

# License Report

for project

cab bsp-x4-printer 5.31

created February 6, 2020, 11:42

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# 1 avahi

**Package:** avahi 0.6.31

**License:** LGPLv2.1+

**URL:** <http://avahi.org/download/avahi-0.6.31.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 2f22745b8f7368ad5a0a3fddac343f2d

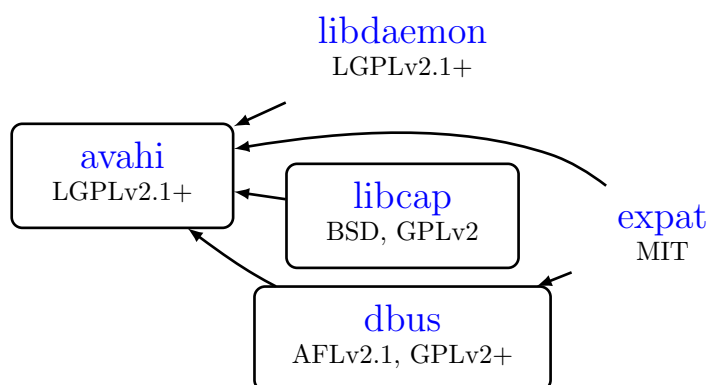


Figure 1.1: Dependency tree for avahi

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## 2 bash

**Package:** bash 4.3.30

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/bash/bash-4.3.30.tar.gz>

**MD5:** a27b3ee9be83bd3ba448c0ff52b28447

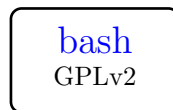


Figure 2.1: Dependency tree for bash

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## 3 bluez

**Package:** bluez 5.30

**License:** GPLv2+

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/bluetooth/bluez-5.30.tar.gz>

**MD5:** a7b99d40cd78c7497abdfd7f024fd07b

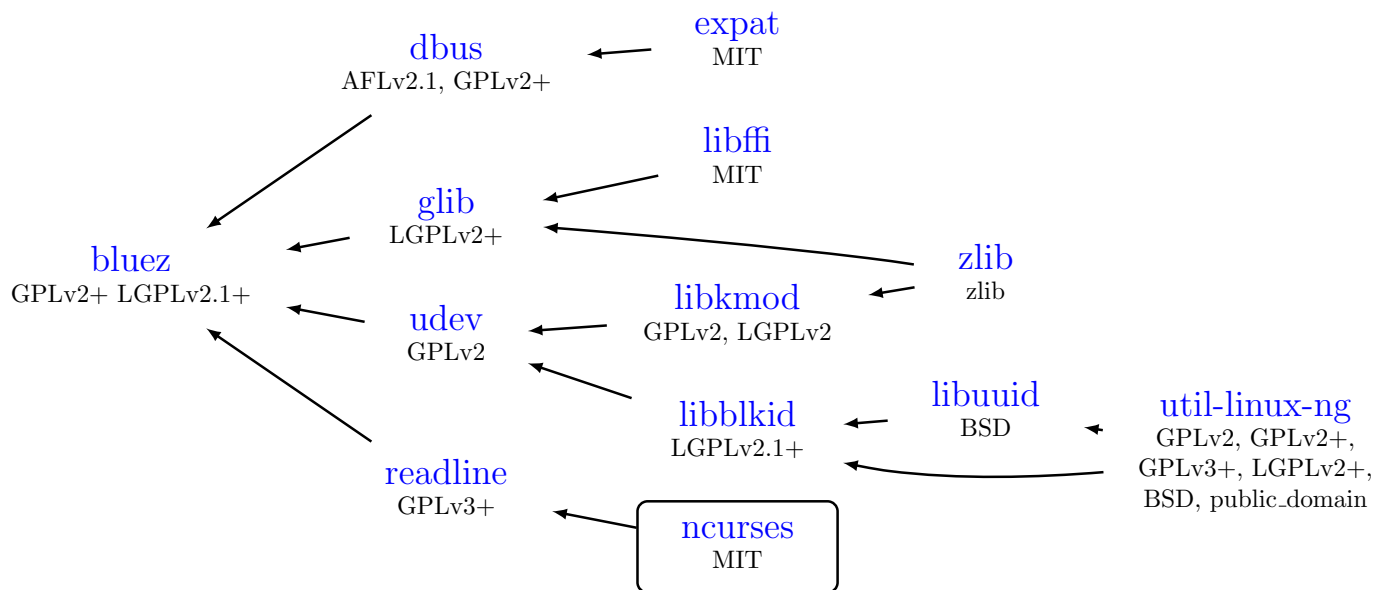


Figure 3.1: Dependency tree for bluez

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```

```
<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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**Package:** boost 1.55.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:** [http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/boost/boost\\_1.55.0.tar.bz2](http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/boost/boost_1.55.0.tar.bz2)

**MD5:** d6eef4b4cacb2183f2bf265a5a03a354

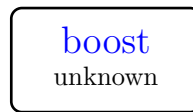


Figure 4.1: Dependency tree for boost

### 4.1 LICENSE\_1\_0.txt [automatically found]

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## 5 busybox

**Package:** busybox 1.23.1

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <http://www.busybox.net/downloads/busybox-1.23.1.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 5c94d6301a964cd91619bd4d74605245

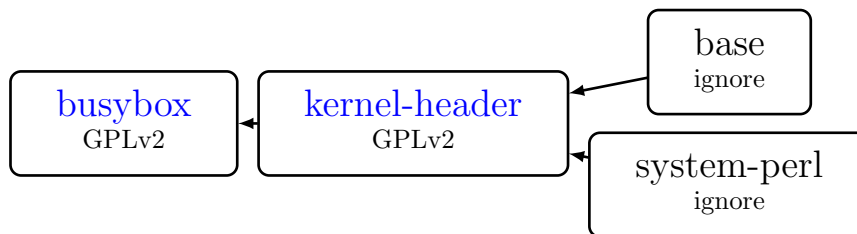


Figure 5.1: Dependency tree for busybox

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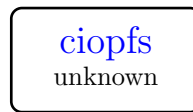


Figure 6.1: Dependency tree for ciopfs

## 7 coreutils

**Package:** coreutils 8.22

**License:** GPLv3

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/coreutils/coreutils-8.22.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 8fb0ae2267aa6e728958adc38f8163a2

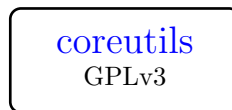


Figure 7.1: Dependency tree for coreutils

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**Package:** cpp\_asio 1.10.6

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:** f5c0d75bda9837bef30a4e7eef0ed3c8



Figure 8.1: Dependency tree for cpp\_asio

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**Package:** crda 3.13

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/./software/network/crda/crda-3.13.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 66b1b0417c1ad19f0009a5c0c0c1aebc

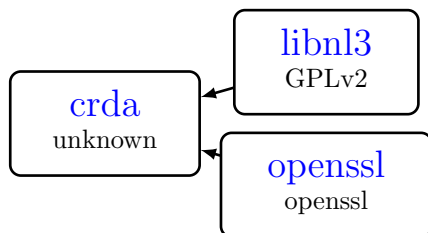


Figure 9.1: Dependency tree for crda

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# 10 dbus

**Package:** dbus 1.8.16

**License:** AFLv2.1,

**URL:** <http://dbus.freedesktop.org/releases/dbus/dbus-1.8.16.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 020824a38850501e7d6ba8307a7c5ac3

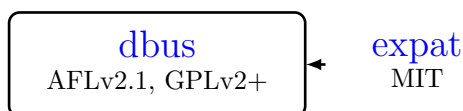


Figure 10.1: Dependency tree for dbus

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# 11 dosfstools

**Package:** dosfstools 3.0.26

**License:** GPLv3

**URL:** <http://www.daniel-baumann.ch/files/software/dosfstools/dosfstools-3.0.26.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 45012f5f56f2aae3afcd62120b9e5a08



Figure 11.1: Dependency tree for dosfstools

## 11.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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# 12 expat

**Package:** expat 2.1.0

**License:** MIT

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/expat/expat-2.1.0.tar.gz>

**MD5:** dd7dab7a5fea97d2a6a43f511449b7cd

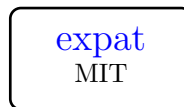


Figure 12.1: Dependency tree for expat

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# 13 freetype

**Package:** freetype 2.5.2

**License:** BSD,GPLv2+

**URL:** <http://download.savannah.gnu.org/releases/freetype/freetype-2.5.2.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 10e8f4d6a019b124088d18bc26123a25

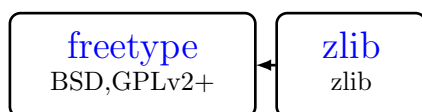


Figure 13.1: Dependency tree for freetype

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```
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```

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## 13.3 docs\_FTL.TXT

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2006-Jan-27

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=====

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- o [freetype-devel@nongnu.org](mailto:freetype-devel@nongnu.org)

Discusses bugs, as well as engine internals, design issues, specific licenses, porting, etc.

Our home page can be found at

<http://www.freetype.org>

--- end of FTL.TXT ---

## 13.4 src\_bdf\_README

FreeType font driver for BDF fonts

Francesco Zappa Nardelli  
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Introduction  
\*\*\*\*\*

BDF (Bitmap Distribution Format) is a bitmap font format defined by Adobe, which is intended to be easily understood by both humans and computers. This code implements a BDF driver for the FreeType library, following the Adobe Specification V 2.2. The specification of the BDF font format is available from Adobe's web site:

[http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/en/font/5005.BDF\\_Spec.pdf](http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/en/font/5005.BDF_Spec.pdf)

Many good bitmap fonts in bdf format come with XFree86 ([www.XFree86.org](http://www.XFree86.org)). They do not define vertical metrics, because the X Consortium BDF specification has removed them.

## Encodings

\*\*\*\*\*

The variety of encodings that accompanies bdf fonts appears to encompass the small set defined in `freetype.h`. On the other hand, two properties that specify encoding and registry are usually defined in bdf fonts.

I decided to make these two properties directly accessible, leaving to the client application the work of interpreting them. For instance:

```
#include FT_INTERNAL_BDF_TYPES_H

FT_Face      face;
BDF_Public_Face bdf_face;

FT_New_Face( library, ..., &face );

bdf_face = (BDF_Public_Face)face;

if ( ( bdf_face->charset_registry == "ISO10646" ) &&
      ( bdf_face->charset_encoding == "1" )
    )
    [...]
```

Thus the driver always exports 'ft\_encoding\_none' as `face->charmap.encoding`. `FT_Get_Char_Index`'s behavior is unmodified, that is, it converts the `ULong` value given as argument into the corresponding glyph number.

If the two properties are not available, Adobe Standard Encoding should be assumed.

## Anti-Aliased Bitmaps

\*\*\*\*\*

The driver supports an extension to the BDF format as used in Mark Leisher's `xmbdfed` bitmap font editor. Microsoft's `SBIT` tool expects bitmap fonts in that format for adding anti-aliased them to TrueType fonts. It introduces a fourth field to the 'SIZE' keyword which gives the `bpp` value (bits per pixel) of the glyph data in the font. Possible values are 1 (the default), 2 (four gray levels), 4 (16 gray levels), and 8 (256 gray levels). The driver returns either a bitmap with 1 bit per pixel or a pixmap with 8bits per pixel (using 4, 16, and 256 gray levels, respectively).

## Known problems

\*\*\*\*\*

- A font is entirely loaded into memory. Obviously, this is not the Right Thing(TM). If you have big fonts I suggest you convert them into PCF format (using the `bdftopcf` utility): the PCF font driver of FreeType can perform incremental glyph loading.

When I have some time, I will implement on-demand glyph parsing.

- Except for encodings properties, client applications have no visibility of the `PCF_Face` object. This means that applications cannot directly access font tables and must trust FreeType.

- Currently, glyph names are ignored.

I plan to give full visibility of the BDF\_Face object in an upcoming revision of the driver, thus implementing also glyph names.

- As I have never seen a BDF font that defines vertical metrics, vertical metrics are (parsed and) discarded. If you own a BDF font that defines vertical metrics, please let me know (I will implement them in 5-10 minutes).

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\*\*\*\*\*

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

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#### Credits

\*\*\*\*\*

This driver is based on excellent Mark Leisher's bdf library. If you find something good in this driver you should probably thank him, not me.

## 13.5 src\_pcf\_README

FreeType font driver for PCF fonts

Francesco Zappa Nardelli  
<francesco.zappa.nardelli@ens.fr>

### Introduction

\*\*\*\*\*

PCF (Portable Compiled Format) is a binary bitmap font format, largely used in X world. This code implements a PCF driver for the FreeType library. Glyph images are loaded into memory only on demand, thus leading to a small memory footprint.

Information on the PCF font format can only be worked out from 'pcfread.c', and 'pcfwrite.c', to be found, for instance, in the XFree86 (www.xfree86.org) source tree (xc/lib/font/bitmap/).

Many good bitmap fonts in bdf format come with XFree86: they can be compiled into the pcf format using the 'bdf2pcf' utility.

### Supported hardware

\*\*\*\*\*

The driver has been tested on linux/x86 and sunos5.5/sparc. In both cases the compiler was gcc. When back in Paris, I will test it also on linux/alpha.

### Encodings

\*\*\*\*\*

Use 'FT\_Get\_BDF\_Charset\_ID' to access the encoding and registry.

The driver always exports 'ft\_encoding\_none' as face->charmap.encoding. FT\_Get\_Char\_Index() behavior is unmodified, that is, it converts the ULong value given as argument into the corresponding glyph number.

### Known problems

\*\*\*\*\*

- dealing explicitly with encodings breaks the uniformity of freetype2 api.
- except for encodings properties, client applications have no visibility of the PCF\_Face object. This means that applications cannot directly access font tables and are obliged to trust FreeType.
- currently, glyph names and ink\_metrics are ignored.

I plan to give full visibility of the PCF\_Face object in the next release of the driver, thus implementing also glyph names and ink\_metrics.

- height is defined as (ascent - descent). Is this correct?
- if unable to read size information from the font, PCF\_Init\_Face sets available\_size->width and available\_size->height to 12.
- too many english grammar errors in the readme file :-(

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\*\*\*\*\*

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#### Credits

\*\*\*\*\*

Keith Packard wrote the pcf driver found in XFree86. His work is at the same time the specification and the sample implementation of the PCF format. Undoubtedly, this driver is inspired from his work.

# 14 fuse

**Package:** fuse 2.9.3

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/fuse/fuse-2.9.3.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 33cae22ca50311446400daf8a6255c6a

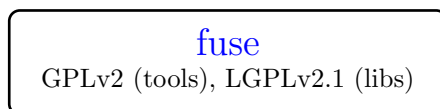


Figure 14.1: Dependency tree for fuse

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```
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## 15 fuse-exfat \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** fuse-exfat 1.2.4

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <https://github.com/relan/exfat/releases/download/v1.2.4/fuse-exfat-1.2.4.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 1ed881862bea9616003398cb6eab9903

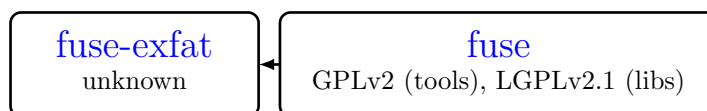


Figure 15.1: Dependency tree for fuse-exfat

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
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**Package:** gcclibs 4.9.2

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:**

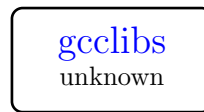


Figure 16.1: Dependency tree for gcclibs

# 17 gdbserver

**Package:** gdbserver 7.5

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/gdb/gdb-7.5.tar.gz>

**MD5:** c9f5ed81008194f8f667f131234f3ef0

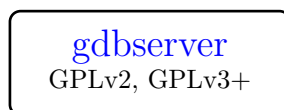


Figure 17.1: Dependency tree for gdbserver

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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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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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- 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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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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```

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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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1) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (a) uses at run time a copy of the Library already present on the user's computer system, and (b) will operate properly with a modified version of the Library that is interface-compatible with the Linked Version.

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 Combined Work produced by recombining or relinking the Application with a modified version of the Linked Version. (If you use option 4d0, the Installation Information must accompany the Minimal Corresponding Source and Corresponding Application Code. If you use option 4d1, you must provide the Installation Information in the manner specified by section 6 of the GNU GPL for conveying Corresponding Source.)

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# 18 glib

**Package:** glib 2.42.1

**License:** LGPLv2+

**URL:** <http://ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/sources/glib/2.42/glib-2.42.1.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 89c4119e50e767d3532158605ee9121a

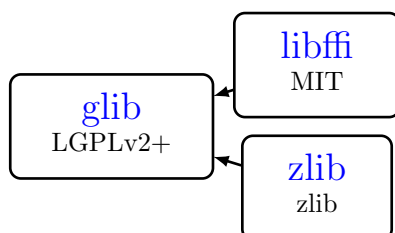


Figure 18.1: Dependency tree for glib

## 18.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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

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

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

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

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```

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

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## 19 glibc

**Package:** glibc 2.20

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:**

**MD5:**

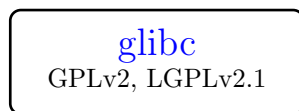


Figure 19.1: Dependency tree for glibc

## 20 gnutls

**Package:** gnutls 3.3.13

**License:** LGPLv3+

**URL:** <ftp://ftp.gnutls.org/gcrypt/gnutls/v3.3/gnutls-3.3.13.tar.xz>

**MD5:** a7387fe8bf3e604bf518a6da9ab2a4e6

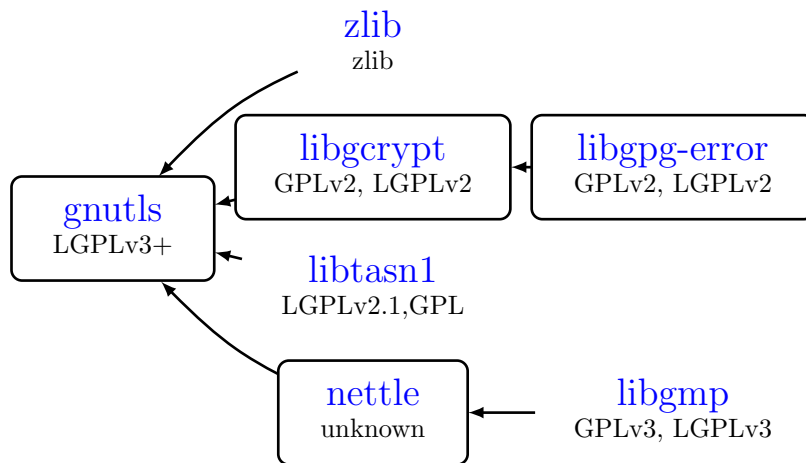


Figure 20.1: Dependency tree for gnutls

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```
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```

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```
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```

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## 21 googletest \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** googletest 1.8.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:** 16877098823401d1bf2ed7891d7dce36



Figure 21.1: Dependency tree for googletest

## 22 ifplugd \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** ifplugd 0.28

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://0pointer.de/lennart/projects/ifplugd/ifplugd-0.28.tar.gz>

**MD5:** df6f4bab52f46ffd6eb1f5912d4ccee3

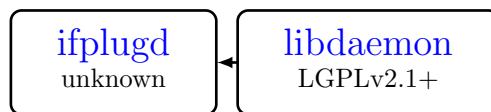


Figure 22.1: Dependency tree for ifplugd

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**MD5:**

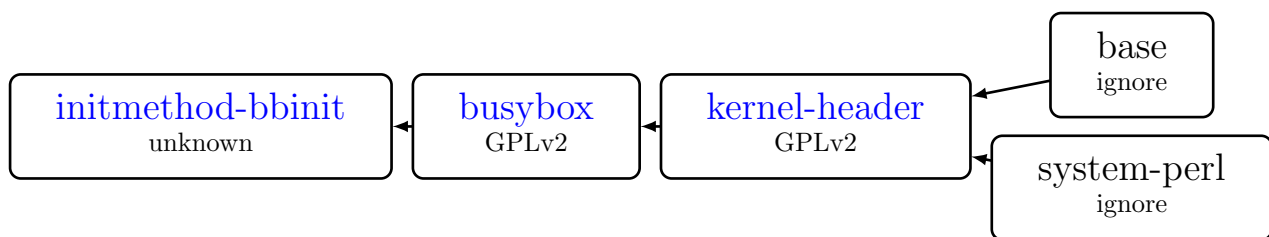


Figure 23.1: Dependency tree for initmethod-bbinit

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**Package:** inotify-tools 3.13

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**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/inotify-tools/inotify-tools-3.13.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 35d7178297390f18bae451e083362acf

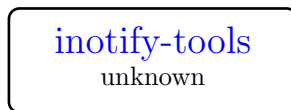


Figure 24.1: Dependency tree for inotify-tools

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**MD5:** 66e41053f6fc0781b683b5b688442de6

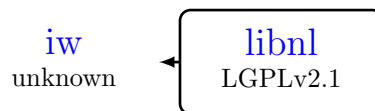


Figure 25.1: Dependency tree for iw

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**Package:** kernel 3.10.4

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**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v3.x/linux-3.10.4.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 0378156d0a4ebf155d083531c3cb3826

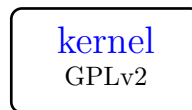


Figure 26.1: Dependency tree for kernel

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## 27 kernel-header

**Package:** kernel-header 3.10.4

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/v3.x/linux-3.10.4.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 0378156d0a4ebf155d083531c3cb3826

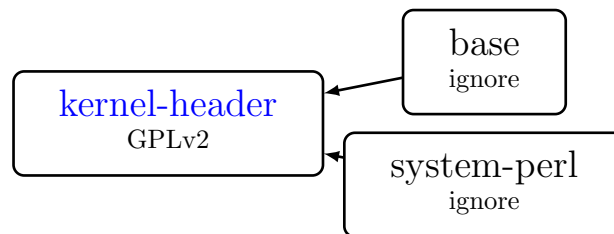


Figure 27.1: Dependency tree for kernel-header

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**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/less/less-443.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 47db098fb3cdaf847b3c4be05ee954fc



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## 29 libblkid

**Package:** libblkid

**License:** LGPLv2.1+

**URL:**

**MD5:**

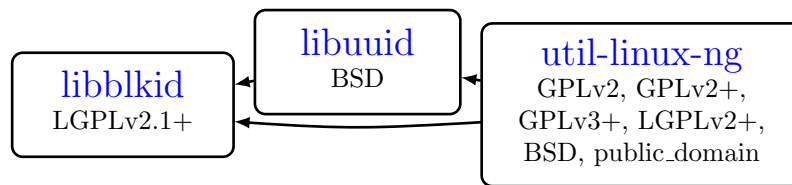


Figure 29.1: Dependency tree for libblkid

## 30 libc \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** libc

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:**

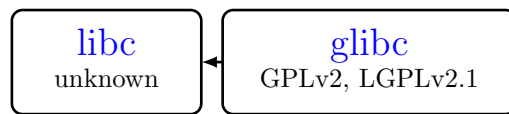


Figure 30.1: Dependency tree for libc

# 31 libcap

**Package:** libcap 2.22

**License:** BSD,

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/libs/security/linux-privs/libcap2/libcap-2.22.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** ce64058bdb3f086ddbfc8ce6c919845

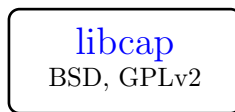


Figure 31.1: Dependency tree for libcap

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## 32 libdaemon

**Package:** libdaemon 0.14

**License:** LGPLv2.1+

**URL:** <http://0pointer.de/lennart/projects/libdaemon/libdaemon-0.14.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 509dc27107c21bcd9fbf2f95f5669563

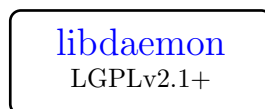


Figure 32.1: Dependency tree for libdaemon

### 32.1 LICENSE [automatically found]

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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!

## 33 libffi

**Package:** libffi 3.2.1

**License:** MIT

**URL:** <http://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/linux/sources.redhat.com/libffi/libffi-3.2.1.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 83b89587607e3eb65c70d361f13bab43



Figure 33.1: Dependency tree for libffi

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## 34 libgcrypt

**Package:** libgcrypt 1.5.3

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <http://artfiles.org/gnupg.org/libgcrypt/libgcrypt-1.5.3.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 993159b2924ae7b0e4eaff0743c2db35

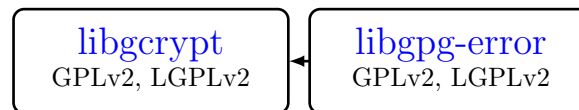


Figure 34.1: Dependency tree for libgcrypt

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## 35 libgmp

**Package:** libgmp 6.0.0a

**License:** GPLv3,

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/gmp/gmp-6.0.0a.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** b7ff2d88cae7f8085bd5006096eed470

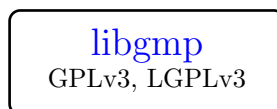


Figure 35.1: Dependency tree for libgmp

### 35.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```
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```

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## 36 libgpg-error

**Package:** libgpg-error 1.12

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <http://artfiles.org/gnupg.org/libgpg-error/libgpg-error-1.12.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 8f0eb41a344d19ac2aa9bd101dfb9ce6

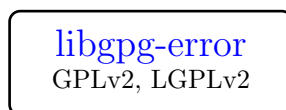


Figure 36.1: Dependency tree for libgpg-error

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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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the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
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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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'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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<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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This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
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```

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Foundation, Inc., 51 Franklin St, Fifth Floor, Boston, MA 02110-1301 USA
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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!

## 37 libjpeg

**Package:** libjpeg 9a

**License:** jpeg

**URL:** <http://ijg.org/files/jpegsrc.v9a.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 3353992aecaee1805ef4109aadd433e7



Figure 37.1: Dependency tree for libjpeg

## 38 libkmod

**Package:** libkmod 20

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/kmod/kmod-20.tar.xz>

**MD5:** d6f4fef718a50bd88080de6a43bc64d8

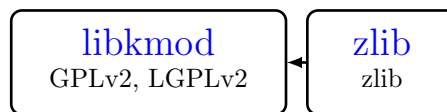


Figure 38.1: Dependency tree for libkmod

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## 39 libnl

**Package:** libnl 1.1

**License:** LGPLv2.1

**URL:** <http://people.suug.ch/tgr/libnl/files/libnl-1.1.tar.gz>

**MD5:** ae970ccd9144e132b68664f98e7ceeb1

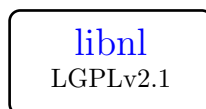


Figure 39.1: Dependency tree for libnl

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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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- 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.
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# 40 libnl3

**Package:** libnl3 3.2.25

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <http://www.infradead.org/tgr/libnl/files/libnl-3.2.25.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 03f74d0cd5037cad8cd8fa313bbd195c

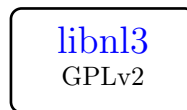


Figure 40.1: Dependency tree for libnl3

## 40.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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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!

# 41 libpcre

**Package:** libpcre 8.32

**License:** BSD

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/pcre/pcre-8.32.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 62f02a76bb57a40bc66681760ed511d5



Figure 41.1: Dependency tree for libpcre

## 41.1 LICENCE

### PCRE LICENCE

-----

PCRE is a library of functions to support regular expressions whose syntax and semantics are as close as possible to those of the Perl 5 language.

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### THE BASIC LIBRARY FUNCTIONS

-----

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

University of Cambridge Computing Service,  
Cambridge, England.

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### PCRE JUST-IN-TIME COMPILATION SUPPORT

-----

Written by: Zoltan Herczeg  
Email local part: hzmester  
Email domain: freemail.hu

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Written by: Zoltan Herczeg  
Email local part: hzmester  
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End

## 42 libpng

**Package:** libpng 1.2.50

**License:** libpng

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/libpng/libpng-1.2.50.tar.xz>

**MD5:** a3e00fccbfe356174ab515b5c00641c7

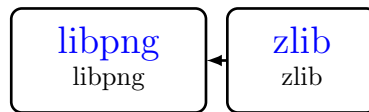


Figure 42.1: Dependency tree for libpng

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```
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```

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Glenn Randers-Pehrson  
glennrp at users.sourceforge.net  
July 10, 2012

## 43 libssh2 \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** libssh2 1.2.4

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://www.libssh2.org/download/libssh2-1.2.4.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 4d65a66d5f232e5bb1d05b311e43d46d

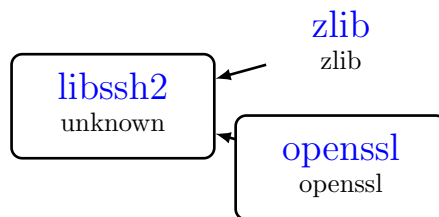


Figure 43.1: Dependency tree for libssh2

### 43.1 COPYING [automatically found]

```
/* Copyright (c) 2004-2007 Sara Golemon <sarag@libssh2.org>
 * Copyright (c) 2006-2007 The Written Word, Inc.
 * Copyright (c) 2009 Daniel Stenberg
 * Copyright (C) 2008, 2009 Simon Josefsson
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## 44 libsysfs

**Package:** libsysfs 2.1.0

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/linux-diag/sysfsutils-2.1.0.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 14e7dcd0436d2f49aa403f67e1ef7ddc

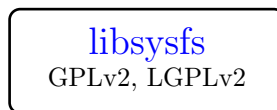


Figure 44.1: Dependency tree for libsysfs

### 44.1 cmd\_GPL

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# 45 libtasn1

**Package:** libtasn1 3.2

**License:** LGPLv2.1,GPL

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/libtasn1/libtasn1-3.2.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 1b07629163025b9693aae9b8957842b2

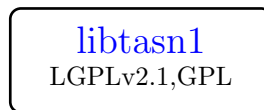


Figure 45.1: Dependency tree for libtasn1

## 45.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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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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```

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

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## 46 libusb

**Package:** libusb 1.0.18

**License:** LGPLv2.1

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/libusb/libusb-1.0.18.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 4a6d049923efc6496f1d383054dac1a6

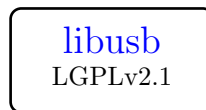


Figure 46.1: Dependency tree for libusb

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

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## 47 libuuid

**Package:** libuuid

**License:** BSD

**URL:**

**MD5:**

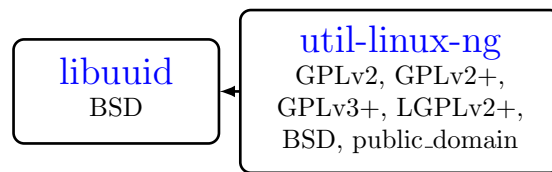


Figure 47.1: Dependency tree for libuuid

## 48 lighttpd

**Package:** lighttpd 1.4.50

**License:** BSD-3-Clause

**URL:** <http://download.lighttpd.net/lighttpd/releases-1.4.x/lighttpd-1.4.50.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 0547831efda8492648b7f0c652865dfd

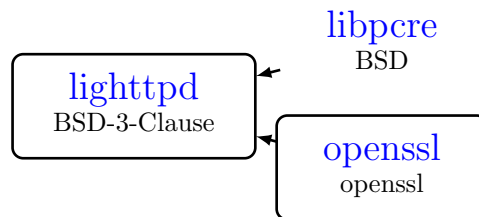


Figure 48.1: Dependency tree for lighttpd

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## 49 locales \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** locales 1.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:**



Figure 49.1: Dependency tree for locales

## 50 mbedtls \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** mbedtls 2.7.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:** 0c2fc845da79b799c112e3ffdf6e75b4

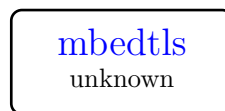


Figure 50.1: Dependency tree for mbedtls

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# 51 module-init-tools

**Package:** module-init-tools 3.16

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/module-init-tools/module-init-tools-3.16.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** bc44832c6e41707b8447e2847d2019f5



module-init-tools  
GPLv2

Figure 51.1: Dependency tree for module-init-tools

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Version 2, June 1991

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```

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```

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

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## 52 mplayer \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** mplayer 1.0rc4

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://www.mplayerhq.hu/MPlayer/releases/MPlayer-1.0rc4.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 1699c94de39da9c4c5d34e8f58e418f0

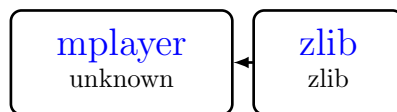


Figure 52.1: Dependency tree for mplayer

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## 53 mtd-utils

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**License:** GPLv2+

**URL:** <ftp://ftp.infradead.org/pub/mtd-utils/mtd-utils-1.5.1.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 4ad1f758d49615efe14edb107eddac5c

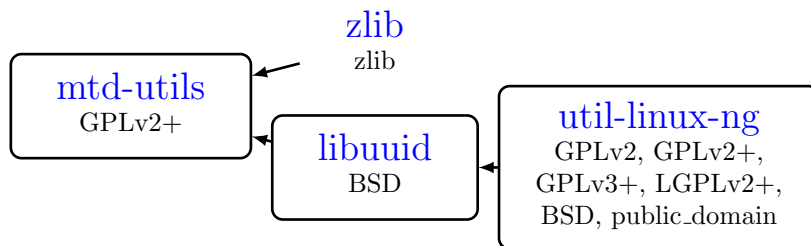


Figure 53.1: Dependency tree for mtd-utils

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**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://www.nano-editor.org/dist/v2.3/nano-2.3.1.tar.gz>

**MD5:** af09f8828744b0ea0808d6c19a2b4bfd

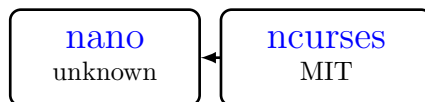


Figure 54.1: Dependency tree for nano

### 54.1 COPYING [automatically found]

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Figure 55.1: Dependency tree for ncurses



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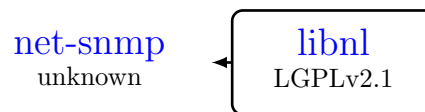


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## 57 nettle \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** nettle 2.7.1

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://www.lysator.liu.se/nisse/archive/nettle-2.7.1.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 003d5147911317931dd453520eb234a5

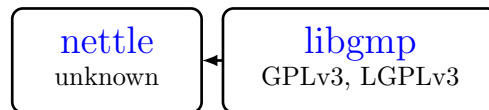


Figure 57.1: Dependency tree for nettle

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# 58 openssh

**Package:** openssh 6.6p1

**License:** BSD,

**URL:** <http://openbsd.cs.fau.de/pub/OpenBSD/OpenSSH/portable/openssh-6.6p1.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 3e9800e6bca1fbac0eea4d41baa7f239

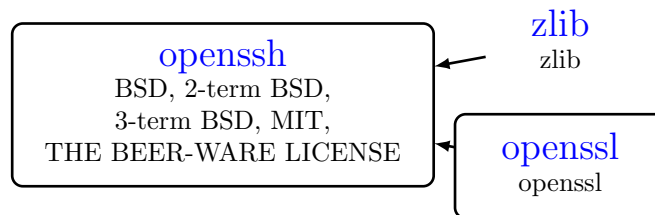


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[Tatu continues]

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- The make-ssh-known-hosts script is no longer included
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*
* Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)
*
* @author Vincent Rijmen <vincent.rijmen@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
* @author Antoon Bosselaers <antoon.bosselaers@esat.kuleuven.ac.be>
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## 59 openssl

**Package:** openssl 1.0.1m

**License:** openssl

**URL:** <http://www.openssl.org/source/openssl-1.0.1m.tar.gz>

**MD5:** d143d1555d842a069cb7cc34ba745a06



Figure 59.1: Dependency tree for openssl

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**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <http://procs.sourceforge.net/procps-3.2.8.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 9532714b6846013ca9898984ba4cd7e0

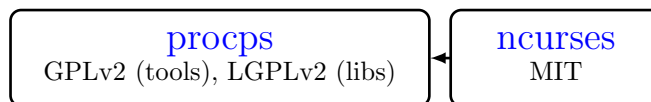


Figure 60.1: Dependency tree for procs

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**MD5:** 7899c75c1fed7dbad0352eb31080e066

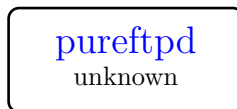


Figure 61.1: Dependency tree for pureftpd

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## 62 qt4

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**MD5:** 2edbe4d6c2eff33ef91732602f3518eb

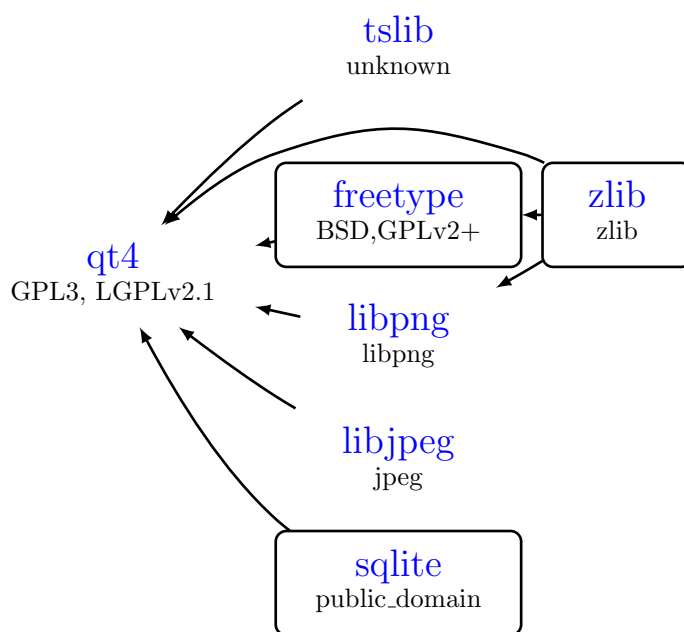


Figure 62.1: Dependency tree for qt4

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## 63 rdate \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** rdate 1.2

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:** 7b47529d008f36f71ecf6914dca17412

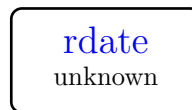


Figure 63.1: Dependency tree for rdate

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```
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```
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*/

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*/
```

## 64 readline

**Package:** readline 6.2

**License:** GPLv3+

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/readline/readline-6.2.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 67948acb2ca081f23359d0256e9a271c

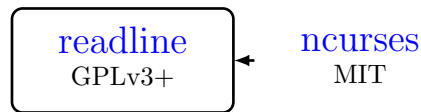


Figure 64.1: Dependency tree for readline

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 65 socat \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** socat 1.7.3.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://www.dest-unreach.org/socat/download/socat-1.7.3.0.tar.gz>

**MD5:** de46e3f726f783271226eb94d5109bf8

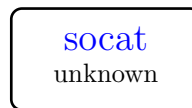


Figure 65.1: Dependency tree for socat

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**URL:** <http://www.sqlite.org/2015/sqlite-autoconf-3080801.tar.gz>

**MD5:** a6381941ffe8817ba19669ec0c0ede6f



Figure 66.1: Dependency tree for sqlite

## 67 strace

**Package:** strace 4.9

**License:** BSD

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/strace/strace-4.9.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 885eafadb10f6c60464a266d3929a2a4

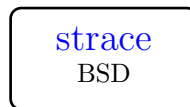


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**Package:** tslib 1.1

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <https://github.com/kergoth/tslib/releases/download/1.1/tslib-1.1.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 6ee9bf26c18f06cfc0ceb278bb927589

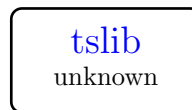


Figure 68.1: Dependency tree for tslib

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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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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of

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<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
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You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or your  
school, if any, to sign a "copyright disclaimer" for the library, if  
necessary. Here is a sample; alter the names:

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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!

## 69 tz-database \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** tz-database 2014e

**License:** unknown

**URL:**

**MD5:**

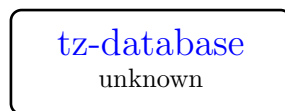


Figure 69.1: Dependency tree for tz-database

## 70 u-boot \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** u-boot 2016.01

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <ftp://ftp.denx.de/pub/u-boot/u-boot-2016.01.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 7d4f65fd43d4d706f5c5650e020d899d

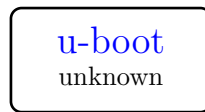


Figure 70.1: Dependency tree for u-boot

## 71 u-boot-tools

**Package:** u-boot-tools 2016.01

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <ftp://ftp.denx.de/pub/u-boot/u-boot-2016.01.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** 7d4f65fd43d4d706f5c5650e020d899d



Figure 71.1: Dependency tree for u-boot-tools

## 72 udev

**Package:** udev 182

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/kernel/hotplug/udev-182.tar.bz2>

**MD5:** e31c83159b017e8ab0fa2f4bca758a41

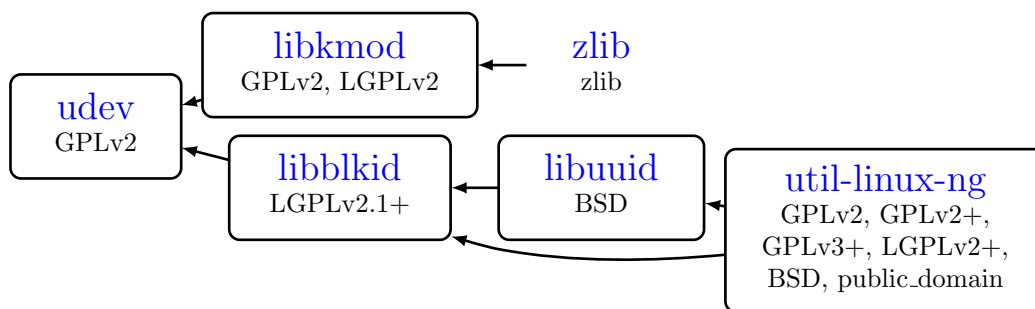


Figure 72.1: Dependency tree for udev

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```

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```

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## 73 usbutils

**Package:** usbutils 007

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/usb/usbutils/usbutils-007.tar.xz>

**MD5:** c9df5107ae9d26b10a1736a261250139

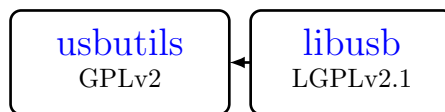


Figure 73.1: Dependency tree for usbutils

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## 74 util-linux-ng

**Package:** util-linux-ng 2.26.1

**License:** GPLv2,

**URL:** <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/v2.26/util-linux-2.26.1.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 2308850946766677f3fabe0685e85de8

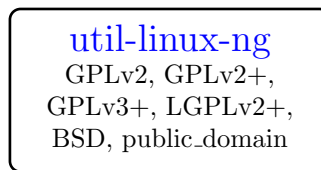


Figure 74.1: Dependency tree for util-linux-ng

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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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```

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

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## 75 wget \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** wget 1.19

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://ftp.uni-kl.de/pub/gnu/wget/wget-1.19.tar.gz>

**MD5:** f9e928e293e4d7de73ff6f19e0c4b423

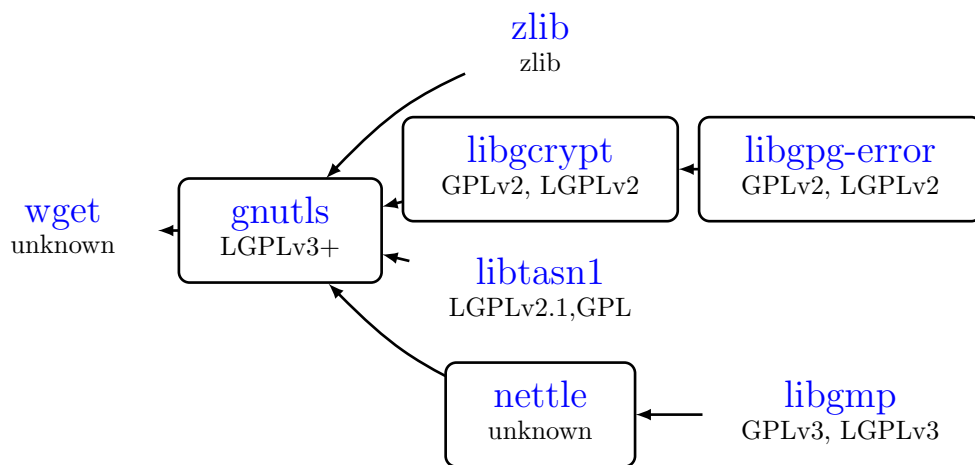


Figure 75.1: Dependency tree for wget

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 76 wireless \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** wireless 30

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**MD5:** ca91ba7c7eff9bfff6926b1a34a4697d

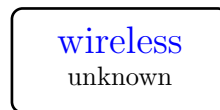


Figure 76.1: Dependency tree for wireless

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```

<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989  
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## 77 wpa\_supplicant

**Package:** wpa\_supplicant 2.6

**License:** GPLv2

**URL:** [https://w1.fi/releases/wpa\\_supplicant-2.6.tar.gz](https://w1.fi/releases/wpa_supplicant-2.6.tar.gz)

**MD5:** 091569eb4440b7d7f2b4276dbfc03c3c

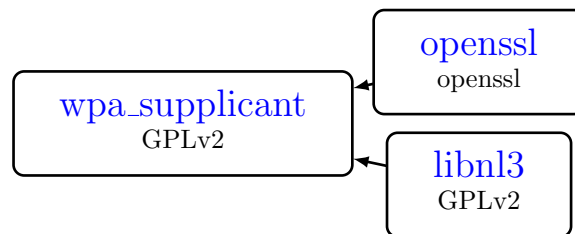


Figure 77.1: Dependency tree for wpa\_supplicant

### 77.1 COPYING [automatically found]

wpa\_supplicant and hostapd

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## 78 zint

**Package:** zint 2.6.3

**License:** GPLv3

**URL:** [https://vorboss.dl.sourceforge.net/project/zint/zint/2.6.3/zint-2.6.3\\_final.tar.gz](https://vorboss.dl.sourceforge.net/project/zint/zint/2.6.3/zint-2.6.3_final.tar.gz)

**MD5:** 8ff37c74fd0b47cadfb6565ec81487e1

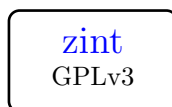


Figure 78.1: Dependency tree for zint

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the Free Software Foundation, either version 3 of the License, or
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```
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under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.
```

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## 79 zip \*\*\* Unknown License!

**Package:** zip 3.0

**License:** unknown

**URL:** <http://downloads.sourceforge.net/sourceforge/infozip/zip30.tar.gz>

**MD5:** 7b74551e63f8ee6aab6fbc86676c0d37

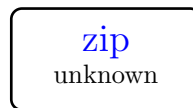


Figure 79.1: Dependency tree for zip

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# 80 zlib

**Package:** zlib 1.2.8

**License:** zlib

**URL:** <http://zlib.net/zlib-1.2.8.tar.xz>

**MD5:** 28f1205d8dd2001f26fec1e8c2cebe37

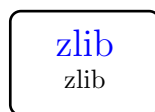


Figure 80.1: Dependency tree for zlib

## 80.1 README

### ZLIB DATA COMPRESSION LIBRARY

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

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

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

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

PLEASE read the zlib FAQ [http://zlib.net/zlib\\_faq.html](http://zlib.net/zlib_faq.html) before asking for help.

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

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

Unsupported third party contributions are provided in directory contrib/ .

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

A Perl interface to zlib written by Paul Marquess <pmqs@cpan.org> is available at CPAN (Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) sites, including <http://search.cpan.org/~pmqs/IO-Compress-Zlib/> .

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

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

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

Notes for some targets:

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

Acknowledgments:

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

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

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

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