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Copyright (c) 2003-2006 QLogic Corporation QLogic Linux Networking HBA Driver

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Version 2, June 1991

Linus Torvalds

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/* nicstar.c v0.22 Jawaid Bazyar (bazyar@hypermall.com)

* nicstar.c, M. Welsh (matt.welsh@cl.cam.ac.uk)

*

- * Hacked October, 1997 by Jawaid Bazyar, Interlink Advertising Services Inc.
- * http://www.hypermall.com/
- * 10/1/97 commented out CFG_PHYIE bit we don't care when the PHY
- * interrupts us (except possibly for removal/insertion of the cable?)
- * 10/4/97 began heavy inline documentation of the code. Corrected typos
- * and spelling mistakes.
- * 10/5/97 added code to handle PHY interrupts, disable PHY on
- * loss of link, and correctly re-enable PHY when link is
- * re-established. (put back CFG_PHYIE)

*

* Modified to work with the IDT7721 nicstar -- AAL5 (tested) only.

. . .

- * R. D. Rechenmacher <ron@fnal.gov>, Aug. 6, 1997 \$Revision: 1.1 \$ \$Date: 1999/08/20 11:00:11 \$
- * Linux driver for the IDT77201 NICStAR PCI ATM controller.
- * PHY component is expected to be 155 Mbps S/UNI-Lite or IDT 77155;
- * see init_nicstar() for PHY initialization to change this. This driver
- * expects the Linux ATM stack to support scatter-gather lists
- * (skb->atm.iovcnt != 0) for Rx skb's passed to vcc->push.

*

```
* Implementing minimal-copy of received data:
* IDT always receives data into a small buffer, then large buffers
   as needed. This means that data must always be copied to create
   the linear buffer needed by most non-ATM protocol stacks (e.g. IP)
   Fix is simple: make large buffers large enough to hold entire
   SDU, and leave <small_buffer_data> bytes empty at the start. Then
   copy small buffer contents to head of large buffer.
* Trick is to avoid fragmenting Linux, due to need for a lot of large
   buffers. This is done by 2 things:
     1) skb->destructor / skb->atm.recycle buffer
        combined, allow nicstar_free_rx_skb to be called to
        recycle large data buffers
     2) skb clone of received buffers
  See nicstar_free_rx_skb and linearize_buffer for implementation
    details.
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* Foundation, Inc., 675 Mass Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA.
* M. Welsh, 6 July 1996
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That's all there is to it!

Thanks go to the following people for patches and contributions:

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Christian Theiss for his work on the initial Linux DVB driver

Marcus Metzler < mocm@metzlerbros.de>

Ralph Metzler <rjkm@metzlerbros.de> for their continuing work on the DVB driver

Michael Holzt <kju@debian.org>
for his contributions to the dvb-net driver

Diego Picciani <d.picciani@novacomp.it>
for CyberLogin for Linux which allows logging onto EON
(in case you are wondering where CyberLogin is, EON changed its login
procedure and CyberLogin is no longer used.)

Martin Schaller <martin@smurf.franken.de> for patching the cable card decoder driver

Klaus Schmidinger < Klaus. Schmidinger @cadsoft.de> for various fixes regarding tuning, OSD and CI stuff and his work on VDR

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for his AFC kernel thread

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Dennis Noermann <dennis.noermann@noernet.de>
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Florian Schirmer <jolt@tuxbox.org>
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Kenneth Aafly <ke-aa@frisurf.no> for adding support for Typhoon DVB-S budget card

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for the nxt2002 frontend driver

Jean-Francois Thibert < jeanfrancois@sagetv.com> for the nxt2004 frontend driver

Kirk Lapray kirk Lapray@gmail.com for the or51211 and or51132 frontend drivers, and for merging the nxt2002 and nxt2004 modules into a single nxt200x frontend driver.

(If you think you should be in this list, but you are not, drop a line to the DVB mailing list)

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1.2 expat 2.0.1

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1.3 uclibc 0.9.30

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*

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*

- * Adapted for FreeBSD-2.0 by Geoffrey M. Rehmet
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*

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*

- * This is an original implementation of the DES and the crypt(3) interfaces
- * by David Burren <davidb@werj.com.au>.

*

- * An excellent reference on the underlying algorithm (and related
- * algorithms) is:

*

- * B. Schneier, Applied Cryptography: protocols, algorithms,
- * and source code in C, John Wiley & Sons, 1994.

*

- * Note that in that book's description of DES the lookups for the initial,
- * pbox, and final permutations are inverted (this has been brought to the
- * attention of the author). A list of errata for this book has been
- $\ensuremath{^*}$ posted to the sci.crypt newsgroup by the author and is available for FTP.

*

* ARCHITECTURE ASSUMPTIONS:

- * It is assumed that the 8-byte arrays passed by reference can be
- * addressed as arrays of u_int32_t's (ie. the CPU is not picky about
- * alignment).

*/

/*

* MD5C.C - RSA Data Security, Inc., MD5 message-digest algorithm

*

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

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

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1.4 alsa 1.0.13

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

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If 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

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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.)

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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- 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.
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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.

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1.7 pjsip 1.8.10

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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

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

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.

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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.

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- b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the Library. A suitable mechanism is one that (1) uses at run time a copy of the library already present on the user's computer system, rather than copying library functions into the executable, and (2) will operate properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs one, as long as the modified version is interface-compatible with the version that the work was made with.
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- * /opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/docs/doc_turn.h
- * /opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/docs/doc_stun.h
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/docs/doc_ice.h
- * /opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/docs/doc_mainpage.h
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- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853 1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath/turn sock.c
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853 1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjturn-srv/allocation.c
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath-test/stun_sock_test.c
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath/ice_session.c
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath/stun_msg_dump.c
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- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath-test/ice_test.c
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- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/include/pjnath/turn_session.h
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- * /opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/include/pjnath/turn_sock.h
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath-test/server.c
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- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853 1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/include/pjnath/stun config.h
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath-test/test.c
- */opt/cola/permits/1606729853 1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/src/pjnath/stun transaction.c
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- $*/opt/cola/permits/1606729853_1681993835.6041217/0/pjnath-zip/pjnath/include/pjnath/stun_msg.h$
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1.9 busybox 1.2.2

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1.10 unzip 6.00

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- * (available at ftp://ftp.lazerware.com/MacBinaryIII_src_C.sit
- * homepage of Leonard Rosenthol leonardr@netcom.com)

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*

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Regarding the first stipulation, Mr. Smith was tracked down in southern California some years back [Samuel H. Smith, The Tool Shop; as of mid-May 1994, (213) 851-9969 (voice), (213) 887-2127(?) (subscription BBS), 71150.2731@compuserve.com]:

"He says that he thought that whoever contacted him understood that he has no objection to the Info-ZIP group's inclusion of his code. His primary concern is that it remain freely distributable, he said."

Despite the fact that our "normal" code has been entirely rewritten and by default no longer contains any of Mr. Smith's code, Info-ZIP remains indebted and grateful to him. We hope he finds our contributions as useful as we have his.

Note that the third and fourth stipulations still apply to any company that wishes to incorporate the unreduce code into its products; if you wish to do so, you must contact Mr. Smith directly regarding licensing.

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The remaining code was written by many people associated with the Info-ZIP group, with large contributions from (but not limited to): Greg Roelofs (overall program logic, ZipInfo, unshrink, filename mapping/portability, etc.), Mark Adler (inflate, explode, funzip), Kai Uwe Rommel (OS/2), John Bush and Paul Kienitz (Amiga), Antoine Verheijen (Macintosh), Hunter Goatley (more VMS), Mike White (Windows DLLs), Christian Spieler (overall logic, optimization, VMS, etc.) and others. See the file CONTRIBS in the source distribution for a much more complete list of contributors.

The decompression core code for the deflate method (inflate.[ch], explode.c) was originally written by Mark Adler who submitted it as public domain code.

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