*(#H+.1m+\*(#F)\v'-\*(#V)\z.\h'.2m+\*(#F'.\h''\n:u'\v''\*(#V'
.ds 8 \h''\*(#H)\(*b'h'-\*(#H'
.ds o \k:k:h'-(\n(.wu+w'\(de'u-\*(#H)/2u'\v'-.3n''\#[z\(\de\v'.3n''h''\n:u''\*(#)
.ds d- \h''\*(#H)\(pd'h'-\w'~'u'\v'-.25m'\f2\(\hy\fP\v'.25m''h'-\*(#H'
.ds D- D\k:k:h'-(\w'D'u'\v'-.11m'\z\(\hy\v'.11m''h''\n:u'

```

```

.ds th \*(#[\v'.3m\s+1I\s-1\v'-.3m'h'-(\wTu*2/3)\s-1o\s+1\*(#]
.ds Th \*(#[\s+2I\s-2\h'-\wTu*3/5\v'-.3m'o\v'.3m\*(#]
.ds ae a\h'-(\w'a'u*4/10)e
.ds Ae A\h'-(\w'A'u*4/10)E
.  \ " corrections for vroff
.if v .ds ~ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*9/10-\*(#H)\s-2\u~\d\s+2\h'\n:u'
.if v .ds ^ \k:h'-(\n(.wu*10/11-\*(#H)\v'-.4m'^\v'.4m'h'\n:u'
.  \ " for low resolution devices (crt and lpr)
.if \n(.H>23 .if \n(.V>19 \
\{
.  ds : e
.  ds 8 ss
.  ds o a
.  ds d- d\h'-1\ga
.  ds D- D\h'-1\hy
.  ds th \o'bp'
.  ds Th \o'LP'
.  ds ae ae
.  ds Ae AE
.\}
.rm #[ #] #H #V #F C
.\ " =====
.\ "
.IX Title "GPL 7"
.TH GPL 7 "2014-04-01" "gcc-4.8.3" "GNU"
.\ " For nroff, turn off justification. Always turn off hyphenation; it makes
.\ " way too many mistakes in technical documents.
.if n .ad l
.nh
.SH "NAME"
gpl \- GNU General Public License
.SH "DESCRIPTION"
.IX Header "DESCRIPTION"
.SS "\s-1GNU\s0 General Public License"
.IX Subsection "GNU General Public License"
.SS "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.IX Subsection "Version 3, 29 June 2007"
.Vb 1
\& 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.
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software and other kinds of works.
.PP

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.PP

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.PP

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freedom of users.

.PP

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.PP

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

.SS "\s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.IP "0. Definitions." 4

.IX Item "0. Definitions."

\&*(L"This License*(R" refers to version 3 of the \s-1GNU\s0 General Public License.

.Sp

\&*(L"Copyright*(R" also means copyright-like laws that apply to other kinds of works, such as semiconductor masks.

.Sp

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.Sp

To *(L"modify*(R" 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 *(L"modified version*(R" of the earlier work or a work *(L"based on*(R" the earlier work.

.Sp

A *(L"covered work*(R" means either the unmodified Program or a work based on the Program.

.Sp

To *(L"propagate*(R" 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.

.Sp

To *(L"convey*(R" 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.

.Sp

An interactive user interface displays *(L"Appropriate Legal Notices*(R" 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.

.IP "1. Source Code." 4

.IX Item "1. Source Code."

The `*(L"source code*(R"` for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. `*(L"Object code*(R"` means any non-source form of a work.

.Sp

A `*(L"Standard Interface*(R"` 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.

.Sp

The `*(L"System Libraries*(R"` 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 `\&*(L"Major Component*(R"`, 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.

.Sp

The `*(L"Corresponding Source*(R"` 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.

.Sp

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

.Sp

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

.IP "2. Basic Permissions." 4

.IX Item "2. Basic Permissions."

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.Sp

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

.IP "3. Protecting Users' Legal Rights From Anti-Circumvention Law." 4

.IX Item "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 \s-1WIPO\s0 copyright treaty adopted on 20 December 1996, or similar laws prohibiting or restricting circumvention of such measures.

.Sp

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.IP "4. Conveying Verbatim Copies." 4

.IX Item "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.

.Sp

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.

.IP "5. Conveying Modified Source Versions." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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 *(L"keep intact all notices*(R".

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

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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 \&*(L"aggregate*(R" 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.

.RE

.IP "6. Conveying Non-Source Forms." 4

.IX Item "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:

.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "b." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "c." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "d." 4

.IX Item "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.

.IP "e." 4

.IX Item "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.

.RE

.RS 4

.Sp

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.

.Sp

A *(L"User Product*(R" is either (1) a *(L"consumer product*(R", 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, \&*(L"normally used*(R" 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.

.Sp

\&*(L"Installation Information*(R" 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.

.Sp

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 \s-1ROM\s0).

.Sp

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.

.Sp

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.

.RE

.IP "7. Additional Terms." 4

.IX Item "7. Additional Terms."

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.RS 4

.IP "a." 4

.IX Item "a."

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.IX Item "b."

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.IX Item "c."

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.IX Item "d."

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.IX Item "e."

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.IX Item "f."

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.RS 4

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.RE

.IP "8. Termination." 4

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.IX Item "9. Acceptance Not Required for Having Copies."

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.IX Item "12. No Surrender of Others' Freedom."

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.IP "14. Revised Versions of this License." 4

.IX Item "14. Revised Versions of this License."

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.Sp

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.IP "15. Disclaimer of Warranty." 4

.IX Item "15. Disclaimer of Warranty."

&s-1THERE\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0, \s-1TO\s0
&s-1THE\s0 \s-1EXTENT\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1BY\s0
&s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1LAW\s0. \s-1EXCEPT\s0 \s-1WHEN\s0 \s-1OTHERWISE\s0 \s-1STATED\s0 \s-1IN\s0
&s-1WRITING\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0
&s-1HOLDERS\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1PROVIDE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1
&s-1PROGRAM\s0 *(L"\s-1AS\s0 \s-1IS\s0)*(R" \s-1WITHOUT\s0
&s-1WARRANTY\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1KIND\s0, \s-1EITHER\s0 \s-1EXPRESSED\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1
&s-1IMPLIED\s0, \s-1INCLUDING\s0, \s-1BUT\s0 \s-1NOT\s0
&s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0, \s-1THE\s0 \s-1IMPLIED\s0 \s-1WARRANTIES\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1
&s-1MERCHANTABILITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1FITNESS\s0 \s-1FOR\s0
A \s-1PARTICULAR\s0 \s-1PURPOSE\s0. \s-1THE\s0 \s-1ENTIRE\s0 \s-1RISK\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1
&s-1THE\s0 \s-1QUALITY\s0 \s-1AND\s0
&s-1PERFORMANCE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1IS\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1YOU\s0. \s-1
&s-1SHOULD\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1PROVE\s0
&s-1DEFECTIVE\s0, \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1ASSUME\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1COST\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1ALL\s0 \s-1
&s-1NECESSARY\s0 \s-1SERVICING\s0, \s-1REPAIR\s0 \s-1OR\s0
&s-1CORRECTION\s0.

.IP "16. Limitation of Liability." 4

.IX Item "16. Limitation of Liability."

&s-1IN\s0 \s-1NO\s0 \s-1EVENT\s0 \s-1UNLESS\s0 \s-1REQUIRED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1APPLICABLE\s0 \s-1
&s-1LAW\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1AGREED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1IN\s0 \s-1WRITING\s0
&s-1WILL\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1COPYRIGHT\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0, \s-1OR\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1
&s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1WHO\s0 \s-1MODIFIES\s0 \s-1AND/OR\s0
&s-1CONVEYS\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 \s-1AS\s0 \s-1PERMITTED\s0 \s-1ABOVE\s0, \s-1BE\s0 \s-1
&s-1LIABLE\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1FOR\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0,
&s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1GENERAL\s0, \s-1SPECIAL\s0, \s-1INCIDENTAL\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1
&s-1CONSEQUENTIAL\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0
&s-1ARISING\s0 \s-1OUT\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1USE\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1INABILITY\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1
&s-1USE\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0 (\s-1INCLUDING\s0 \s-1BUT\s0
&s-1NOT\s0 \s-1LIMITED\s0 \s-1TO\s0 \s-1LOSS\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1DATA\s0 \s-

1BEING\s0 \s-1RENDERED\s0 \s-1INACCURATE\s0 \s-1OR\s0
\&\s-1LOSSES\s0 \s-1SUSTAINED\s0 \s-1BY\s0 \s-1YOU\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1THIRD\s0 \s-1PARTIES\s0 \s-1OR\s0
A \s-1FAILURE\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1PROGRAM\s0
\&\s-1TO\s0 \s-1OPERATE\s0 \s-1WITH\s0 \s-1ANY\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0 \s-1PROGRAMS\s0), \s-1EVEN\s0 \s-
1IF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1HOLDER\s0 \s-1OR\s0 \s-1OTHER\s0
\&\s-1PARTY\s0 \s-1HAS\s0 \s-1BEEN\s0 \s-1ADVISED\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1THE\s0 \s-1POSSIBILITY\s0 \s-
1OF\s0 \s-1SUCH\s0 \s-1DAMAGES\s0.

.IP "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16." 4

.IX Item "17. Interpretation of Sections 15 and 16."

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.SS "\s-1END\s0 \s-1OF\s0 \s-1TERMS\s0 \s-1AND\s0 \s-1CONDITIONS\s0"

.IX Subsection "END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS"

.SS "How to Apply These Terms to Your New Programs"

.IX Subsection "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.

.PP

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 *(L"copyright*(R" line and a pointer to where the full notice is found.

.PP

.Vb 2

\& <one line to give the program*(Aqs name and a brief idea of what it does.>

\& Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

\&

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

\&

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\& 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/>>.

.Ve

.PP

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

.PP

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

.PP

.Vb 4

\& <program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>

\& This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type "show w".

\& This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it

\& under certain conditions; type "show c" for details.

.Ve

.PP

The hypothetical commands `\fBshow w\fR` and `\fBshow c\fR` should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a `\s-1GUI\s0` interface, you would use an `*(L"about box*(R"`.

.PP

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school, if any, to sign a `*(L"copyright disclaimer*(R"` for the program, if necessary.

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.PP

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.SH "SEE ALSO"

.IX Header "SEE ALSO"

\&\fIgfdl\fR\|(7), \&\fIfsf-funding\fR\|(7).

.SH "COPYRIGHT"

.IX Header "COPYRIGHT"

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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- a) Accompany the work with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code for the Library including whatever changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked with the Library, with the complete machine-readable "work that uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

e) Verify that the user has already received a copy of these materials or that you have already sent this user a copy.

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^L

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

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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.

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

That's all there is to it!

```
16/gnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permissionjava/lang/EnumPLAY1Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityMa
anager$Permission;RECORDALLENUM$VALUES2[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;<clinit
>()VCode
<init>(Ljava/lang/String;I)V
LineNumberTableLocalVariableTable
thisvalues4()[Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
$&%java/lang/System'(
arraycopy*(Ljava/lang/Object;ILjava/lang/Object;II)VvalueOf(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurit
yManager$Permission;
)-5(Ljava/lang/Class;Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/Enum;
SourceFileAudioSecurityManager.java
SignatureCLjava/lang/Enum<Lgnu/javax/sound/AudioSecurityManager$Permission;>;InnerClasses4$gnu/javax/sou
nd/AudioSecurityManager
Permission@1@@@
```

eAYYYYSYSYS

G'E

1*+E !"

6YK*Y<YM#,)*

*

*+./012

35@

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GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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When you use GCC to compile a program, GCC may combine portions of certain GCC header files and runtime libraries with the compiled program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the header files and runtime libraries covered by this Exception.

0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime Library for execution after a Compilation Process, or makes use of an interface provided by the Runtime Library, but is not otherwise based on the Runtime Library.

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"GPL-compatible Software" is software whose conditions of propagation, modification and use would permit combination with GCC in accord with the license of GCC.

"Target Code" refers to output from any compiler for a real or virtual target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for input to an assembler, loader, linker and/or execution phase. Notwithstanding that, Target Code does not include data in any format that is used as a compiler intermediate representation, or used for producing a compiler intermediate representation.

The "Compilation Process" transforms code entirely represented in non-intermediate languages designed for human-written code, and/or in Java Virtual Machine byte code, into Target Code. Thus, for example, use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered part of the Compilation Process, since the Compilation Process can be understood as starting with the output of the generators or preprocessors.

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2. No Weakening of GCC Copyleft.

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requirements of the license of GCC.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" standalone="no"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Transitional//EN"
"http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-transitional.dtd"><html
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html;
charset=UTF-8" /><title>License</title><meta name="generator" content="DocBook XSL-NS Stylesheets
V1.78.1" /><meta name="keywords" content="ISO C++, library" /><meta name="keywords" content="ISO C++,
runtime, library" /><link rel="home" href="../index.html" title="The GNU C++ Library" /><link rel="up"
href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link rel="prev" href="status.html" title="Chapter1.Status" /><link
rel="next" href="bugs.html" title="Bugs" /></head><body><div class="navheader"><table width="100%"
summary="Navigation header"><tr><th colspan="3" align="center">License</th></tr><tr><td width="20%"
align="left"><a accesskey="p" href="status.html">Prev</a></td><th width="60%"
align="center">Chapter1.Status</th><td width="20%" align="right"><a accesskey="n"
href="bugs.html">Next</a></td></tr></table><hr /></div><div class="section"><div
class="titlepage"><div><div><h2 class="title" style="clear: both"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license"></a>License</h2></div></div></div><p>
  There are two licenses affecting GNU libstdc++: one for the code,
  and one for the documentation.
</p><p>
  There is a license section in the FAQ regarding common <a class="link"
href="../faq.html#faq.license">questions</a>. If you have more
  questions, ask the FSF or the <a class="link" href="http://gcc.gnu.org/lists.html" target="_top">gcc mailing
list</a>.
</p><div class="section"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title"><a
id="manual.intro.status.license.gpl"></a>The Code: GPL</h3></div></div></div><p>
  The source code is distributed under the <a class="link" href="appendix_gpl.html" title="AppendixD. GNU
General Public License version 3">GNU General Public License version 3</a>,
  with the addition under section 7 of an exception described in
  the <span class="quote"><span class="quote">GCC Runtime Library Exception, version 3.1</span></span>
  as follows (or see the file COPYING.RUNTIME):
</p><div class="literallayout"><p><br />
GCCRUNTIMELIBRARYEXCEPTION<br />
<br />
Version3.1,31March2009<br />
<br />
Copyright(C)2009<a class="link" href="http://www.fsf.org" target="_top">FreeSoftwareFoundation,Inc.</a><br />
<br />
Everyoneispermittedtocopyanddistributeverbatimcopiesofthis<br />
licensedocument,butchangingitisnotallowed.<br />
<br />
ThisGCCRuntimeLibraryException("Exception")isanadditional<br />
permissionundersection7oftheGNUGeneralPublicLicense,version<br />
3("GPLv3").Itappliestoagivenfile(the"RuntimeLibrary")that<br />
bearsanoticeplacedbythecopyrightholderofthefilestatingthat<br />
thefileisgovernedbyGPLv3alongwiththisException.<br />
<br />
WhenyouuseGCCtocompileaprogram,GCCmaycombineportionsof<br />
certainGCCheaderfilesandruntimelibrarieswiththecompiled<br />
```

program. The purpose of this Exception is to allow compilation of
non-GPL (including proprietary) programs to use, in this way, the
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0. Definitions.

A file is an "Independent Module" if it either requires the Runtime
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target processor architecture, in executable form or suitable for
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use of source code generators and preprocessors need not be considered
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2.NoWeakeningofGCCCopyleft.

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presumptionthatthird-partysoftwareisunaffectedbythecopyleft

requirementsofthelicenseofGCC.

</p></div><p>

Hopefully that text is self-explanatory. If it isn't, you need to speak to your lawyer, or the Free Software Foundation.

</p></div><div class="section"><div class="titlepage"><div><div><h3 class="title">The Documentation: GPL, FDL</h3></div></div></div><p>

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</p><p>

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We can probably offer suggestions.

</p></div></div><div class="navfooter"><hr /><table width="100%" summary="Navigation footer"><tr><td width="40%" align="left">Prev</td><td width="20%" align="center">Up</td><td width="40%" align="right">Next</td></tr><tr><td width="40%" align="left" valign="top">Chapter1.Status</td><td width="20%" align="center">Home</td><td width="40%" align="right" valign="top">Bugs</td></tr></table></div></body></html>

#!/usr/bin/python

#

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#

This script 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, or (at your option)
any later version.

This script adjusts the copyright notices at the top of source files
so that they have the form:

#

Copyright XXXX-YYYY Free Software Foundation, Inc.

```
#
# It doesn't change code that is known to be maintained elsewhere or
# that carries a non-FSF copyright.
#
# The script also doesn't change testsuite files, except those in
# libstdc++-v3. This is because libstdc++-v3 has a conformance testsuite,
# while most tests in other directories are just things that failed at some
# point in the past.
#
# Pass --this-year to the script if you want it to add the current year
# to all applicable notices. Pass --quilt if you are using quilt and
# want files to be added to the quilt before being changed.
#
# By default the script will update all directories for which the
# output has been vetted. You can instead pass the names of individual
# directories, including those that haven't been approved. So:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year
#
# is the command that would be used at the beginning of a year to update
# all copyright notices (and possibly at other times to check whether
# new files have been added with old years). On the other hand:
#
# update-copyright.pl --this-year libjava
#
# would run the script on just libjava/.
#
# Note that things like --version output strings must be updated before
# this script is run. There's already a separate procedure for that.
```

```
import os
import re
import sys
import time
import subprocess
```

```
class Errors:
    def __init__(self):
        self.num_errors = 0

    def report(self, filename, string):
        if filename:
            string = filename + ': ' + string
            sys.stderr.write(string + '\n')
            self.num_errors += 1

    def ok(self):
        return self.num_errors == 0
```

```

class GenericFilter:
    def __init__(self):
        self.skip_files = set()
        self.skip_dirs = set()
        self.skip_extensions = set()
        self.fossilised_files = set()
        self.own_files = set()

    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Skip licence files.
        'COPYING',
        'COPYING.LIB',
        'COPYING3',
        'COPYING3.LIB',
        'LICENSE',
        'fdl.texi',
        'gpl_v3.texi',
        'fdl-1.3.xml',
        'gpl-3.0.xml',

        # Skip auto- and libtool-related files
        'aclocal.m4',
        'compile',
        'config.guess',
        'config.sub',
        'depcomp',
        'install-sh',
        'libtool.m4',
        'ltmain.sh',
        'ltoptions.m4',
        'ltsugar.m4',
        'ltversion.m4',
        'lt~obsolete.m4',
        'missing',
        'mkdep',
        'mkinstalldirs',
        'move-if-change',
        'shlibpath.m4',
        'symlink-tree',
        'ylwrap',

        # Skip FSF mission statement, etc.
        'gnu.texi',
        'funding.texi',
        'appendix_free.xml',

        # Skip imported texinfo files.

```

```

        'texinfo.tex',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename.startswith ('ChangeLog'):
        # Ignore references to copyright in changelog entries.
        return re.compile ('\t')

    return None

def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.skip_files:
        return True

    (base, extension) = os.path.splitext (os.path.join (dir, filename))
    if extension in self.skip_extensions:
        return True

    if extension == '.in':
        # Skip .in files produced by automake.
        if os.path.exists (base + '.am'):
            return True

        # Skip files produced by autogen
        if (os.path.exists (base + '.def')
            and os.path.exists (base + '.tpl')):
            return True

    # Skip configure files produced by autoconf
    if filename == 'configure':
        if os.path.exists (base + '.ac'):
            return True
        if os.path.exists (base + '.in'):
            return True

    return False

def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
    return subdir in self.skip_dirs

def is_fossilised_file (self, dir, filename):
    if filename in self.fossilised_files:
        return True
    # Only touch current current ChangeLogs.
    if filename != 'ChangeLog' and filename.find ('ChangeLog') >= 0:
        return True
    return False

```

```

def by_package_author (self, dir, filename):
    return filename in self.own_files

class Copyright:
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        self.errors = errors

        # Characters in a range of years. Include '.' for typos.
        ranges = '[0-9](?:[-0-9.,\s])\s+and\s+[0-9]'

        # Non-whitespace characters in a copyright holder's name.
        name = '[\w.,-]'

        # Matches one year.
        self.year_re = re.compile ('[0-9]+')

        # Matches part of a year or copyright holder.
        self.continuation_re = re.compile (ranges + '|' + name)

        # Matches a full copyright notice:
        self.copyright_re = re.compile (
            # 1: 'Copyright (C)', etc.
            '[Cc]opyright'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+\([Cc]\)'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+%s'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+&copy;'
            '|[Cc]opyright\s+@copyright{ }'
            '|@set\s+copyright[\w-]+)'

            # 2: the years. Include the whitespace in the year, so that
            # we can remove any excess.
            '(\s*(?:' + ranges + ',?)'
            '@value\{[\^{}]*\})\s*)'

            # 3: 'by ', if used
            '(by\s+)?'

            # 4: the copyright holder. Don't allow multiple consecutive
            # spaces, so that right-margin gloss doesn't get caught
            # (e.g. gnat_ugn.texi).
            '(' + name + '(?:\s?' + name + ')*?)')

        # A regexp for notices that might have slipped by. Just matching
        # 'copyright' is too noisy, and 'copyright.*[0-9]' falls foul of
        # HTML header markers, so check for 'copyright' and two digits.
        self.other_copyright_re = re.compile ('copyright.*[0-9][0-9]',
            re.IGNORECASE)

```



```

self.comment_re = re.compile('#+[*]+;+%+//+@c |dnl ')
self.holders = { '@copying': '@copying' }
self.holder_prefixes = set()

# True to 'quilt add' files before changing them.
self.use_quilt = False

# If set, force all notices to include this year.
self.max_year = None

# Goes after the year(s). Could be ', '.
self.separator = ''

def add_package_author (self, holder, canon_form = None):
    if not canon_form:
        canon_form = holder
    self.holders[holder] = canon_form
    index = holder.find (' ')
    while index >= 0:
        self.holder_prefixes.add (holder[:index])
        index = holder.find (' ', index + 1)

def add_external_author (self, holder):
    self.holders[holder] = None

class BadYear():
    def __init__ (self, year):
        self.year = year

    def __str__ (self):
        return 'unrecognised year: ' + self.year

def parse_year (self, string):
    year = int (string)
    if len (string) == 2:
        if year > 70:
            return year + 1900
    elif len (string) == 4:
        return year
    raise self.BadYear (string)

def year_range (self, years):
    year_list = [self.parse_year (year)
                 for year in self.year_re.findall (years)]
    assert len (year_list) > 0
    return (min (year_list), max (year_list))

def set_use_quilt (self, use_quilt):

```

```

self.use_quilt = use_quilt

def include_year (self, year):
    assert not self.max_year
    self.max_year = year

def canonicalise_years (self, dir, filename, filter, years):
    # Leave texinfo variables alone.
    if years.startswith('@value'):
        return years

    (min_year, max_year) = self.year_range (years)

    # Update the upper bound, if enabled.
    if self.max_year and not filter.is_fossilised_file (dir, filename):
        max_year = max (max_year, self.max_year)

    # Use a range.
    if min_year == max_year:
        return '%d' % min_year
    else:
        return '%d-%d' % (min_year, max_year)

def strip_continuation (self, line):
    line = line.lstrip()
    match = self.comment_re.match (line)
    if match:
        line = line[match.end():].lstrip()
    return line

def is_complete (self, match):
    holder = match.group (4)
    return (holder
            and (holder not in self.holder_prefixes
                or holder in self.holders))

def update_copyright (self, dir, filename, filter, file, line, match):
    orig_line = line
    next_line = None
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)

    intro = match.group (1)
    if intro.startswith('@set'):
        # Texinfo year variables should always be on one line
        after_years = line[match.end (2):].strip()
        if after_years != "":
            self.errors.report (pathname,
                                'trailing characters in @set: ')

```

```

        + after_years)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)
else:
    # If it looks like the copyright is incomplete, add the next line.
    while not self.is_complete (match):
        try:
            next_line = file.next()
        except StopIteration:
            break

        # If the next line doesn't look like a proper continuation,
        # assume that what we've got is complete.
        continuation = self.strip_continuation (next_line)
        if not self.continuation_re.match (continuation):
            break

        # Merge the lines for matching purposes.
        orig_line += next_line
        line = line.rstrip() + ' ' + continuation
        next_line = None

        # Rematch with the longer line, at the original position.
        match = self.copyright_re.match (line, match.start())
        assert match

holder = match.group (4)

# Use the filter to test cases where markup is getting in the way.
if filter.by_package_author (dir, filename):
    assert holder not in self.holders

elif not holder:
    self.errors.report (pathname, 'missing copyright holder')
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

elif holder not in self.holders:
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                        'unrecognised copyright holder: ' + holder)
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

else:
    # See whether the copyright is associated with the package
    # author.
    canon_form = self.holders[holder]
    if not canon_form:
        return (False, orig_line, next_line)

    # Make sure the author is given in a consistent way.

```

```

        line = (line[:match.start (4)]
                + canon_form
                + line[match.end (4):])

        # Remove any 'by'
        line = line[:match.start (3)] + line[match.end (3):]

# Update the copyright years.
years = match.group (2).strip()
try:
    canon_form = self.canonicalise_years (dir, filename, filter, years)
except self.BadYear as e:
    self.errors.report (pathname, str (e))
    return (False, orig_line, next_line)

line = (line[:match.start (2)]
        + ' ' + canon_form + self.separator
        + line[match.end (2):])

# Use the standard (C) form.
if intro.endswith ('right'):
    intro += ' (C)'
elif intro.endswith ('(c)'):
    intro = intro[:-3] + '(C)'
line = line[:match.start (1)] + intro + line[match.end (1):]

# Strip trailing whitespace
line = line.rstrip() + '\n'

return (line != orig_line, line, next_line)

def process_file (self, dir, filename, filter):
    pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
    if filename.endswith ('.tmp'):
        # Looks like something we tried to create before.
        try:
            os.remove (pathname)
        except OSError:
            pass
        return

    lines = []
    changed = False
    line_filter = filter.get_line_filter (dir, filename)
    with open (pathname, 'r') as file:
        prev = None
        for line in file:
            while line:

```

```

next_line = None
# Leave filtered-out lines alone.
if not (line_filter and line_filter.match (line)):
    match = self.copyright_re.search (line)
    if match:
        res = self.update_copyright (dir, filename, filter,
                                     file, line, match)
        (this_changed, line, next_line) = res
        changed = changed or this_changed

# Check for copyright lines that might have slipped by.
elif self.other_copyright_re.search (line):
    self.errors.report (pathname,
                       'unrecognised copyright: %s'
                       % line.strip())
lines.append (line)
line = next_line

# If something changed, write the new file out.
if changed and self.errors.ok():
    tmp_pathname = pathname + '.tmp'
    with open (tmp_pathname, 'w') as file:
        for line in lines:
            file.write (line)
    if self.use_quilt:
        subprocess.call (['quilt', 'add', pathname])
    os.rename (tmp_pathname, pathname)

def process_tree (self, tree, filter):
    for (dir, subdirs, filenames) in os.walk (tree):
        # Don't recurse through directories that should be skipped.
        for i in xrange (len (subdirs) - 1, -1, -1):
            if filter.skip_dir (dir, subdirs[i]):
                del subdirs[i]

# Handle the files in this directory.
for filename in filenames:
    if filter.skip_file (dir, filename):
        sys.stdout.write ('Skipping %s\n'
                         % os.path.join (dir, filename))
    else:
        self.process_file (dir, filename, filter)

class CmdLine:
    def __init__ (self, copyright = Copyright):
        self.errors = Errors()
        self.copyright = copyright (self.errors)
        self.dirs = []

```

```

self.default_dirs = []
self.chosen_dirs = []
self.option_handlers = dict()
self.option_help = []

self.add_option('--help', 'Print this help', self.o_help)
self.add_option('--quilt', '"quilt add" files before changing them',
                self.o_quilt)
self.add_option('--this-year', 'Add the current year to every notice',
                self.o_this_year)

def add_option (self, name, help, handler):
    self.option_help.append ((name, help))
    self.option_handlers[name] = handler

def add_dir (self, dir, filter = GenericFilter()):
    self.dirs.append ((dir, filter))

def o_help (self, option = None):
    sys.stdout.write ('Usage: %s [options] dir1 dir2...\n\n'
                     'Options:\n' % sys.argv[0])
    format = '%-15s %s\n'
    for (what, help) in self.option_help:
        sys.stdout.write (format % (what, help))
    sys.stdout.write ('\nDirectories:\n')

    format = '%-25s'
    i = 0
    for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
        i += 1
        if i % 3 == 0 or i == len (self.dirs):
            sys.stdout.write (dir + '\n')
        else:
            sys.stdout.write (format % dir)
    sys.exit (0)

def o_quilt (self, option):
    self.copyright.set_use_quilt (True)

def o_this_year (self, option):
    self.copyright.include_year (time.localtime().tm_year)

def main (self):
    for arg in sys.argv[1:]:
        if arg[:1] != '-':
            self.chosen_dirs.append (arg)
        elif arg in self.option_handlers:
            self.option_handlers[arg] (arg)

```

```

else:
    self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised option: ' + arg)
if self.errors.ok():
    if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
        self.chosen_dirs = self.default_dirs
    if len (self.chosen_dirs) == 0:
        self.o_help()
    else:
        for chosen_dir in self.chosen_dirs:
            canon_dir = os.path.join (chosen_dir, "")
            count = 0
            for (dir, filter) in self.dirs:
                if (dir + os.sep).startswith (canon_dir):
                    count += 1
                    self.copyright.process_tree (dir, filter)
            if count == 0:
                self.errors.report (None, 'unrecognised directory: '
                    + chosen_dir)
sys.exit (0 if self.errors.ok() else 1)

```

#-----

```

class TopLevelFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def skip_dir (self, dir, subdir):
        return True

```

```

class ConfigFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):

```

```

        if filename.endswith ('.m4'):
            pathname = os.path.join (dir, filename)
            with open (pathname) as file:
                # Skip files imported from gettext.
                if file.readline().find ('gettext-') >= 0:
                    return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

```

```

class GCCFilter (GenericFilter):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

```

```

    self.skip_files |= set ([
        # Not part of GCC
        'math-68881.h',
    ])

```

```

self.skip_dirs |= set ([
    # Better not create a merge nightmare for the GNAT folks.
    'ada',

    # Handled separately.
    'testsuite',
])

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Maintained by the translation project.
    '.po',

    # Automatically-generated.
    '.pot',
])

self.fossilised_files |= set ([
    # Old news won't be updated.
    'ONEWS',
])

class TestsuiteFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_extensions |= set ([
            # Don't change the tests, which could be woened by anyone.
            '.c',
            '.C',
            '.cc',
            '.h',
            '.hs',
            '.f',
            '.f90',
            '.go',
            '.inc',
            '.java',
        ])

    def skip_file (self, dir, filename):
        # g++.niklas/README contains historical copyright information
        # and isn't updated.
        if filename == 'README' and os.path.basename (dir) == 'g++.niklas':
            return True
        return GenericFilter.skip_file (self, dir, filename)

class LibCppFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):

```



```

GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

self.skip_extensions |= set ([
    # Maintained by the translation project.
    '.po',

    # Automatically-generated.
    '.pot',
])

class LibGCCFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__ (self):
    GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

    self.skip_dirs |= set ([
        # Imported from GLIBC.
        'soft-fp',
    ])

class LibJavaFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__ (self):
    GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

    self.skip_dirs |= set ([
        # Handled separately.
        'testsuite',

        # Not really part of the library
        'contrib',

        # Imported from upstream
        'classpath',
        'libltdl',
    ])

def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
    if filename == 'NameDecoder.h':
        return re.compile ('.*NAME_COPYRIGHT')
    if filename == 'ICC_Profile.h':
        return re.compile ('.*icSigCopyrightTag')
    return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class LibMudflapFilter (GenericFilter):
def __init__ (self):
    GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

    self.skip_dirs |= set ([
        # Handled separately.

```

```

        'testsuite',
    ])

class LibStdCxxFilter (GenericFilter):
    def __init__ (self):
        GenericFilter.__init__ (self)

        self.skip_files |= set ([
            # Contains no copyright of its own, but quotes the GPL.
            'intro.xml',
        ])

        self.skip_dirs |= set ([
            # Contains automatically-generated sources.
            'html',

            # The testsuite data files shouldn't be changed.
            'data',

            # Contains imported images
            'images',
        ])

        self.own_files |= set ([
            # Contains markup around the copyright owner.
            'spine.xml',
        ])

    def get_line_filter (self, dir, filename):
        if filename == 'boost_concept_check.h':
            return re.compile ('// \\\(C\\\) Copyright Jeremy Siek')
        return GenericFilter.get_line_filter (self, dir, filename)

class GCCCopyright (Copyright):
    def __init__ (self, errors):
        Copyright.__init__ (self, errors)

        canon_fsf = 'Free Software Foundation, Inc.'
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('The Free Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)
        self.add_package_author ('Software Foundation, Inc.', canon_fsf)

        self.add_external_author ('ARM')

```

```

self.add_external_author ('AdaCore')
self.add_external_author ('Ami Tavory and Vladimir Dreizin, IBM-HRL.')
self.add_external_author ('Cavium Networks.')
self.add_external_author ('Faraday Technology Corp.')
self.add_external_author ('Florida State University')
self.add_external_author ('Greg Colvin and Beman Dawes.')
self.add_external_author ('Hewlett-Packard Company')
self.add_external_author ('Information Technology Industry Council.')
self.add_external_author ('James Theiler, Brian Gough')
self.add_external_author ('Makoto Matsumoto and Takuji Nishimura,')
self.add_external_author ('National Research Council of Canada.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov and Multi Media Ltd.')
self.add_external_author ('Peter Dimov')
self.add_external_author ('Pipeline Associates, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics Computer Systems, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('Silicon Graphics')
self.add_external_author ('Stephen L. Moshier')
self.add_external_author ('Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors. All rights reserved.')
self.add_external_author ('The Go Authors.')
self.add_external_author ('The Regents of the University of California.')
self.add_external_author ('Unicode, Inc.')
self.add_external_author ('University of Toronto.')

```

```

class GCCCmdLine (CmdLine):

```

```

    def __init__ (self):
        CmdLine.__init__ (self, GCCCopyright)

        self.add_dir ('.', TopLevelFilter())
        # Boehm-gc is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('config', ConfigFilter())
        # contrib isn't really part of GCC.
        self.add_dir ('fixincludes')
        self.add_dir ('gcc', GCCFilter())
        self.add_dir (os.path.join ('gcc', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
        self.add_dir ('gnattools')
        self.add_dir ('include')
        self.add_dir ('libada')
        self.add_dir ('libatomic')
        self.add_dir ('libbacktrace')
        self.add_dir ('libcpp', LibCppFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libdecnumber')
        # libffi is imported from upstream.
        self.add_dir ('libgcc', LibGCCFilter())
        self.add_dir ('libgfortran')
        self.add_dir ('libgomp')

```

```

self.add_dir ('libiberty')
self.add_dir ('libitm')
self.add_dir ('libjava', LibJavaFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libjava', 'testsuite'), TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libmudflap', LibMudflapFilter())
self.add_dir (os.path.join ('libmudflap', 'testsuite'),
                TestsuiteFilter())
self.add_dir ('libobjc')
self.add_dir ('libquadmath')
# libsanitiser is imported from upstream.
self.add_dir ('libssp')
self.add_dir ('libstdc++-v3', LibStdCxxFilter())
self.add_dir ('lto-plugin')
# zlib is imported from upstream.

```

```

self.default_dirs = [
    'gcc',
    'libada',
    'libatomic',
    'libbacktrace',
    'libcpp',
    'libdecnumber',
    'libgcc',
    'libgfortran',
    'libgomp',
    'libitm',
    'libmudflap',
    'libobjc',
    'libstdc++-v3',
]

```

GCCcmdLine().main()

If+gnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTagletjava/lang/Objectcom/sun/tools/doclets/TagletNAMELjava/lang/String;

ConstantValue copyrightHEADER

Copyright:<init>()VCode

LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethis-

Lgnu/classpath/tools/taglets/CopyrightTaglet;getName()Ljava/lang/String;inField()Z

inConstructorinMethod

inOverview inPackageinTypeisInlineTagregister(Ljava/util/Map;)V

&(*)

java/util/Map+,put8(Ljava/lang/Object;Ljava/lang/Object;)Ljava/lang/Object;

tagletMapLjava/util/Map;copyrightTaglettoString)(Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;3com/sun/javadoc/Tag

506*([Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;)Ljava/lang/String;tagLcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;2::text

=?>java/lang/String@Alength()ICjava/lang/StringBuffer

BF<dl>

BHJappend,(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuffer;Ljava/lang/StringBuilderN<dt><i>Copyright ©
KPQ(Ljava/lang/String;)V
KSIT-(Ljava/lang/String;)Ljava/lang/StringBuilder;V </i></dt>
KX0Z</dl>
BXtags[Lcom/sun/javadoc/Tag;haveValidTagZiresultLjava/lang/StringBuffer;
SourceFileCopyrightTaglet.java!

/*1-
7,;,?,C,G,K,O!,S "#QY\$L*+%+'WWXY-
/01A
*2Y+S4\

7806)+=>+29<=+_BYDN-EGW67+29<%-KYMO+29RURWGW+-YGW-[F` ad efge+k/17m>nDoSpunstw>] ^_
`a7TbcA>`ade

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=====

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```
Program      Directory
-----      -
mach_override  lib/interception/mach_override
@node Library Copying
@appendixsec GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@cindex LGPL, Lesser General Public License
@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@display
Copyright @copyright{ } 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
as the successor of the GNU Library Public License, version 2, hence the
version number 2.1.]
@end display
```

```
@appendixsubsec Preamble
```

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When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary

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For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

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@iftex

@appendixsubsec TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end iftex

@ifinfo

@center GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

@center TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR COPYING, DISTRIBUTION AND MODIFICATION

@end ifinfo

@enumerate 0

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@item

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@enumerate a

@item

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@item

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@item

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@item

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@item

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@item

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```

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```
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```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end smallexample
```

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@ignore
@c Set file name and title for man page.
@setfilename gfdl
@settitle GNU Free Documentation License
@c man begin SEEALSO
gpl(7), fsf-funding(7).
@c man end
@c man begin COPYRIGHT
Copyright @copyright{ } 2000, 2001, 2002, 2007, 2008 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
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@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@c man end

@end ignore

@c Special handling for inclusion in the install manual.

@ifset gfdlhtml

@ifnohtml

@comment node-name, next, previous, up

@node GNU Free Documentation License, Concept Index, Old, Top

@end ifnohtml

@html

<h1 align="center">Installing GCC: GNU Free Documentation License</h1>

@end html

@ifnohtml

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@end ifnohtml

@end ifset

@c man begin DESCRIPTION

@ifclear gfdlhtml

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@c Local Variables:

@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

@c man end

1java/security/acl/Permissionjava/lang/Objectequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZtoString()Ljava/lang/String;
SourceFilePermission.java

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
1[java/security/Permissionjava/lang/Objectjava/security/Guardjava/io/SerializableserialVersionUIDJ
ConstantValue?(WQ~nameLjava/lang/String;<init>(Ljava/lang/String;)VCode
(V LineNumberTableLocalVariableTablethisLjava/security/Permission;
checkGuard(Ljava/lang/Object;)V
! java/lang/System"#getSecurityManager()Ljava/lang/SecurityManager;
% '&java/lang/SecurityManager()checkPermission(Ljava/security/Permission;)VobjLjava/lang/Object;smLjava/lang/
SecurityManager;implies(Ljava/security/Permission;)Zequals(Ljava/lang/Object;)ZhashCode()IgetName()Ljava/lan
g/String;
getActionsnewPermissionCollection&(Ljava/security/PermissionCollection;toString;gnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder
r
:
:>?@append"(C)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
BCDgetClass()Ljava/lang/Class;
FHGjava/lang/Class45
:J?K3(Ljava/lang/String;)Lgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
H
N65P
RTSjava/lang/String01
:V95stringLgnu/java/lang/CPStringBuilder;
SourceFilePermission.java!
F
**+[] ^

XM,,$nop
q *+
,./012345/*6578,95S:Y<L+(=L+*AEIL+ =L+*LIL*MOQ+ =L+*MIL+)=L+U*
"+7>GNSKWXYZ
```

// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -* - c++ -* -

```

#ifndef __java_security_acl_Permission__
#define __java_security_acl_Permission__

#pragma interface

#include <java/lang/Object.h>
extern "Java"
{
namespace java
{
namespace security
{
namespace acl
{
class Permission;
}
}
}
}

class java::security::acl::Permission : public ::java::lang::Object
{

public:
virtual jboolean equals(::java::lang::Object *) = 0;
virtual ::java::lang::String * toString() = 0;
static ::java::lang::Class class$;
} __attribute__((java_interface));

#endif // __java_security_acl_Permission__

```

This is an attempt to acknowledge early contributions to the garbage collector. Later contributions should instead be mentioned in README.changes.

HISTORY -

Early versions of this collector were developed as a part of research projects supported in part by the National Science Foundation and the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency.

The garbage collector originated as part of the run-time system for the Russell programming language implementation. The first version of the garbage collector was written primarily by Al Demers. It was then refined and mostly rewritten, primarily by Hans-J. Boehm, at Cornell U., the University of Washington, Rice University (where it was first used for C and assembly code), Xerox PARC, SGI, and HP Labs. However, significant contributions have also been made by many others.

Some other contributors:

More recent contributors are mentioned in the modification history in README.changes. My apologies for any omissions.

The SPARC specific code was originally contributed by Mark Weiser. The Encore Multimax modifications were supplied by Kevin Kenny (kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu). The adaptation to the IBM PC/RT is largely due to Vernon Lee, on machines made available to Rice by IBM. Much of the HP specific code and a number of good suggestions for improving the generic code are due to Walter Underwood. Robert Brazile (brazile@diamond.bbn.com) originally supplied the ULTRIX code. Al Dosser (dosser@src.dec.com) and Regis Cridlig (Regis.Cridlig@cl.cam.ac.uk) subsequently provided updates and information on variation between ULTRIX systems. Parag Patel (parag@netcom.com) supplied the A/UX code. Jesper Peterson(jep@mtiame.mtia.oz.au), Michel Schinz, and Martin Tauchmann (martintauchmann@bigfoot.com) supplied the Amiga port. Thomas Funke (thf@zelator.in-berlin.de(?)) and Brian D.Carlstrom (bdc@clark.lcs.mit.edu) supplied the NeXT ports. Douglas Steel (doug@wg.icl.co.uk) provided ICL DRS6000 code. Bill Janssen (janssen@parc.xerox.com) supplied the SunOS dynamic loader specific code. Manuel Serrano (serrano@cornas.inria.fr) supplied linux and Sony News specific code. Al Dosser provided Alpha/OSF/1 code. He and Dave Detlefs(detlefs@src.dec.com) also provided several generic bug fixes. Alistair G. Crooks(agg@uts.amdahl.com) supplied the NetBSD and 386BSD ports. Jeffrey Hsu (hsu@soda.berkeley.edu) provided the FreeBSD port. Brent Benson (brent@jade.ssd.csd.harris.com) ported the collector to a Motorola 88K processor running CX/UX (Harris NightHawk). Ari Huttunen (Ari.Huttunen@hut.fi) generalized the OS/2 port to nonIBM development environments (a nontrivial task). Patrick Beard (beard@cs.ucdavis.edu) provided the initial MacOS port. David Chase, then at Olivetti Research, suggested several improvements. Scott Schwartz (schwartz@groucho.cse.psu.edu) supplied some of the code to save and print call stacks for leak detection on a SPARC. Jesse Hull and John Ellis supplied the C++ interface code. Zhong Shao performed much of the experimentation that led to the current typed allocation facility. (His dynamic type inference code hasn't made it into the released version of the collector, yet.)

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```
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```
package java.security.acl;
```

```
/**
```

```
* This interface provides information about a permission that can be  
* granted. Note that this is not the same as the class  
* java.security.Permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @version 0.0
```

```
*
```

```
* @author Aaron M. Renn (arenn@urbanophile.com)
```

```
*/
```

```
public interface Permission
```

```
{
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method tests whether or not a specified Permission  
* (passed as an Object) is the same as this permission.
```

```
*
```

```
* @param perm The permission to check for equality
```

```
*
```

```
* @return true if the specified permission is the same as this one, false otherwise
```

```
*/
```

```
boolean equals (Object perm);
```

```
/**
```

```
* This method returns this Permission as a String.
```

```
*
```

```
* @return A String representing this permission.
```

```
*/
```

```
String toString();
```

```
}
```

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* m4/ax_func_which_gethostbyname_r.m4

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```
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   (actually AT&T syntax for insns and operands,
   adapted to BSD conventions for symbol names and debugging.)
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```

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```
/* Use the Sequent Symmetry assembler syntax. */
```

```
/* Define the syntax of pseudo-ops, labels and comments. */
```

```
/* Prefix for internally generated assembler labels. If we aren't using
   underscores, we are using prefix `.'s to identify labels that should
   be ignored, as in `i386/gas.h' --karl@cs.umb.edu */
```

```
#define LPREFIX "L"
```

```
/* Assembler pseudos to introduce constants of various size. */
```

```
#define ASM_BYTE "\t.byte\t"
```

```
#define ASM_SHORT "\t.word\t"
```

```
#define ASM_LONG "\t.long\t"
```

```
#define ASM_QUAD "\t.quad\t" /* Should not be used for 32bit compilation. */
```

```
/* This was suggested, but it shouldn't be right for DBX output. -- RMS
```

```
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SOURCE_FILENAME(FILE, NAME) */
```

```
/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */
```

```
/* This is how to output an assembler line
   that says to advance the location counter by SIZE bytes. */
```

```
#define ASM_OUTPUT_SKIP(FILE,SIZE) \
```

```

fprintf (FILE, "\t.space "HOST_WIDE_INT_PRINT_UNSIGNED"\n", (SIZE))

/* Define the syntax of labels and symbol definitions/declarations. */

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a global common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_COMMON(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".comm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

/* This says how to output an assembler line
to define a local common symbol. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ROUNDED) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u\n", (int)(ROUNDED)))

#ifdef HAVE_GAS_LCOMM_WITH_ALIGNMENT
#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGNED_LOCAL(FILE, NAME, SIZE, ALIGNMENT) \
( fputs (".lcomm ", (FILE)), \
assemble_name ((FILE), (NAME)), \
fprintf ((FILE), "%u,%u\n", (int)(SIZE), (int)(ALIGNMENT) / BITS_PER_UNIT))
#endif

/* This is how to output an assembler line
that says to advance the location counter
to a multiple of 2**LOG bytes. */

#define ASM_OUTPUT_ALIGN(FILE,LOG) \
if ((LOG)!=0) fprintf ((FILE), "\t.align %d\n", (LOG))

/* This is how to store into the string BUF
the symbol_ref name of an internal numbered label where
PREFIX is the class of label and NUM is the number within the class.
This is suitable for output with `assemble_name'. */

#define ASM_GENERATE_INTERNAL_LABEL(BUF,PREFIX,NUMBER) \
sprintf ((BUF), "%s%ld", (PREFIX), (long)(NUMBER))

/* The prefix to add to user-visible assembler symbols. */

#define USER_LABEL_PREFIX "_"

/* Sequant has some changes in the format of DBX symbols. */
#define DBX_NO_XREFS 1

```

```
/* Don't split DBX symbols into continuations. */  
#define DBX_CONTIN_LENGTH 0  
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Version 3, 29 June 2007
```

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```
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```

```
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the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or  
(at your option) any later version.
```

```
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```
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
// DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE - it is machine generated -*- c++ -*-
```

```
#ifndef __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__  
#define __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__
```

```
#pragma interface
```

```
#include <java/lang/Enum.h>
```

```
#include <gcj/array.h>
```

```
extern "Java"
```

```
{
```

```
namespace gnu
```

```
{
```

```
namespace javax
```

```
{
```

```
namespace sound
```

```
{
```

```
class AudioSecurityManager$Permission;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```

}
}

class gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission : public ::java::lang::Enum
{

    AudioSecurityManager$Permission(::java::lang::String *, jint);
public:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * values();
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * valueOf(::java::lang::String *);
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * PLAY;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * RECORD;
    static ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * ALL;
private:
    static JArray< ::gnu::javax::sound::AudioSecurityManager$Permission * > * ENUM$VALUES;
public:
    static ::java::lang::Class class$;
};

#endif // __gnu_javax_sound_AudioSecurityManager$Permission__

```

1.135 jsonfilter 2014-06-19

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```

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```

Found in path(s):

```

* /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/ast.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/lexer.h
* /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/matcher.c
* /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/ast.h

```

- * /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/matcher.h
- * /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/parser.y
- * /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/main.c
- * /opt/cola/permits/1257742454_1643005421.5/0/jsonfilter-tar-gz/jsonfilter-2014-06-19/lexer.c

1.136 objdump 2.24

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nickc@redhat.com and I'll correct the situation.

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+++++

Dean Elsner wrote the original gas for vax. [more details?]

Jay Fenlason maintained gas for a while, adding support for gdb-specific debug information and the 68k series machines, most of the preprocessing pass, and extensive changes in messages.c, input-file.c, write.c.

K. Richard Pixley maintained gas for a while, adding various enhancements and many bug fixes, including merging support for several processors, breaking gas up to handle multiple object file format backends (including heavy rewrite, testing, an integration of the coff and b.out backends), adding configuration including heavy testing and verification of cross assemblers and file splits and renaming, converted gas to strictly ansi C including full prototypes, added support for m680[34]0 & cpu32, considerable work on i960 including a coff port (including considerable amounts of reverse engineering), a sparc opcode file rewrite, decstation, rs6000, and hp300hpux host ports, updated "know" assertions and made them work, much other reorganization, cleanup, and lint.

Ken Raeburn wrote the high-level BFD interface code to replace most of the code in format-specific I/O modules.

The original Vax-VMS support was contributed by David L. Kashtan. Eric Youngdale and Pat Rankin have done much work with it since.

The Intel 80386 machine description was written by Eliot Dresselhaus.

Minh Tran-Le at IntelliCorp contributed some AIX 386 support.

The Motorola 88k machine description was contributed by Devon Bowen of Buffalo University and Torbjorn Granlund of the Swedish Institute of Computer Science.

Keith Knowles at the Open Software Foundation wrote the original MIPS back end (tc-mips.c, tc-mips.h), and contributed Rose format support that hasn't been merged in yet. Ralph Campbell worked with the MIPS code to support a.out format.

Support for the Zilog Z8k and Hitachi H8/300, H8/500 and SH processors (tc-z8k, tc-h8300, tc-h8500, tc-sh), and IEEE 695 object file format (obj-ieee), was written by Steve Chamberlain of Cygnus Solutions. Steve also modified the COFF back end (obj-coffbfd) to use BFD for some low-level operations, for use with the Hitachi, 29k and Zilog targets.

John Gilmore built the AMD 29000 support, added .include support, and simplified the configuration of which versions accept which

pseudo-ops. He updated the 68k machine description so that Motorola's opcodes always produced fixed-size instructions (e.g. jsr), while synthetic instructions remained shrinkable (jbsr). John fixed many bugs, including true tested cross-compilation support, and one bug in relaxation that took a week and required the proverbial one-bit fix.

Ian Lance Taylor of Cygnus Solutions merged the Motorola and MIT syntaxes for the 68k, completed support for some COFF targets (68k, i386 SVR3, and SCO Unix), wrote the ECOFF support based on Michael Meissner's mips-tfile program, wrote the PowerPC and RS/6000 support, and made a few other minor patches. He handled the binutils releases for versions 2.7 through 2.9.

David Edelsohn contributed fixes for the PowerPC and AIX support.

Steve Chamberlain made gas able to generate listings.

Support for the HP9000/300 was contributed by Glenn Engel of HP.

Support for ELF format files has been worked on by Mark Eichin of Cygnus Solutions (original, incomplete implementation), Pete Hoogenboom at the University of Utah (HPPA mainly), Michael Meissner of the Open Software Foundation (i386 mainly), and Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions (sparc, initial 64-bit support).

Several engineers at Cygnus Solutions have also provided many small bug fixes and configuration enhancements.

The initial Alpha support was contributed by Carnegie-Mellon University. Additional work was done by Ken Raeburn of Cygnus Solutions. Richard Henderson then rewrote much of the Alpha support.

Ian Dall updated the support code for the National Semiconductor 32000 series, and added support for Mach 3 and NetBSD running on the PC532.

Klaus Kaempf ported the assembler and the binutils to openVMS/Alpha.

Steve Haworth contributed the support for the Texas Instruction c30 (tms320c30).

H.J. Lu has contributed many patches and much testing.

Alan Modra reworked much of the i386 backend, improving the error checking, updating the code, and improving the 16 bit support, using patches from the work of Martynas Kunigelis and H.J. Lu.

Many others have contributed large or small bugfixes and enhancements. If you've contributed significant work and are not mentioned on this list, and

want to be, let us know. Some of the history has been lost; we aren't intentionally leaving anyone out.

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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

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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.

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When a program is linked with a library, whether statically or using a shared library, the combination of the two is legally speaking a combined work, a derivative of the original library. The ordinary General Public License therefore permits such linking only if the entire combination fits its criteria of freedom. The Lesser General Public License permits more lax criteria for linking other code with the library.

We call this license the @dfn{Lesser} General Public License because it

does `@emph{Less}` to protect the user's freedom than the ordinary General Public License. It also provides other free software developers Less of an advantage over competing non-free programs. These disadvantages are the reason we use the ordinary General Public License for many libraries. However, the Lesser license provides advantages in certain special circumstances.

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

In other cases, permission to use a particular library in non-free programs enables a greater number of people to use a large body of free software. For example, permission to use the GNU C Library in non-free programs enables many more people to use the whole GNU operating system, as well as its variant, the GNU/Linux operating system.

Although the Lesser General Public License is Less protective of the users' freedom, it does ensure that the user of a program that is linked with the Library has the freedom and the wherewithal to run that program using a modified version of the Library.

The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow. Pay close attention to the difference between a ``work based on the library" and a ``work that uses the library". The former contains code derived from the library, whereas the latter must be combined with the library in order to run.

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If a facility in the modified Library refers to a function or a table of data to be supplied by an application program that uses the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

@end enumerate

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@enumerate a

@item

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@item

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@end enumerate

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@enumerate a

@item

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@page

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```
@smallexample
@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
```

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```
@end smallexample
```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end smallexample
```

That's all there is to it!

1.137 gmp 6.0.0

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```
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```

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

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1.140 ds-lite 7-1

1.141 rp-pppoe-relay 3.8

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1.142 strongswan 5.5.1

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1.146 perl-crypt-des 2.07

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```
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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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1.149 krb5-libs 1.8

1.149.1 Available under license :

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```
cmd/krb5/iproplib/iproplib.x
cmd/krb5/iproplib/iproplib_hdr.h
cmd/krb5/kadmin/server/iproplib_svc.c
cmd/krb5/kproplog/kproplog.c
cmd/krb5/slave/kpropd_rpc.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_krb5/et/kdb5_err.c
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gss_mechs/mech_spnego/mech/spnego_mech.c
lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_canon_name.c
lib/libgss/g_compare_name.c
lib/libgss/g_context_time.c
lib/libgss/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_dsp_status.c
lib/libgss/g_dup_name.c
lib/libgss/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_export_name.c
```

lib/libgss/g_glue.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_name.c
lib/libgss/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/libgss/g_initialize.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_context.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_inquire_names.c
lib/libgss/g_process_context.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_name.c
lib/libgss/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/libgss/g_seal.c
lib/libgss/g_sign.c
lib/libgss/g_store_cred.c
lib/libgss/g_unseal.c
lib/libgss/g_userok.c
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
lib/libgss/g_verify.c
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/ipropr_hdr.h
kadmin/server/ipropr_svc.c
lib/kdb/ipropr.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
slave/kpropd_rpc.c
slave/kproplog.c

and marked portions of the following files:

lib/krb5/os/hst_realm.c

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1.151 libnetfilter-queue 1.0.2

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```

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```
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```

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

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```
30 atime=1347275360.790782459
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```

1.152 cmm 2.01.8

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1.153 libcli 1.9.4

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1.154 open-ldap 2.4.23

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1.155 perl-crypt-rijndael 1.13

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```
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*/

/*
* Rijndael is a 128/192/256-bit block cipher that accepts key sizes of
* 128, 192, or 256 bits, designed by Joan Daemen and Vincent Rijmen. See
* http://www.esat.kuleuven.ac.be/~rijmen/rijndael/ for details.
*/
```

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1.156 dropbear 2015.67

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=====

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loginrec.h

atomicio.h

atomicio.c

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*

* curve25519-donna: Curve25519 elliptic curve, public key function

*

* <http://code.google.com/p/curve25519-donna/>
*
* Adam Langley <agl@imperialviolet.org>
*
* Derived from public domain C code by Daniel J. Bernstein <djb@cr.yp.to>
*
* More information about curve25519 can be found here
* <http://cr.yp.to/ecdh.html>
*
* djb's sample implementation of curve25519 is written in a special assembly
* language called qasm and uses the floating point registers.
*
* This is, almost, a clean room reimplementation from the curve25519 paper. It
* uses many of the tricks described therein. Only the crecip function is taken
* from the sample implementation.
*/

1.157 binutils 2.24

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3. Object Code Incorporating Material from Library Header Files.

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e) Provide Installation Information, but only if you would otherwise be required to provide such information under section 6 of the GNU GPL, and only to the extent that such information is necessary to install and execute a modified version of the

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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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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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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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

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

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

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

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

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

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uses the Library", as object code and/or source code, so that the user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified executable containing the modified Library. (It is understood that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the Library will not necessarily be able to recompile the application to use the modified definitions.)

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.

c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

d) If distribution of the work is made by offering access to copy from a designated place, offer equivalent access to copy the above specified materials from the same place.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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

0. Definitions.

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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.

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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.

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

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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.

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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- 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.
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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.

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Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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That's all there is to it!

1.158 glib 2.41.1

1.158.1 Available under license :

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

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

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

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

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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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- c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.
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the facility, other than as an argument passed when the facility is invoked, then you must make a good faith effort to ensure that, in the event an application does not supply such function or table, the facility still operates, and performs whatever part of its purpose remains meaningful.

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

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

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

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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.

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dummy

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1.159 libxtables 1.4.21

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.160 perl-digest-hmac 1.03

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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1.161 base-files 157-r46692

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