# ·IIIIII CISCO



# Open Source Used In Cisco 8000 series IP cameras SIPClient, VIdoeTag Apps 5.0 and 6.0

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## 1.4 belle-sip 1.4.2

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Specifically, the GPL parts of FFmpeg are:

- libpostproc

- optional x86 optimizations in the files
- `libavcodec/x86/flac\_dsp\_gpl.asm`
- `libavcodec/x86/idct\_mmx.c`
- `libavfilter/x86/vf\_removegrain.asm`
- libutvideo encoding/decoding wrappers in
- `libavcodec/libutvideo\*.cpp`
- the X11 grabber in `libavdevice/x11grab.c`
- the swresample test app in
- `libswresample/swresample-test.c`
- the `texi2pod.pl` tool
- the following filters in libavfilter:
  - `f\_ebur128.c`
  - `vf\_blackframe.c`
  - `vf\_boxblur.c`
- `vf\_colormatrix.c`
- `vf\_cover\_rect.c`
- `vf\_cropdetect.c`
- -`vf\_delogo.c`
- -`vf\_eq.c`
- `vf\_find\_rect.c`

- `vf\_fspp.c`
- -`vf\_geq.c`
- `vf\_histeq.c`
- -`vf\_hqdn3d.c`
- `vf\_interlace.c`
- `vf\_kerndeint.c`
- `vf\_mcdeint.c`
- `vf\_mpdecimate.c`
- `vf\_owdenoise.c`
- `vf\_perspective.c`
- `vf\_phase.c`
- -`vf\_pp.c`
- `vf\_pp7.c`
- `vf\_pullup.c`
- -`vf\_sab.c`
- `vf\_smartblur.c`
- `vf\_repeatfields.c`
- -`vf\_spp.c`
- `vf\_stereo3d.c`
- `vf\_super2xsai.c`
- `vf\_tinterlace.c`
- `vf\_uspp.c`
- `vsrc\_mptestsrc.c`

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\* The files `libavcodec/jfdctfst.c`, `libavcodec/jfdctint\_template.c` and `libavcodec/jrevdct.c` are taken from libjpeg, see the top of the files for licensing details. Specifically note that you must credit the IJG in the documentation accompanying your program if you only distribute executables. You must also indicate any changes including additions and deletions to those three files in the documentation.

\* `tests/reference.pnm` is under the expat license.

## external libraries

\_\_\_\_\_

FFmpeg can be combined with a number of external libraries, which sometimes affect the licensing of binaries resulting from the combination.

compatible libraries

\_\_\_\_\_

The following libraries are under GPL:

- frei0r
- libcdio
- libutvideo
- libvidstab
- libx264
- libx265
- libxavs
- libxvid

When combining them with FFmpeg, FFmpeg needs to be licensed as GPL as well by passing `--enable-gpl` to configure.

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#### incompatible libraries

-----

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Specifically, the GPL parts of FFmpeg are:

- libpostproc

- optional x86 optimizations in the files
- `libavcodec/x86/flac\_dsp\_gpl.asm`
- `libavcodec/x86/idct\_mmx.c`
- `libavfilter/x86/vf\_removegrain.asm`
- libutvideo encoding/decoding wrappers in
- `libavcodec/libutvideo\*.cpp`
- the X11 grabber in `libavdevice/x11grab.c`
- the swresample test app in
- `libswresample/swresample-test.c`
- the `texi2pod.pl` tool
- the following filters in libavfilter:
  - `f\_ebur128.c`
  - `vf\_blackframe.c`
  - `vf\_boxblur.c`
  - `vf\_colormatrix.c`
  - `vf\_cover\_rect.c`
  - `vf\_cropdetect.c`
  - `vf\_delogo.c`
  - -`vf\_eq.c`
  - `vf\_find\_rect.c`
  - `vf\_fspp.c`
  - `vf\_geq.c`
  - `vf\_histeq.c`
  - -`vf\_hqdn3d.c`
  - `vf\_interlace.c`
  - `vf\_kerndeint.c`
  - `vf\_mcdeint.c`
  - `vf\_mpdecimate.c`
  - `vf\_owdenoise.c`
  - `vf\_perspective.c`
  - `vf\_phase.c`
  - `vf\_pp.c`
  - `vf\_pp7.c`
- `vf\_pullup.c`
- -`vf\_sab.c`
- `vf\_smartblur.c`
- `vf\_repeatfields.c`
- -`vf\_spp.c`
- -`vf\_stereo3d.c`
- `vf\_super2xsai.c`
- `vf\_tinterlace.c`
- -`vf\_uspp.c`
- `vsrc\_mptestsrc.c`

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\* The files `libavcodec/jfdctfst.c`, `libavcodec/jfdctint\_template.c` and `libavcodec/jrevdct.c` are taken from libjpeg, see the top of the files for licensing details. Specifically note that you must credit the IJG in the documentation accompanying your program if you only distribute executables. You must also indicate any changes including additions and deletions to those three files in the documentation.

\* `tests/reference.pnm` is under the expat license.

external libraries

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FFmpeg can be combined with a number of external libraries, which sometimes affect the licensing of binaries resulting from the combination.

compatible libraries

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The following libraries are under GPL:

- frei0r

- libcdio
- libutvideo
- libvidstab
- libx264
- libx265
- libxavs
- libxvid

When combining them with FFmpeg, FFmpeg needs to be licensed as GPL as well by passing `--enable-gpl` to configure.

The OpenCORE and VisualOn libraries are under the Apache License 2.0. That license is incompatible with the LGPL v2.1 and the GPL v2, but not with version 3 of those licenses. So to combine these libraries with FFmpeg, the license version needs to be upgraded by passing `--enable-version3` to configure.

#### incompatible libraries

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The Fraunhofer AAC library, FAAC and aacplus are under licenses which are incompatible with the GPLv2 and v3. We do not know for certain if their licenses are compatible with the LGPL.

If you wish to enable these libraries, pass `--enable-nonfree` to configure. But note that if you enable any of these libraries the resulting binary will be under a complex license mix that is more restrictive than the LGPL and that may result in additional obligations. It is possible that these restrictions cause the resulting binary to be unredistributeable.

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v1.0

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

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

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

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

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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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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with. c) Accompany the work with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give the same user the materials specified in Subsection 6a, above, for a charge no more than the cost of performing this distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

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# **1.15 readline 6.3**

# 1.15.1 Available under license :

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### TERMS AND CONDITIONS

#### 0. Definitions.

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#### 1. Source Code.

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A "Standard Interface" means an interface that either is an official standard defined by a recognized standards body, or, in the case of interfaces specified for a particular programming language, one that is widely used among developers working in that language.

The "System Libraries" of an executable work include anything, other than the work as a whole, that (a) is included in the normal form of packaging a Major Component, but which is not part of that Major Component, and (b) serves only to enable use of the work with that Major Component, or to implement a Standard Interface for which an implementation is available to the public in source code form. A "Major Component", in this context, means a major essential component (kernel, window system, and so on) of the specific operating system (if any) on which the executable work runs, or a compiler used to produce the work, or an object code interpreter used to run it. The "Corresponding Source" for a work in object code form means all the source code needed to generate, install, and (for an executable work) run the object code and to modify the work, including scripts to control those activities. However, it does not include the work's System Libraries, or general-purpose tools or generally available free programs which are used unmodified in performing those activities but which are not part of the work. For example, Corresponding Source includes interface definition files associated with source files for the work, and the source code for shared libraries and dynamically linked subprograms that the work is specifically designed to require, such as by intimate data communication or control flow between those subprograms and other parts of the work.

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b) Convey the object code in, or embodied in, a physical product (including a physical distribution medium), accompanied by a written offer, valid for at least three years and valid for as long as you offer spare parts or customer support for that product model, to give anyone who possesses the object code either (1) a copy of the Corresponding Source for all the software in the product that is covered by this License, on a durable physical medium customarily used for software interchange, for a price no more than your reasonable cost of physically performing this conveying of source, or (2) access to copy the Corresponding Source from a network server at no charge.

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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 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 program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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

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

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

Gnomovision version 69, Copyright (C) year name of author Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'. This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.

The hypothetical commands `show w' and `show c' should show the appropriate parts of the General Public License. Of course, the commands you use may be called something other than `show w' and `show c'; they could even be mouse-clicks or menu items--whatever suits your program.

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

Yoyodyne, Inc., hereby disclaims all copyright interest in the program 'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.

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

This General Public License does not permit incorporating your program into proprietary programs. If your program is a subroutine library, you may consider it more useful to permit linking proprietary applications with the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General Public License instead of this License.

Return-Path: bill@thedirks.org Received: from zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com (LHLO zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com) (10.5.5.31) by mail06.corp.redhat.com with LMTP; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:28 -0400 (EDT) Received: from localhost (localhost.localdomain [127.0.0.1]) by zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id B6AB39081C; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:28 -0400 (EDT) Received: from zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com ([127.0.0.1]) by localhost (zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com [127.0.0.1]) (amavisd-new, port 10024) with ESMTP id ieqQbA5XErco; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:28 -0400 (EDT) Received: from int-mx04.intmail.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com (int-mx04.intmail.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com [10.5.11.17]) by zmta01.collab.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com (Postfix) with ESMTP id A451890805; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:28 -0400 (EDT) Received: from mx1.redhat.com (ext-mx02.extmail.prod.ext.phx2.redhat.com [10.5.110.6]) by int-mx04.intmail.prod.int.phx2.redhat.com (8.13.8/8.13.8) with ESMTP id o4J6hSHT030087; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:28 -0400 Received: from gs8.inmotionhosting.com (gs8b.inmotionhosting.com [74.124.194.50]) by mx1.redhat.com (8.13.8/8.13.8) with ESMTP id o4J6hH34025980; Wed, 19 May 2010 02:43:17 -0400 Received: from 75-54-226-58.lightspeed.frmtca.sbcglobal.net ([75.54.226.58] helo=[192.168.1.67]) by gs8.inmotionhosting.com with esmtpsa (TLSv1:AES256-SHA:256) (Exim 4.69) (envelope-from <bill@thedirks.org>) id 10Ed8K-0004wo-An; Tue, 18 May 2010 23:52:00 -0700 Message-ID: <4BF38878.9030208@thedirks.org> Date: Tue, 18 May 2010 23:43:04 -0700 From: Bill Dirks <bill@thedirks.org> User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows; U; Windows NT 6.1; en-US; rv:1.9.1.9) Gecko/20100317 Thunderbird/3.0.4 MIME-Version: 1.0 To: Hans de Goede <hdegoede@redhat.com> CC: Huzaifa Sidhpurwala <huzaifas@redhat.com> Subject: Re: License question about v4l1-compat.c References: <4BF2445B.2080203@redhat.com> In-Reply-To: <4BF2445B.2080203@redhat.com> Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit X-AntiAbuse: This header was added to track abuse, please include it with any abuse report X-AntiAbuse: Primary Hostname - gs8.inmotionhosting.com X-AntiAbuse: Original Domain - redhat.com X-AntiAbuse: Originator/Caller UID/GID - [47 12] / [47 12] X-AntiAbuse: Sender Address Domain - thedirks.org X-Source: X-Source-Args: X-Source-Dir: X-RedHat-Spam-Score: 0 () X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.11.17 X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.110.6

Hi, Hans. Nice to 'meet' you.

Yes, that's fine. Take what you need from my code and use it in your LGPL licensed library. I'm all in favor of removing v4l1 from the kernel.

Bill.

On 5/18/2010 12:40 AM, Hans de Goede wrote: > Hi Bill. >> AFAIK you've been out of the v4l loop, so I assume you > don't know me, this let me start with a shot self introduction: > > I'm a Linux enthusiast / developer. Amongst other things I've > ported over many webcam drivers from v411 to v412 and I'm the > author and maintainer of libv4l. > > Let me also quickly introduce libv4l about 3 years ago I had > too much free time and was looking for a hobby project and I > decided that improving webcam support under Linux would be > a nice project. At that time there were many webcam driver but > most of them were out of tree, including the gspca driver > which is a usb webcam driver framework supporting a lot > of different chipsets. > > One problem with getting these merged is that a lot of webcam > chipsets produce proprietary (compressed) video formats, which > apps don't understand. The out of tree drivers all "fixed" this > by doing decompression and video format conversion inside the > kernel. > > This was not acceptable thus it was time to write a library > to sit between v4l2 apps and devices which could do format > conversion if necessary. This resulted in libv4l2 and > libv4lconvert being written, with libv4l2 being the glue sitting > in between and libv4lconvert doing the actual conversion. > > But this did not help v4l1 apps, so I also wrote libv4l1 for those. > > Both libv4l1 and libv4l2 work by emulating the raw device API, all > one needs to do is write v4lx\_open instead of plain open when opening > the device and them use v4lx\_ioctl, etc. on the resulting fd instead > of their plain versions. This serves 2 purposes: > 1) It makes porting of apps the the library trivial > 2) It allows for an LD\_PRELOAD shim (used for proprietary apps such > as skype). >

> And now (finally) my question to you, lately we (the v4l devs) have > been working on removing the last bits of v4l1 from the kernel. > We would like to also remove the v4l1 ioctl compatibility (\*), but > currently libv4l1 depends on the v4l1 ioctl compatibility for some > ioctls. > > Fixing this comes down to looking at what the kernel compat code > does and then implementing that in libv411. This will likely involve > some direct copying and libv4l1 is licensed under the LGPL rather > then the GPL. Thus my question is would it be ok to use your v411 compat > code under the LGPL inside libv411 ? > > Thanks & Regards, > > Hans >>> (\*) As in practice v4l1 apps need libv4l1 anyways both for format > conversion and because some v4l2 drivers don't implement VIDIOCGMBUF > including rather important ones like the UVC driver, thus we've > come to the conclusion that we might just as well drop the > compatibility from the kernel >

#### 

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User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (X11; U; Linux x86\_64; en-US; rv:1.9.1.9) Gecko/20100430 Fedora/3.0.4-2.fc12 Thunderbird/3.0.4 MIME-Version: 1.0 To: Hans de Goede <hdegoede@redhat.com> Subject: Re: Re-licensing v411-compat.c code which you wrote References: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> In-Reply-To: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.11.21

Hi,

> My question to you is would it be ok to use your v411 compat> contributions under the LGPL inside libv411 ?

Fine with me.

cheers,

Gerd

Return-Path: hverkuil@xs4all.nl

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(SquirrelMail authenticated user hverkuil) by webmail.xs4all.nl with HTTP; Wed, 19 May 2010 10:27:50 +0200 Message-ID: <3968c0dc456676eb0b1652936d795482.squirrel@webmail.xs4all.nl> In-Reply-To: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> References: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> Date: Wed, 19 May 2010 10:27:50 +0200 Subject: Re: Re-licensing v4l1-compat.c code which you wrote From: "Hans Verkuil" < hverkuil@xs4all.nl> To: "Hans de Goede" <hdegoede@redhat.com> Cc: "Gerd Hoffmann" <kraxel@redhat.com>, "Mauro Carvalho Chehab" <mchehab@redhat.com>, "Trent Piepho" <xyzzy@speakeasy.org>, "Huzaifa Sidhpurwala" <huzaifas@redhat.com> User-Agent: SquirrelMail/1.4.18 MIME-Version: 1.0 Content-Type: text/plain;charset=iso-8859-1 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8bit X-Virus-Scanned: by XS4ALL Virus Scanner X-RedHat-Spam-Score: -0.02 (RCVD\_IN\_DNSWL\_NONE,T\_RP\_MATCHES\_RCVD) X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.11.16 X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.110.14

> Hi All,

>

> I'm writing you all because you've contributed patches

> to the kernels v4l1 ioctl compat code living in v4l1-compat.c

>

> Most of you already know me, and know that I'm working on

> making libv4l1 become independent of the kernel v4l1 ioctl

> compat code, so that it can be removed from the kernel.

>

> For those who don't know me or the v4l1 cleanup effort,

> read below for the long story.

>

> Making libv4l1 independent of the v4l1-compat.c code in the

> kernel comes down to looking at what the kernel compat code

> does and then implementing that in libv4l1. This will likely involve

> some direct copying and libv4l1 is licensed under the LGPL rather

> then the GPL. I already have permission from Bill Dirks who wrote

> the initial v4l1-compat code to do this.

>

> My question to you is would it be ok to use your v411 compat> contributions under the LGPL inside libv411 ?

Permission granted.

Looking forward to seeing this in libv411 so we can kill this legacy code in the kernel.

Regards,

Hans Verkuil

```
>
> Thanks & Regards,
>
> Hans
>
>
> The long story:
>
> I'm a Linux enthusiast / developer. Amongst other things I've
> ported over many webcam drivers from v4l1 to v4l2 and I'm the
> author and maintainer of libv4l.
>
> Let me also quickly introduce libv4l about 3 years ago I had
> too much free time and was looking for a hobby project and I
> decided that improving webcam support under Linux would be
> a nice project. At that time there were many webcam driver but
> most of them were out of tree, including the gspca driver
> which is a usb webcam driver framework supporting a lot
> of different chipsets.
>
> One problem with getting these merged is that a lot of webcam
> chipsets produce proprietary (compressed) video formats, which
> apps don't understand. The out of tree drivers all "fixed" this
> by doing decompression and video format conversion inside the
> kernel.
>
> This was not acceptable thus it was time to write a library
> to sit between v4l2 apps and devices which could do format
> conversion if necessary. This resulted in libv412 and
> libv4lconvert being written, with libv4l2 being the glue sitting
> in between and libv4lconvert doing the actual conversion.
>
> But this did not help v4l1 apps, so I also wrote libv4l1 for those.
>
> Both libv4l1 and libv4l2 work by emulating the raw device API, all
> one needs to do is write v4lx_open instead of plain open when opening
> the device and them use v4lx_ioctl, etc. on the resulting fd instead
> of their plain versions. This serves 2 purposes:
> 1) It makes porting of apps the the library trivial
> 2) It allows for an LD_PRELOAD shim (used for proprietary apps such
    as skype).
>
```

> Lately we (the v4l devs) have been working on removing the last bits
> of v4l1 from the kernel. We would like to also remove the v4l1 ioctl
> compatibility (\*), but currently libv4l1 depends on the v4l1 ioctl
> compatibility for some ioctls, we are working on fixing this
> which involves re-using code from v4l1-compat.c, hence the
> re-licensing permission question.
> (\*) As in practice v4l1 apps need libv4l1 anyways both for format
> conversion and because some v4l2 drivers don't implement VIDIOCGMBUF
> including rather important ones like the UVC driver, thus we've
> come to the conclusion that we might just as well drop the
> compatibility from the kernel.

--

>

Hans Verkuil - video4linux developer - sponsored by TANDBERG, part of Cisco

#### 

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Subject: Re: Re-licensing v4l1-compat.c code which you wrote References: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> In-Reply-To: <4BF3A064.7080602@redhat.com> Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1 Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit X-Scanned-By: MIMEDefang 2.67 on 10.5.11.21

Hans de Goede wrote:

> Hi All. > > I'm writing you all because you've contributed patches > to the kernels v4l1 ioctl compat code living in v4l1-compat.c >> Most of you already know me, and know that I'm working on > making libv411 become independent of the kernel v411 ioctl > compat code, so that it can be removed from the kernel. > > For those who don't know me or the v4l1 cleanup effort, > read below for the long story. > > Making libv4l1 independent of the v4l1-compat.c code in the > kernel comes down to looking at what the kernel compat code > does and then implementing that in libv4l1. This will likely involve > some direct copying and libv411 is licensed under the LGPL rather > then the GPL. I already have permission from Bill Dirks who wrote > the initial v4l1-compat code to do this. > > My question to you is would it be ok to use your v4l1 compat > contributions under the LGPL inside libv4l1 ?

LGPL for v4l1-compat code is fine for me.

Cheers,

Mauro

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

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^L

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# 1.18 zlib 1.2.11

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