



Open Source Used In Jabber Guest SDK for iOS 10.5.3

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1.1 cjson 2009

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* Author: Landon Fuller < landonf@plausiblelabs.com>

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

Preamble

The licenses for most software are designed to take away your

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

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

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

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

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

Our method of protecting your rights has two steps: (1) copyright the library, and (2) offer you this license which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

Finally, any free program is threatened constantly by software patents. We wish to avoid the danger that companies distributing free software will individually obtain patent licenses, thus in effect transforming the program into proprietary software. To prevent this, we have made it clear that any patent must be licensed for everyone's free use or not licensed at all.

Most GNU software, including some libraries, is covered by the ordinary

GNU General Public License, which was designed for utility programs. This license, the GNU Library General Public License, applies to certain designated libraries. This license is quite different from the ordinary one; be sure to read it in full, and don't assume that anything in it is the same as in the ordinary license.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 2. You may modify your copy or copies of the Library or any portion of it, thus forming a work based on the Library, and copy and distribute such modifications or work under the terms of Section 1 above, provided that you also meet all of these conditions:
 - a) The modified work must itself be a software library.
 - b) You must cause the files modified to carry prominent notices stating that you changed the files and the date of any change.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Otherwise, if the work is a derivative of the Library, you may distribute the object code for the work under the terms of Section 6.

Any executables containing that work also fall under Section 6, whether or not they are linked directly with the Library itself.

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

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- 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:
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END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

Appendix: How to Apply These Terms to Your New Libraries

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

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

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

This library is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU Library General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or (at your option) any later version.

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You should have received a copy of the GNU Library General Public License along with this library; if not, write to the Free Software Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.

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

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

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

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

That's all there is to it!

/* GStreamer

* Copyright (C) <1999> Erik Walthinsen <omega@cse.ogi.edu>

*

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- * Boston, MA 02111-1307, USA.

*/

Disclaimer: The GStreamer team makes a real effort to make sure that the information in this file is as up-to-date and accurate as possible. However, this file may contain errors and omissions. Some dependant libraries change their licensing from version-to-version and some of the libraries listed here as LGPL were under the GPL license in older releases. Distributions which include GStreamer are responsible for ensuring that plugins are used in accordance with licensing terms and other laws.

GStreamer is developed under the terms of the LGPL (see LICENSE file for details). Some of our plugins however rely on libraries which are available under other licenses. This means that if you are using an application which has a non-GPL compatible license, for instance a closed-source application with GStreamer you have to make sure not to use GPL linked or derived plugins. When using GPL linked plugins GStreamer is for all practical reasons under the GPL itself.

The plugins which use a GPL library are as follows:

```
liba52
a52dec
                          (http://liba52.sourceforge.net/)
aasink
            aalib
                         (http://sourceforge.net/projects/aa-project/)
               libcdparanoia (http://www.xiph.org/paranoia/)
cdparanoia
dtsdec
            libdts
                         (http://www.videolan.org/dtsdec.html)
dvdnavsrc
               libdvdnav
                              (http://dvd.sourceforge.net/)
dxr3
                       (http://dxr3.sourceforge.net/)
icecastsend
              libshout
                            (http://www.icecast.org)
mad
            libmad
                          (http://www.mars.org/home/rob/proj/mpeg/)
                              (http://libmpeg2.sourceforge.net/)
mpeg2dec
               libmpeg2
mpeg2enc
               libmpeg2enc
                                (http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net/)
mplex
             libmplex
                            (http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net/)
            libsidplay 1.36 (http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Lakes/5147/sidplay/,
siddec
                    http://sourceforge.net/projects/sidplay2/)
trm
            libmusicbrainz (http://www.musicbrainz.org/)
xine
            libxine
                         (http://xinehq.de/)
xvid
            libxvidcore
                           (http://www.xvid.org/)
```

Plugins derived from GPL code are as follows:

```
dvdreadsrc libdvdread (http://www.dtek.chalmers.se/groups/dvd/)
monoscope None (Algorithm by Ralph Loader, Joerg Walter,
Richard Boulton, and Andy Lo A Foe)

rtjpeg None (Erik Walthinsen's algorithm)

rtp None (http://www.linphone.org/ortp/)

synaesthesia (http://www.logarithmic.net/pfh/synaesthesia)
```

```
system_encode
                              (Algorithm by Chrisoph Moar, Wim Tayman's and
                     Erik Walthinsen)
vbidec
             None
                          (Algorithm by Billy Biggs, Doug Bell,
                    Erik Walthinsen and David I. Lehn)
Plugins which use a LGPL library are as follows:
alsa
           alsa
                       (http://alsa-project.org/)
artsdsink
             aRts
                          (http://arts-project.org/)
cacasink
             libcaca
                           (http://sam.zoy.org/projects/libcaca/)
colorspacelcs libcolorspace
dvdec
             libdv
                         (http://libdv.sourceforge.net/)
esdmon.esdsink libesd
                              (ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/stable/sources/esound/)
faac
            libfaac
                         (http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/mydownloads/)
                            (http://fame.sourceforge.net/)
fameenc
              libfame
ffmpeg
             ffmpeg
                           (http://ffmpeg.sourceforge.net/)
               GTK+
gdkpixbuf
                             (http://www.gtk.org/)
                              (ftp.gnome.org//pub/GNOME/stable/sources/gnome-vfs/)
gnomevfs
               gnome-vfs
gst_arts
             aRts
                         (http://arts-project.org/)
gst1394
             libraw1394
                             (http://www.linux1394.org/)
            libaudiofile
                          (http://www.68k.org/~michael/audiofile/)
gstaf
            libsndfile
gstsf
                         (http://www.mega-nerd.com/libsndfile/)
hermescolorspace Hermes
                                (http://www.clanlib.org/hermes/)
kio
           KDE
                         (http://www.kde.org/)
ladspa
                       (http://www.ladspa.org/)
lame
                             (http://lame.sourceforge.net/)
            libmp3lame
libvisual
             libvisual
                          (http://libvisual.sourceforge.net/)
matroska
                         (http://www.matroska.org/)
mikmod
              libmikmod
                              (http://mikmod.raphnet.net/)
ossaudio
                        (http://www.opensound.com/)
qcamsrc
            librfb
rfbenc
sdlvideosink
               libsdl
                           (http://www.libsdl.org/)
shout2send
               libshout2
                             (http://www.icecast.org)
smoothwave
swfdec
                        (http://swfdec.sourceforge.net/)
tarkin
                      (http://svn.xiph.org/trunk/tarkin/)
textoverlay
              pango
                            (http://www.pango.org/)
dirac
                      (http://www.bbc.co.uk/rd/projects/dirac/)
effectv (Our ports was relicensed)(http://effectv.sourceforge.net/)
musepack
             (http://www.musepack.net/)
kate
            libtiger
                        (http://libtiger.googlecode.com/)
                    Optional, only for the tiger element
Plugins which use a BSD covered library are as follows:
```

ogg libogg/libvorbis (http://www.xiph.org/ogg/vorbis/)
vorbis libogg/libvorbis (http://www.xiph.org/ogg/vorbis/)

 $gst theora \qquad lib theora \qquad (http://www.theora.org/)$

speex (http://www.speex.org/)

flac libFLAC (http://flac.sourceforge.net/)
kate libkate (http://libkate.googlecode.com/)

Plugins based on libraries with other free licenses:

ximagesink libXv xvimagesink libXv

- license: MIT X11 / X Consortium license

gsm libgsm

- license MIT license http://kbs.cs.tu-berlin.de/~jutta/toast.html

festival (http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/)

- license: http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/freecopyright.shtml

jpeg (http://www.ijg.org/)

- license: IJG license

nas (http://radscan.com/nas.html)

- license: NAS license

snapshot libpng (http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/)

- license: PNG license

mngdec/mngenc libmng (http://gjuyn.xs4all.nl/libmng)

- license PNG license

Plugins using non-free libraries:

divxdec, divxenc (http://www.divx.com/)

osxaudio (http://www.apple.com/macosx/)

sunaudiosink (http://www.sun.com/)

Unsure:

faad libfaad (http://www.audiocoding.com/)

faad's license depends on its major version:

- for FAAD1: it is LGPL

- for FAAD2: it is GPL

look at these pages for more information on licenses:

http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/wiki/?page=FAAD2

http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/wiki/?page=FAAC

by default, GStreamer faad plugin would compile against FAAD2 if available.

it falls back to FAAD1 if not.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Preamble

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To protect your rights, we need to prevent others from denying you these rights or asking you to surrender the rights. Therefore, you have certain responsibilities if you distribute copies of the software, or if you modify it: responsibilities to respect the freedom of others.

For example, if you distribute copies of such a program, whether gratis or for a fee, you must pass on to the recipients the same freedoms that you received. You must make sure that they, too, receive or can get the source code. And you must show them these terms so they know their rights.

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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/*

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*

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*

1.7 gstreamer-plugins-base 0.10.35.1

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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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1.8 gstreamer-plugins-good 0.10.30.1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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That's all there is to it!

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As the plugin is as of today's date (19th of June 2007) it does not violate any software patents we know of.

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The plugins which use a GPL library are as follows:

```
a52dec
             liba52
                           (http://liba52.sourceforge.net/)
aasink
             aalib
                         (http://sourceforge.net/projects/aa-project/)
cdparanoia
               libcdparanoia (http://www.xiph.org/paranoia/)
dtsdec
             libdts
                         (http://www.videolan.org/dtsdec.html)
dvdnavsrc
               libdvdnav
                              (http://dvd.sourceforge.net/)
dxr3
                       (http://dxr3.sourceforge.net/)
```

```
icecastsend
              libshout
                            (http://www.icecast.org)
                          (http://www.mars.org/home/rob/proj/mpeg/)
mad
            libmad
mpeg2dec
               libmpeg2
                              (http://libmpeg2.sourceforge.net/)
mpeg2enc
               libmpeg2enc
                                (http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net/)
                           (http://mjpeg.sourceforge.net/)
mplex
             libmplex
siddec
             libsidplay 1.36 (http://www.geocities.com/SiliconValley/Lakes/5147/sidplay/,
                    http://sourceforge.net/projects/sidplay2/)
            libmusicbrainz (http://www.musicbrainz.org/)
trm
xine
            libxine
                         (http://xinehq.de/)
xvid
            libxvidcore
                           (http://www.xvid.org/)
Plugins derived from GPL code are as follows:
dvdreadsrc
               libdvdread
                             (http://www.dtek.chalmers.se/groups/dvd/)
jack
            libjack
                         (http://jackit.sourceforge.net/)
                    Note libjack is LGPL, but plugin is GPL.
monoscope
                None
                             (Algorithm by Ralph Loader, Joerg Walter,
                     Richard Boulton, and Andy Lo A Foe)
rtjpeg
            None
                         (Erik Walthinsen's algorithm)
           None
                        (http://www.linphone.org/ortp/)
rtp
                          (http://www.logarithmic.net/pfh/synaesthesia)
synaesthesia
system_encode None
                              (Algorithm by Chrisoph Moar, Wim Tayman's and
                    Erik Walthinsen)
                          (Algorithm by Billy Biggs, Doug Bell,
vbidec
             None
                    Erik Walthinsen and David I. Lehn)
Plugins which use a LGPL library are as follows:
alsa
            alsa
                       (http://alsa-project.org/)
artsdsink
              aRts
                          (http://arts-project.org/)
cacasink
              libcaca
                           (http://sam.zoy.org/projects/libcaca/)
colorspacelcs libcolorspace
dvdec
             libdy
                         (http://libdv.sourceforge.net/)
esdmon,esdsink libesd
                              (ftp.gnome.org/pub/GNOME/stable/sources/esound/)
            libfaac
faac
                         (http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/mydownloads/)
fameenc
              libfame
                            (http://fame.sourceforge.net/)
                           (http://ffmpeg.sourceforge.net/)
ffmpeg
              ffmpeg
gdkpixbuf
               GTK+
                             (http://www.gtk.org/)
gnomevfs
                              (ftp.gnome.org//pub/GNOME/stable/sources/gnome-vfs/)
               gnome-vfs
gst_arts
             aRts
                         (http://arts-project.org/)
gst1394
              libraw1394
                             (http://www.linux1394.org/)
            libaudiofile
gstaf
                          (http://www.68k.org/~michael/audiofile/)
gstsf
            libsndfile
                         (http://www.mega-nerd.com/libsndfile/)
hermescolorspace Hermes
                                (http://www.clanlib.org/hermes/)
            KDE
```

libmp3lame

libvisual

(http://www.kde.org/) (http://www.ladspa.org/)

(http://lame.sourceforge.net/)

(http://libvisual.sourceforge.net/)

kio

ladspa lame

libvisual

matroska (http://www.matroska.org/)

mikmod libmikmod (http://mikmod.raphnet.net/)

ossaudio (http://www.opensound.com/)

qcamsrc

rfbenc librfb

sdlvideosink libsdl (http://www.libsdl.org/) shout2send libshout2 (http://www.icecast.org)

smoothwave

swfdec (http://swfdec.sourceforge.net/)
tarkin (http://svn.xiph.org/trunk/tarkin/)
textoverlay pango (http://www.pango.org/)

dirac (http://www.bbc.co.uk/rd/projects/dirac/)
effectv (Our ports was relicensed)(http://effectv.sourceforge.net/)

musepack (http://www.musepack.net/)

Plugins which use a BSD covered library are as follows:

ogg libogg/libvorbis (http://www.xiph.org/ogg/vorbis/)

vorbis libogg/libvorbis (http://www.xiph.org/ogg/vorbis/)

gsttheora libtheora (http://www.theora.org/)
speex (http://www.speex.org/)

flac libFLAC (http://flac.sourceforge.net/)

Plugins based on libraries with other free licenses:

ximagesink libXv xvimagesink libXv

- license: MIT X11 / X Consortium license

gsm libgsm

- license MIT license http://kbs.cs.tu-berlin.de/~jutta/toast.html

festival (http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/)

 $\hbox{-license:} \quad \hbox{http://www.cstr.ed.ac.uk/projects/festival/freecopyright.shtml} \\$

jpeg (http://www.ijg.org/)

- license: IJG license

nas (http://radscan.com/nas.html)

- license: NAS license

snapshot libpng (http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/)

- license: PNG license

 $mngdec/mngenc\ libmng \qquad (http://gjuyn.xs4all.nl/libmng)$

- license PNG license

Plugins using non-free libraries:

divxdec, divxenc (http://www.divx.com/)
osxaudio (http://www.apple.com/macosx/)
sunaudiosink (http://www.sun.com/)

Unsure:

faad libfaad (http://www.audiocoding.com/)

faad's license depends on its major version:

- for FAAD1 : it is LGPL - for FAAD2 : it is GPL

look at these pages for more information on licenses: http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/wiki/?page=FAAD2 http://www.audiocoding.com/modules/wiki/?page=FAAC

by default, GStreamer faad plugin would compile against FAAD2 if available.

1.9 libxml2 2.9.1

1.9.1 Available under license:

it falls back to FAAD1 if not.

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/*

* hash.c: chained hash tables

*

* Reference: Your favorite introductory book on algorithms

```
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```

1.10 libyuv r752 :ICS

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1.11 MTPopupWindow 06 Jan 2013

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1.12 NSData+Base64 n/a

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1.13 OpenSSL 1.0.1g

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1.14 OpenSSL patch to 0.9.8 branch to add RFC5649 (key wrap with pad) 1.0

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1.15 zlib 1.2.3

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Jean-loup Gailly Mark Adler

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

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