CryptoServer LAN V4

License Texts
Imprint

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## Contents

1 Introduction 6

2 License Table 6

3 License Texts 10

3.1 acl ................................................. 10
3.2 attr ................................................. 26
3.3 aufs4-standalone ................................. 42
3.4 autoconf ........................................... 48
3.5 automake ........................................... 67
3.6 bash ................................................. 85
3.7 bc .................................................... 97
3.8 binutils ............................................. 112
3.9 bison ............................................... 150
3.10 busybox ............................................ 162
3.11 bzip2 .............................................. 178
3.12 check ............................................... 179
3.13 coreutils .......................................... 188
3.14 crond ............................................... 200
3.15 dejagnu ............................................ 208
3.16 dhcp ............................................... 220
3.17 dialog .............................................. 221
3.18 diffutils ........................................... 230
3.19 e2fsprogs .......................................... 242
3.20 ethtool ............................................ 267
3.21 eudev .............................................. 274
3.22 expat ............................................... 280
3.23 expect .............................................. 281
3.24 file .................................................. 282
3.25 findutils .......................................... 283
3.26 flex .................................................. 295
3.27 gawk ................................................................. 296
3.28 gcc ................................................................. 322
3.29 gdbm ............................................................... 361
3.30 gettext ............................................................ 373
3.31 glibc ............................................................... 395
3.32 gmp ................................................................. 430
3.33 gperf ............................................................... 451
3.34 grep ................................................................. 463
3.35 groff ............................................................... 475
3.36 grub ............................................................... 490
3.37 gzip ................................................................. 503
3.38 HSM-Device-Driver .............................................. 515
3.39 iana-etc ........................................................... 521
3.40 inetutils .......................................................... 522
3.41 intltool ........................................................... 534
3.42 iproute2 .......................................................... 541
3.43 iptables .......................................................... 547
3.44 kbd ................................................................. 553
3.45 kmod .............................................................. 560
3.46 less ................................................................. 575
3.47 lfs-bootscripts ..................................................... 593
3.48 libcap ............................................................. 594
3.49 libpcap ........................................................... 600
3.50 libpipeline ........................................................ 601
3.51 libtool ............................................................ 613
3.52 linux .............................................................. 640
3.53 logrotate .......................................................... 656
3.54 m4 ................................................................. 662
3.55 make .............................................................. 674
3.56 man-db ........................................................... 694
3.57 mpc ............................................................... 721
3.58 mpfr ............................................................... 733
3.59 ncurses .......................................................... 748
3.60 net-snmp ........................................ 760
3.61 net-tools ....................................... 767
3.62 ntp ............................................. 773
3.63 openssh ........................................ 796
3.64 openssl ........................................ 802
3.65 patch .......................................... 811
3.66 pciutils ........................................ 823
3.67 perl ............................................ 829
3.68 pkg-config ..................................... 837
3.69 popt ............................................ 852
3.70 procps-ng ...................................... 853
3.71 psmisc ......................................... 868
3.72 readline ........................................ 886
3.73 screen .......................................... 898
3.74 sed ............................................. 904
3.75 shadow ......................................... 924
3.76 sysklogd ...................................... 927
3.77 sysvinit ....................................... 933
3.78 tar ............................................. 940
3.79 tcl ............................................... 952
3.80 tcpdump ........................................ 955
3.81 tcp_wrappers .................................. 956
3.82 texinfo ........................................ 957
3.83 tzdata .......................................... 969
3.84 udev-lfs ....................................... 970
3.85 util-linux ..................................... 976
3.86 vim ............................................... 993
3.87 XML-Parser ................................... 994
3.88 xz ............................................... 1003
3.89 zlib ............................................ 1031
# Introduction

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## License Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packet</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>Licenses</th>
<th>Used in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>2.5.39</td>
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<td>GPLv3</td>
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<td>less</td>
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<td>GPLv2, GPLv3, less</td>
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<td>GPLv3, LibGPLv2</td>
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<td>LGPLv2.1, LGPLv3</td>
<td>partially</td>
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<td>3.1.3</td>
<td>LGPLv3, GPLv3</td>
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<td>patch</td>
<td>2.7.5</td>
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<td>pciutils</td>
<td>3.2.0</td>
<td>GPLv2</td>
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</tr>
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Page 8
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Version</th>
<th>License</th>
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<td>6.3</td>
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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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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!
3.2  attr

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

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3.5 automake

automake

automake/lib/COPYING

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3.6 bash

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. As an exception to the Sections above, you may also combine or
link a "work that uses the Library" with the Library to produce a
work containing portions of the Library, and distribute that work
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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
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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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That's all there is to it!
3.8 binutils

binutils

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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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Julian Seward, Cambridge, UK.
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   c) You must cause the whole of the work to be licensed at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You must give prominent notice with each copy of the work that the
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during execution displays copyright notices, you must include the
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directing the user to the copy of this License. Also, you must do one
of these things:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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That's all there is to it!
3.11 bzip2

bzip2

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Julian Seward, jseward@bzip.org
bzip2/libbzip2 version 1.0.6 of 6 September 2010
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Version 2.1, February 1999

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

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

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

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

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

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a) The modified work must itself be a software library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Once this change is made in a given copy, it is irreversible for that copy, so the ordinary GNU General Public License applies to all subsequent copies and derivative works made from that copy.
This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of the Library into a program that is not a library.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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3.13 coreutils

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coreutils

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3.14 cronie

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.16 dhcp

dhcp

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3.18 diffutils

diffutils

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3.19 e2fsprogs

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e2fsprogs

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Theodore Ts'oo
23-June-2007

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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.

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

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

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

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3.23  expect

Expect

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

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3.26 flex

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3.27 gawk

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gawk/missing_d/COPYING.LIB
---

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[This is the first released version of the library GPL. It is
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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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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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3.30 gettext

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3.31 glibc

glibc

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3.32  gmp

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3.35 groff

---

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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

.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
Hyphenation Patterns
--------------------

. The file `tmac/hyphen.us' is identical to the file `hyphen.txt', 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.txt' (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.txt', 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.txt' and `dehyphtex.txt' (for TeX), which
  can be found at

    http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphn.tex
    http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphtex.tex

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

    http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/language/hyphenation/dehyphtex.tex

Page 477
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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

http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz

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EOF

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groff/COPYING
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3.36 grub

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3.40 inetutils

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3.41 intltool

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Page 566
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```plaintext
<program> Copyright (C) <year> <name of author>
This program comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type 'show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type 'show c' for details.
```

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, your program's commands might be different; for a GUI interface, you would use an "about box".

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3.51 libtool

libtool
--------------------------------------------------
libtool/libltdl/COPYING.LIB
--------------------------------------------------

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c) Convey individual copies of the object code with a copy of the written offer to provide the Corresponding Source. This alternative is allowed only occasionally and noncommercially, and only if you received the object code with such an offer, in accord with subsection 6b.

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user can modify the Library and then relink to produce a modified
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that the user who changes the contents of definitions files in the
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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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3.59  ncurses

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3.60 net-snmp

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3.61 net-tools

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27. [29] Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
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44. [48] Rainer Pruy <Rainer.Pruy@informatik.uni-erlangen.de> monitoring/trap scripts, statistics file handling
45. [49] Dirce Richards <dirce@zk3.dec.com> Digital UNIX V4.0 port
46. [50] Wilfredo Snchez <wsanchez@apple.com> added support for NetInfo
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] Tomaaki 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

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3.63 openssh

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3.64 openssl

openssl

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3.65 patch

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3.66 pciutils

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If you develop a new program, and you want it to be of the greatest
possible use to humanity, the best way to achieve this is to make it
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To do so, attach the following notices to the program. It is safest to
attach them to the start of each source file to most effectively convey
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<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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program "Gnomovision" (a program to direct compilers to make passes
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

-----------------------------------------------------------------
perl/Artistic
-----------------------------------------------------------------

The "Artistic License"

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

```
shadow

-----------------------------------------------------------------
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3.76  sysklogd

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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).
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3.80 tcpdump

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3.81 tcp_wrappers

tcp_wrappers

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3.87 XML-Parser

XML-Parser
-----------------------------------------------------------------
XML-Parser/README
-----------------------------------------------------------------

XML::Parser Version 2.40

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It requires at least version 5.004 of perl and it requires that you have
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Best way is to install expat development package with your OS package manager.
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CentOS/RHEL/Fedora: perl-XML-Parser
Debian/Ubuntu/similar: should be already installed

XML::Parser installation requires gcc, so on MacOS X you need to download and run
Xcode from Mac app store (~1.5 GB)

The documentation for this extension can be found in pod format at the end
of the files Parser.pm and Expat/Expat.pm. The perldoc program, provided with
the perl distribution, can be used to view this documentation.

This was modified from the original XML::Parser created by Larry Wall.

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Page 1021
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3.89  zlib

zlib
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