



CryptoServer LAN V5

License Texts

Imprint

copyright 2023	Utimaco IS GmbH Germanusstrasse 4 D-52080 Aachen Germany
phone	+49 (0)241 / 1696-200
fax	+49 (0)241 / 1696-199
web	http://hsm.utimaco.com
email	support-cs@utimaco.com
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1 Introduction

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

2 License Table

Packet	Version	Licenses	Used in		
			Toolchain	Build	Distribution
acl	2.2.52	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2		•	partially
attr	2.4.47.src	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2		•	partially
aufs4-standalone	4.19.63	GPLv2		•	•
autoconf	2.69	GPLv2, GPLv3, Autoconf Configure Exception v3.0	•	•	
automake	1.15.1	GPLv3	•	•	
bash	4.4.18	GPLv3	•	•	partially
bc	1.07.1	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, GPLv3, LGPLv3	•	•	
bind	9.17.2	MPLv2.0, ASF-v2.0, LGPLv2.1		•	•
binutils	2.30	GPLv2, GPLv3, LibGPLv2, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, Boost Software License v1.0	•	•	partially
bison	3.0.4	GPLv3	•	•	
busybox	1.28.3	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, bzip2		•	•
bzip2	1.0.6	bzip2	•	•	partially
check	0.12.0	LGPLv2.1, BSD Modified	•	•	
cmake	3.10.2	BSD Modified, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, Apache License V2.0, ISC, Public Domain, MIT, bzip2, zlib	•	•	

coreutils	8.29	GPLv3	•	•	partially
curl	7.58.0	MIT, ISC		•	•
dejagnu	1.6.1	GPLv3	•	•	
dhcp	4.4.0	MPLv2.0		•	partially
dialog	1.2_20150920	LGPLv2.1, MIT-style		•	partially
diffutils	3.6	GPLv3	•	•	•
dos2unix	7.4.0	BSD 2-clause		•	•
e2fsprogs	1.43.9	GPLv2, LibGPLv2, BSD-style, MIT-style, LGPLv2.1		•	partially
elfutils	0.170	GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv3		•	•
ethtool	4.15	GPLv2		•	•
eudev	3.2.5	GPLv2		•	•
expat	2.2.5	MIT		•	partially
expect	5.45	Public Domain	•	•	
fcron	3.2.0	GPLv2++		•	•
file	5.32	BSD Simplified	•	•	•
findutils	4.6.0	GPLv3	•	•	•
flex	2.6.4	BSD-style	•	•	partially
gawk	4.2.0	GPLv2, GPLv3+, LibGPLv2	•	•	partially
gcc	7.3.0	GPLv3, GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, GCC Runtime Library Exception 3.1, Boost Software License v1.0, MIT, BSD-style, ISC, BSD Modified, bzip2	•	•	partially
gdbm	1.14.1	GPLv3		•	•
gettext	0.19.8.1	GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, MIT, Modified GPL (DJ Delorie)	•	•	•

glibc	2.27	GPLv2, GPLv3, LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3, SunPro Attribution License, BSD Intel License, Henry Spencer Regexp, zlib, MIT-style, BSD-style, BSD Modified, ISC, CMU, Inner Net License 2.00	•	•	partially
gmp	6.1.2	GPLv3, LGPLv3	•	•	•
gperf	3.1	GPLv3		•	•
grep	3.1	GPLv3	•	•	•
groff	1.22.3	GPLv3, Public Domain	•	•	
grub	2.02	GPLv3, Unicode, Creative Commons BY-SA 3.0		•	partially
gzip	1.9	GPLv3	•	•	•
iana-etc	2.30	OSLv3.0		•	•
inetutils	1.9.4	GPLv3		•	•
ipmitool	1.8.18	BSD Modified		•	•
iproute2	4.15.0	GPLv2		•	•
iptables	1.6.2	GPLv2		•	•
kbd	2.0.4	GPLv2		•	•
kmod	25	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	•
less	530	BSD 2-clause, GPLv3		•	•
lfs-bootscripts	20170626	MIT			partially
libarchive	3.3.2	BSD 2-clause, Public Domain, BSD Modified		•	•
libcap	2.25	BSD Modified		•	•
libftdi1	1-1.4	BSD Modified, LGPLv2, GPLv2		•	partially
libpcap	1.8.1	BSD Modified		•	partially
libtool	2.4.6	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1		•	partially
libusb	1.0.21	LGPLv2.1		•	•

libuv	1.19.1	Creative Commons, BSD 2-clause, BSD Modified, ISC, MIT		•	•
linux	4.19.111	GPLv2, LibGPLv2, BSD Modified		•	•
logrotate	3.11.0	GPLv2		•	•
m4	1.4.18	GPLv3	•	•	
make	4.2.1	GPLv3, LibGPLv2	•	•	
meinberg	4.2.8	GPLv2		•	•
mpc	1.1.0	LGPLv3	•	•	•
mpfr	4.0.1	LGPLv3, GPLv3		•	•
ncurses	6.1	MIT/X11, BSD Modified	•	•	partially
net-snmp	5.7.3	BSD-style, BSD Modified		•	•
net-tools	CVS_20101030	GPLv2		•	•
ntp	4.2.8p15	BSD Modified, GPLv3, LGPLv3, MIT, BSD 2-clause, ISC		•	partially
openipmi	2.0.24	LGPLv2.1, GPLv2, BSD Modified		•	•
openssh	7.6p1	BSD Modified, BSD 2-clause, ISC, MIT, Public Domain, Beerware License		•	•
openssl	1.1.1b	OpenSSL, Original SSLeay, GPLv2		•	partially
patch	2.7.6	GPLv3	•	•	•
pciutils	3.5.6	GPLv2		•	partially
perl	5.26.1	GPLv1++, The Artistic License, bzip2	•	•	
pkg-config	0.29.2	GPLv2, LibGPLv2		•	
popt	1.16	MIT		•	•
procps-ng	3.3.12	LibGPLv2, GPLv2		•	•
psmisc	23.1	GPLv2		•	•
readline	7.0	GPLv3		•	•

screen	4.6.2	GPLv3		•	•
sed	4.4	GPLv3	•	•	•
shadow	4.5	BSD Modified		•	partially
sysklogd	1.5.1	GPLv2		•	•
sysvinit	2.88dsf	GPLv2		•	•
tar	1.30	GPLv3	•	•	•
tcl	8.6.8	BSD, MIT-style, Boost Software License v1.0	•	•	
tcpdump	4.9.2	BSD Modified		•	•
texinfo	6.5	GPLv3, LGPLv2.1	•	•	
tzdata	2019c	Public Domain, BSD Modified			partially
udev-lfs	20171102	GPLv2		•	•
util-linux	2.31.1	GPLv2, LGPLv2.1, BSD Original UC, BSD Modified (libuuid)		•	partially
vim	8.0.586	MIT		•	•
xz	5.2.3	LGPLv2.1, GPLv3, Public Domain	•	•	partially
zlib	1.2.11	zlib, Boost Software License v1.0		•	partially

3 License Texts

3.1 acl

acl

acl/debian/copyright

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

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

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```
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```

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```

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

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That's all there is to it!

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

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```

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

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```
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```

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

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```
-----  
attr/debian/copyright
```

```
-----  
This package was debianized by Nathan Scott nathans@debian.org on  
Sun, 19 Nov 2000 07:37:09 -0500.
```

It can be downloaded from <ftp://oss.sgi.com/projects/xf86/download/>

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attr/examples/copyattr.c

/*

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*/

/*

* Example how to preserve Extended Attributes in file manager style
* applications. This does NOT also copy Access Control Lists!

*

* Andreas Gruenbacher, SuSE Labs, SuSE Linux AG

* 23 January 2003

*/

3.3 aufs4-standalone

aufs4-standalone

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```

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```
-----
automake/t/license.sh
```

```
-----
#!/bin/sh
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#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
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#
# Make sure COPYING is not overwritten, even with -a -f.
```

```
-----
automake/t/copy.sh
```

```
-----
#!/bin/sh
# Copyright (C) 1999-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
# any later version.
#
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# GNU General Public License for more details.
#
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# along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.

# Test to make sure '-c' works. Report from Andris Pavenis.
# See also the much more in-depth test 'add-missing'.
```

```
-----
automake/t/license2.sh
-----
```

```
#!/bin/sh
# Copyright (C) 2008-2017 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
#
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify
# it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 2, or (at your option)
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# Check that installing 'COPYING' outputs a warning.
```

3.6 bash

bash

bash/lib/readline/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

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```
-----
bash/copy_cmd.c
```

```
-----
/* copy_command.c -- copy a COMMAND structure. This is needed
   primarily for making function definitions, but I'm not sure
   that anyone else will need it. */
```

```
/* Copyright (C) 1987-2009 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
   This file is part of GNU Bash, the Bourne Again SHell.
```

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   the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
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```
*/
```

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3.7 bc

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3.8 bind

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3.9 binutils

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```
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binutils/gold/copy-relocs.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_relro_1.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_protected.sh
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_2.cc
binutils/gold/testsuite/copy_test_relro.cc
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```
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binutils/include/COPYING
-----
```

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The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, complete source code means all the source code for all modules it contains, plus any associated interface definition files, plus the scripts used to control compilation and installation of the executable. However, as a special exception, the source code distributed need not include anything that is normally distributed (in either source or binary form) with the major components (compiler, kernel, and so on) of the operating system on which the executable runs, unless that component itself accompanies the executable.

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```
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```
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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.  
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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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binutils/zlib/contrib/dotzlib/LICENSE_1_0.txt

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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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(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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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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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.

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

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

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

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.

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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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License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either  
version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.
```

```
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but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of  
MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU  
Library General Public License for more details.
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```
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Software Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston,  
MA 02110-1301, USA
```

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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!

```
-----  
binutils/libiberty/COPYING.LIB  
-----
```

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

```
Copyright (C) 1991, 1999 Free Software Foundation, Inc.  
51 Franklin Street, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA  
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies  
of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.
```

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```
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```

```
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```

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3.10 bison

bison

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3.11 busybox

busybox

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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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```
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```

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

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```
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```

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

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```
-----  
busybox/libbb/copyfd.c  
-----  
/* vi: set sw=4 ts=4: */
```

```
/*
 * Utility routines.
 *
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2005 by Erik Andersen <andersen@codepoet.org>
 *
 * Licensed under GPLv2 or later, see file LICENSE in this source tree.
 */
```

```
-----
busybox/libbb/copy_file.c
-----
```

```
/* vi: set sw=4 ts=4: */
/*
 * Mini copy_file implementation for busybox
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2001 by Matt Kraai <kraai@alumni.carnegiemellon.edu>
 * SELinux support by Yuichi Nakamura <ynakam@hitachisoft.jp>
 *
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 */
```

```
-----
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```

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```

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```
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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
```

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3.12 bzip2

bzip2

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

3.13 check

check

 check/doc/example/cmake/COPYING-CMAKE-SCRIPTS.txt

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3.14 cmake

cmake

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The following individuals and institutions are among the Contributors:

- * Aaron C. Meadows <cmake@shadowguarddev.com>
- * Adriaan de Groot <groot@kde.org>
- * Aleksey Avdeev <solo@altlinux.ru>
- * Alexander Neundorf <neundorf@kde.org>
- * Alexander Smorkalov <alexander.smorkalov@itseez.com>
- * Alexey Sokolov <sokolov@google.com>
- * Alex Turbov <i.zaufi@gmail.com>
- * Andreas Pakulat <apaku@gmx.de>
- * Andreas Schneider <asn@cryptomilk.org>
- * André Rigland Brodtkorb <Andre.Brodtkorb@ifi.uio.no>
- * Axel Huebl, Helmholtz-Zentrum Dresden - Rossendorf
- * Benjamin Eikel
- * Bjoern Ricks <bjoern.ricks@gmail.com>
- * Brad Hards <bradh@kde.org>
- * Christopher Harvey
- * Christoph Grüninger <foss@grueninger.de>

- * Clement Creusot <creusot@cs.york.ac.uk>
- * Daniel Blezek <blezek@gmail.com>
- * Daniel Pfeifer <daniel@pfeifer-mail.de>
- * Enrico Scholz <enrico.scholz@informatik.tu-chemnitz.de>
- * Eran Ifrah <eran.ifrah@gmail.com>
- * Esben Mose Hansen, Ange Optimization ApS
- * Geoffrey Viola <geoffrey.viola@asirobots.com>
- * Google Inc
- * Gregor Jasny
- * Helio Chissini de Castro <helio@kde.org>
- * Ilya Lavrenov <ilya.lavrenov@itseez.com>
- * Insight Software Consortium <insightsoftwareconsortium.org>
- * Jan Woetzel
- * Kelly Thompson <kgt@lanl.gov>
- * Konstantin Podsvirov <konstantin@podsvirov.pro>
- * Mario Bensi <mbensi@ipsquad.net>
- * Mathieu Malaterre <mathieu.malaterre@gmail.com>
- * Matthaeus G. Chajdas
- * Matthias Kretz <kretz@kde.org>
- * Matthias Maennich <matthias@maennich.net>
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- * Per Øyvind Karlsen <peroyvind@mandriva.org>
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- * Roman Donchenko <roman.donchenko@itseez.com>
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- * Tristan Carel
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- * Vadim Zhukov
- * Will Dicharry <wdicharry@stellarscience.com>

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- * National Alliance for Medical Image Computing (NAMIC) is funded by the National Institutes of Health through the NIH Roadmap for Medical Research, Grant U54 EB005149.
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=====

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Ty Coon, President of Vice
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cmake/Utilities/cmcurl/COPYING

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cmake/Utilities/cmzlib/Copyright.txt

'zlib' general purpose compression library
version 1.2.3, July 18th, 2005

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

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.5 of 10 December 2007

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3.15 coreutils

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```

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```
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This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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3.16 curl

```
curl
```

```
-----  
curl/docs/LICENSE-MIXING.md  
-----
```

```
License Mixing  
=====
```

libcurl can be built to use a fair amount of various third party libraries, libraries that are written and provided by other parties that are distributed using their own licenses. Even libcurl itself contains code that may cause problems to some. This document attempts to describe what licenses libcurl and the other libraries use and what possible dilemmas linking and mixing them all can lead to for end users.

I am not a lawyer and this is not legal advice!

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```
## libcurl
```

Uses an [MIT style license](<https://curl.haxx.se/docs/copyright.html>) that is very liberal.

```
## OpenSSL
```

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses an Original BSD-style license with an announcement clause that makes it "incompatible" with GPL. You are not allowed to ship binaries that link with OpenSSL that includes GPL code (unless that specific GPL code includes an exception for OpenSSL - a habit that is growing more and more common). If OpenSSL's licensing is a problem for you, consider using another TLS library.

```
## GnuTLS
```

(May be used for SSL/TLS support) Uses the [LGPL](<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/lgpl.html>) license. If this is a problem for you, consider using another TLS library. Also note that GnuTLS itself depends on and uses other libs (libgcrypt and libgpg-error) and they too are LGPL- or GPL-licensed.

```
## WolfSSL
```

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```
## NSS
```

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axTLS

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mbedTLS

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BoringSSL

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libressl

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c-ares

(Used for asynchronous name resolves) Uses an MIT license that is very liberal and imposes no restrictions on any other library or part you may link with.

zlib

(Used for compressed Transfer-Encoding support) Uses an MIT-style license that shouldn't collide with any other library.

MIT Kerberos

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Heimdal

(May be used for GSS support) Heimdal is Original BSD licensed with the announcement clause.

GNU GSS

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libidn

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OpenLDAP

(Used for LDAP support) Uses a Modified BSD-style license. Since libcurl uses OpenLDAP as a shared library only, I have not heard of anyone that ships OpenLDAP linked with libcurl in an app.

libssh2

(Used for scp and sftp support) libssh2 uses a Modified BSD-style license.

curl/COPYING

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3.17 dejagnu

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3.18 dhcp

dhcp

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3.19 dialog

dialog

dialog/package/debian/copyright

Upstream source <http://invisible-island.net/dialog/dialog.html>

Current dialog upstream maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *.c *.h

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Files: debian/*

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany

it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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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.)

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

```
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License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software  
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```
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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!

3.20 diffutils

diffutils

diffutils/COPYING

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

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3.21 dos2unix

dos2unix

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3.22 e2fsprogs

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Gadi Oxman, August 1995

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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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e2fsprogs/lib/uuid/copy.c

```
/*
 * copy.c --- copy UUIDs
 *
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 *
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 * %End-Header%
 */
```

e2fsprogs/debian/copyright

This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the EXT2 file system utilities (e2fsck, mke2fs, etc.). The EXT2 utilities were written by Theodore Ts'o <tytso@mit.edu> and Remy Card <card@masi.ibp.fr>.

Sources were obtained from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/e2fsprogs>

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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

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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.

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

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may

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

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3.23 elfutils

elfutils

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3.24 ethtool

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expect

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Expect

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

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3.30 findutils

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```
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```

```
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```
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```

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gawk/missing_d/COPYING.LIB

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

```
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3.33 gcc

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

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gcc/COPYING.RUNTIME

GCC RUNTIME LIBRARY EXCEPTION

Version 3.1, 31 March 2009

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gcc/libquadmath/math/copysignq.c

/* copysignq.c -- __float128 version of s_copysignq.c.
 * Conversion to long double by Jakub Jelinek, jj@ultra.linux.cz.
 */

/*
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 * =====
 */

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Developed by:

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3.34 gdbm

`gdbm`

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3.35 gettext

gettext

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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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gettext/gettext-tools/gnulib-m4/copy-file.m4

copy-file.m4 serial 3

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3.36 glibc

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```

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```
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```

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3.37 gmp

gmp

gmp/mpn/ia64/copyd.asm

dn1 IA-64 mpn_copyd -- copy limb vector, decrementing.

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3.39 grep

grep

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```

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```
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```

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3.40 groff

groff

groff/contrib/mom/copyright

-*- text -*-

AUTHOR

Peter Schaffter (peter@schaffter.ca)
3-355 Lafontaine Ave
Vanier (ON) CANADA
K1L 6X6

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Source Files

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

Please look into snprintf.c for the copyright message.

The complete snprintf package together with documentation is available from

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

- . The `grn' preprocessor, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>. These files have been part of the original Berkeley ditroff distribution, without AT&T code, and are in the public domain.

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

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

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

```
src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c
src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
```

```
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c
```

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

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

Macro Packages

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

```
tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/doc-common
tmac/doc-ditroff
tmac/doc-nroff
tmac/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.man
```

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

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

Hyphenation Patterns

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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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

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

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

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groff/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.41 grub

grub

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3.42 gzip

gzip

gzip/COPYING

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.45 ipmitool

ipmitool

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3.47 iptables

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3.48 kbd

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```

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3.51 lfs-bootscripts

lfs-bootscripts

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

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

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

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

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

When a "work that uses the Library" uses material from a header file that is part of the Library, the object code for the work may be a derivative work of the Library even though the source code is not. Whether this is true is especially significant if the work can be

linked without the Library, or if the work is itself a library. The threshold for this to be true is not precisely defined by law.

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

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

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

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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.
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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

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3.55 libpcap

libpcap

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3.56 libtool

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

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

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.

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

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```

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3.57 libusb

libusb

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3.60 logrotate

logrotate

logrotate/COPYING

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```

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3.61 m4

m4

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```
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3.62 make

make

make/glob/COPYING.LIB

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
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```

```
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```
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```

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3.63 meinberg

meinberg

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```

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

mpc

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3.65 mpfr

mpfr

mpfr/src/copysign.c

/* mpfr_copysign -- Produce a value with the magnitude of x and sign bit of y

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3.66 ncurses

ncurses

ncurses/test/package/debian/copyright

Upstream source <https://invisible-island.net/ncurses/ncurses-examples.html>

Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

Files: *

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3.67 net-snmp

net-snmp

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oss@fabasoft.com
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3.68 net-tools

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```
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```

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3.69 ntp

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jpg "Clone me," says Dolly sheepishly.

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```

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

1. [1]Takao Abe <takao_abe@xurb.jp> Clock driver for JJY receivers
2. [2]Mark Andrews <mark_andrews@isc.org> Leitch atomic clock controller
3. [3]Bernd Altmeier <altmeier@atlsoft.de> hopf Elektronik serial line and PCI-bus devices
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5. [6]Michael Barone <michael,barone@lmco.com> GPSVME fixes
6. [7]Karl Berry <karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com> syslog to file option
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11. [12]Jean-Francois Boudreault <Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca> IPv6 support
12. [13]Reg Clemens <reg@dwf.com> Oncore driver (Current maintainer)
13. [14]Steve Clift <clift@ml.csiro.au> OMEGA clock driver
14. [15]Casey Crellin <casey@csc.co.za> vxWorks (Tornado) port and help with target configuration
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17. [18]Torsten Duwe <duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Linux port
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19. [20]John Hay <jhay@icomtek.csiro.co.za> IPv6 support and testing
20. [21]Dave Hart <davehart@davehart.com> General maintenance, Windows port interpolation rewrite
21. [22]Claas Hilbrecht <neoclock4x@linum.com> NeoClock4X clock driver
22. [23]Glenn Hollinger <glenn@herald.usask.ca> GOES clock driver
23. [24]Mike Iglesias <iglesias@uci.edu> DEC Alpha port
24. [25]Jim Jagielski <jim@jagubox.gsfc.nasa.gov> A/UX port
25. [26]Jeff Johnson <jbj@chatham.usdesign.com> massive prototyping overhaul
26. [27]Hans Lambermont <Hans.Lambermont@nl.origin-it.com> or [28]<H.Lambermont@chello.nl> ntpswep
27. [29]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
28. [30]Frank Kardel [31]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> (driver 14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support

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 30. [33]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
 31. [34]Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
 32. [35]Craig Leres <leres@ee.lbl.gov> 4.4BSD port, ppsclock, Magnavox GPS clock driver
 33. [36]George Lindholm <lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
 34. [37]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
 35. [38]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
 36. [39]Danny Mayer <mayer@ntp.org>Network I/O, Windows Port, Code Maintenance
 37. [40]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation, precision kernel; clock drivers: 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 18, 19, 22, 36
 38. [41]Wolfgang Moeller <moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de> VMS port
 39. [42]Jeffrey Mogul <mogul@pa.dec.com> ntptrace utility
 40. [43]Tom Moore <tmoore@fieval.daytonoh.ncr.com> i386 svr4 port
 41. [44]Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
 42. [45]Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and [46]Damon Hart-Davis <d@hd.org> ARCRON MSF clock driver
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 47. [51]Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams modules
 48. [52]Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Saved a Lot of space on the stuff in the html/pic/ subdirectory
 49. [53]Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
 50. [54]Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
 51. [55]Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
 52. [56]Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure makeover, various other bits (see the ChangeLog)
 53. [57]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
 54. [58]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
 55. [59]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock driver
 56. [60]Brian Utterback <brian.utterback@oracle.com> General codebase, Solaris issues
 57. [61]Loganaden Velvindron <loganaden@gmail.com> Sandboxing (libseccomp) support
 58. [62]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
 59. [63]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD

References

1. mailto:%20takao_abe@xurb.jp
2. mailto:%20mark_andrews@isc.org
3. <mailto:%20altmeier@atlsoft.de>

4. mailto:%20vbais@mailman1.intel.co
5. mailto:%20kirkwood@striderfm.intel.com
6. mailto:%20michael.barone@lmco.com
7. mailto:%20karl@owl.HQ.ileaf.com
8. mailto:%20greg.brackley@bigfoot.com
9. mailto:%20Marc.Brett@westgeo.com
10. mailto:%20Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk
11. mailto:%20nelson@bolyard.me
12. mailto:%20Jean-Francois.Boudreault@viagenie.qc.ca
13. mailto:%20reg@dwf.com
14. mailto:%20clift@ml.csiro.au
15. mailto:%20casey@csc.co.za
16. mailto:%20Sven_Dietrich@trimble.COM
17. mailto:%20dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov
18. mailto:%20duwe@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de
19. mailto:%20dennis@mrbill.canet.ca
20. mailto:%20jhay@icomtek.csir.co.za
21. mailto:%20davehart@davehart.com
22. mailto:%20neoclock4x@linum.com
23. mailto:%20glenn@herald.usask.ca
24. mailto:%20iglesias@uci.edu
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36. mailto:%20lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca
37. mailto:%20louie@ni.umd.edu
38. mailto:%20thorinn@diku.dk
39. mailto:%20mayer@ntp.org
40. mailto:%20mills@udel.edu
41. mailto:%20moeller@gwdgv1.dnet.gwdg.de
42. mailto:%20mogul@pa.dec.com
43. mailto:%20tmoore@fieval.daytonoh.ncr.com
44. mailto:%20kamal@whence.com
45. mailto:%20derek@toybox.demon.co.uk
46. mailto:%20d@hd.org
47. mailto:%20neal@ntp.org
48. mailto:%20Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de
49. mailto:%20dirce@zk3.dec.com
50. mailto:%20wsanchez@apple.com
51. mailto:%20mrapple@quack.kfu.com
52. mailto:%20jack@innovativeinternet.com
53. mailto:%20schnittz@unipress.com
54. mailto:%20shields@tembel.org
55. mailto:%20pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov
56. mailto:%20harlan@pfcs.com
57. mailto:%20ken@sdd.hp.com
58. mailto:%20ajit@ee.udel.edu
59. mailto:%20tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp
60. mailto:%20brian.utterback@oracle.com
61. mailto:%20loganaden@gmail.com
62. mailto:%20vixie@vix.com

63. <mailto:Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de>

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<p>The following individuals contributed in part to the Network Time Protocol Distribution Version 4 a
<ol>

```

```

<li><a href="mailto:%20takao_abe@urb.jp">Takao Abe &lt;takao_abe@urb.jp&gt;</a> Clock driver for J
<li><a href="mailto:%20mark_andrews@isc.org">Mark Andrews &lt;mark_andrews@isc.org&gt;</a> Leitch at
<li><a href="mailto:%20altmeier@atsoft.de">Bernd Altmeier &lt;altmeier@atsoft.de&gt;</a> hopf Elek
<li><a href="mailto:%20vbais@mailman1.intel.co">Viraj Bais &lt;vbais@mailman1.intel.com&gt;</a> and
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<li><a href="mailto:%20greg.brackley@bigfoot.com">Greg Brackley &lt;greg.brackley@bigfoot.com&gt;</a>
<li><a href="mailto:%20Marc.Brett@westgeo.com">Marc Brett &lt;Marc.Brett@westgeo.com&gt;</a> Magnavo
<li><a href="mailto:%20Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk">Piete Brooks &lt;Piete.Brooks@cl.cam.ac.uk&gt;</a>
<li><a href="mailto:%20nelson@bolyard.me">Nelson B Bolyard &lt;nelson@bolyard.me&gt;</a> update and
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<li><a href="mailto:%20Sven.Dietrich@trimble.COM">Sven Dietrich &lt;sven_dietrich@trimble.com&gt;</a>
<li><a href="mailto:%20dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov">John A. Dundas III &lt;dundas@salt.jpl.nasa.gov&gt;</a>
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<li><a href="mailto:%20leres@ee.lbl.gov">Craig Leres &lt;leres@ee.lbl.gov&gt;</a> 4.4BSD port, ppscl
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<li><a href="mailto:%20mayer@ntp.org">Danny Mayer &lt;mayer@ntp.org&gt;</a> Network I/O, Windows Port
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<li><a href="mailto:%20tmoore@fiavel.daytonoh.ncr.com">Tom Moore &lt;tmoore@fiavel.daytonoh.ncr.com&

```


Kamal A Mostafa <kamal@whence.com> SCO OpenServer port
Derek Mulcahy <derek@toybox.demon.co.uk> and Rob Neal <neal@ntp.org> Bancomm refclock and config/parse code
Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
Wilfredo Sßanchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for the new hardware
Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.kfu.com> SunOS streams module
Jack Sasportas <jack@innovativeinternet.com> Sasportas
Ray Schnitzler <schnitz@unipress.com> Unixware1 port
Michael Shields <shields@tembel.org> USNO clock driver
Jeff Steinman <jss@pebbles.jpl.nasa.gov> Datum PTS clock driver
Harlan Stenn <harlan@pfcs.com> GNU automake/autoconfigure macros
Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>Toshiba
Brian Utterback <brian.utterback@oracle.com> Genetec
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Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime
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openipmi/lib/manfid.h

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3.71 openssh

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[Tatu continues]

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3.72 openssl

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

patch

patch/COPYING

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3.74 pciutils

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```

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```
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```

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```
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```

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

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3.75 perl

perl

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

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

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```

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```
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at assemblers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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The End

3.76 pkg-config

pkg-config

pkg-config/glib/COPYING

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

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3.77 popt

popt

popt/COPYING

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```

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```
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```

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

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3.81 screen

screen

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3.82 sed

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```

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```
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```

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3.83 shadow

shadow

shadow/libmisc/copydir.c

```
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 */
```

3.84 sysklogd

sysklogd

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```

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```
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```

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

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3.85 sysvinit

sysvinit

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Send patches to sysvinit-devel@nongnu.org

The of the start-stop-daemon

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

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3.89 texinfo

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.90 tzdata

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3.91 udev-lfs

udev-lfs

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3.92 util-linux

util-linux

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```
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 *
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 *
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```

3.93 vim

vim

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                   (XPM - X PixMap format version 2 & 3)
  Internet:         lehors@sophia.inria.fr
  Surface Mail:     Arnaud LE HORS, INRIA - Sophia Antipolis,
                   2004, route des Lucioles, 06565 Valbonne Cedex -- FRANCE
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```

3.94 xz

xz

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```

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

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```
-----  
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-----
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=====
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.95 zlib

zlib

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



Contact

Utimaco IS GmbH
Germanusstraße 4
D - 52080 Aachen
Germany

phone +49 241 1696 - 200

fax +49 241 1696 - 199

web <http://hsm.utimaco.com>

email support-cs@utimaco.com