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**In your requests please include the following reference number 78EE117C99-18510928**

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# 1.1 bash 4.2

## 1.1.1 Available under license :

From mikel@ora.com Tue Aug 1 12:13:20 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: mikel@ora.com

Received: from ruby.ora.com (ruby.ora.com [198.112.208.25]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.12+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id MAA01565; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:13:18 -0400 (from mikel@ora.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: (from fax@localhost) by ruby.ora.com (8.6.12/8.6.11) with UUCP id MAA23251; Tue, 1 Aug 1995 12:07:51 -0400

Received: by los.ora.com (4.1/Spike-2.1)

id AA00672; Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

Date: Tue, 1 Aug 95 08:57:32 EDT

From: mikel@ora.com (Michael Loukides)

Message-Id: <9508011257.AA00672@los.ora.com>

Subject: Re: Ksh debugger from Rosenblatt's book [for bash]

To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>

Cc: cmarie@ora.com, cam@iinet.com.au, brosenblatt@tm.com

In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>, Mon, 31 Jul 1995 16:22:48 -0400

I've modified a (modified) version of Bill Rosenblatt's ksh debugger to work with bash-2.0. Does ORA have any problem with me distributing it with bash-2.0?

That's great!

Go ahead and circulate it; in fact, we should probably grab it and stick it in our ftp archive, and put a reference to it in the book. (Too late to actually discuss the thing, at least for this edition).

-----

From friedman@cli.com Thu May 25 12:19:06 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: friedman@cli.com

Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id MAA08685; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:05 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: from cli.com (cli.com [192.31.85.1]) by po.cwru.edu with SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3) id MAA11299; Thu, 25 May 1995 12:19:00 -0400 (from friedman@cli.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)  
Received: from tepui.cli.com by cli.com (4.1/SMI-4.1) id AA27213; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:25 CDT  
Received: by tepui.cli.com (4.1) id AA16031; Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:23 CDT  
Message-Id: <9505251618.AA16031@tepui.cli.com>  
From: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu (Noah Friedman)  
To: chet@po.cwru.edu  
Subject: Bash scripts  
Reply-To: friedman@gnu.ai.mit.edu  
In-Reply-To: <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu> Thu, 25 May 1995 11:19:59 -0400  
References: <9505251519.AA06424.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>  
Date: Thu, 25 May 95 11:18:21 CST

>Hi. I snagged some of your bash functions from your home directory on  
>the FSF machines (naughty, I know), and I was wondering if you'd let  
>me distribute them with bash-2.0. Thanks.

Sure. I think there's a later copy in  
~ftp/friedman/shell-inits/init-4.89.tar.gz. There are also some elisp and  
es frobs in that file.

It should serve as a pretty good example of how to get carried away. :-)

From spcecdt@armory.com Wed May 10 10:21:11 1995

Flags: 10

Return-Path: spcecdt@armory.com

Received: from po.cwru.edu (root@po.CWRU.Edu [129.22.4.2]) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu with ESMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)

id KAA22876; Wed, 10 May 1995 10:21:10 -0400 (from spcecdt@armory.com for <chet@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>)

Received: from deepthought.armory.com (mmdf@deepthought.armory.com [192.122.209.42]) by po.cwru.edu with SMTP (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.3)

id BAA16354; Wed, 10 May 1995 01:33:22 -0400 (from spcecdt@armory.com for <chet@po.cwru.edu>)

From: John DuBois <spcecdt@armory.com>

Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 22:33:12 -0700

In-Reply-To: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>

"ksh scripts" (May 9, 1:36pm)

X-Www: <http://www.armory.com/~spcecdt/>

X-Mailer: Mail User's Shell (7.2.5 10/14/92)

To: chet@po.cwru.edu

Subject: Re: ksh scripts

Message-ID: <9505092233.aa13001@deepthought.armory.com>

Sure. The canonical versions are available on ftp.armory.com; you might want to pick up the latest versions before modifying them.

John

On May 9, 1:36pm, Chet Ramey wrote:

} Subject: ksh scripts  
} From odin.ins.cwru.edu!chet Tue May 9 10:39:51 1995  
} Received: from odin.INS.CWRU.Edu by deepthought.armory.com id aa22336;  
} 9 May 95 10:39 PDT  
} Received: (chet@localhost) by odin.INS.CWRU.Edu (8.6.10+cwru/CWRU-2.1-ins)  
} id NAA20487; Tue, 9 May 1995 13:39:24 -0400 (from chet)  
} Date: Tue, 9 May 1995 13:36:54 -0400  
} From: Chet Ramey <chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu>  
} To: john@armory.com  
} Subject: ksh scripts  
} Cc: chet@odin.ins.cwru.edu  
} Reply-To: chet@po.cwru.edu  
} Message-ID: <9505091736.AA20411.SM@odin.INS.CWRU.Edu>  
} Read-Receipt-To: chet@po.CWRU.Edu  
} MIME-Version: 1.0  
} Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
} Status: OR  
}

} Hi. I'm the maintainer of bash (the GNU 'Bourne Again shell') for  
} the FSF.

} I picked up a tar file of ksh scripts you wrote from an anon FTP site  
} a while back. I'd like your permission to include modified versions  
} of some of them in the next major bash distribution (with proper credit  
} given, of course). Is it OK if I do that?

}  
} Chet Ramey

}  
} --

} "The lyf so short, the craft so long to lerne." - Chaucer  
}

} Chet Ramey, Case Western Reserve University Internet: chet@po.CWRU.Edu  
}-- End of excerpt from Chet Ramey

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## 1.2 coreutils 8.15

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## 1.3 curl 7.24.0

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## 1.5 dbus-glib 0.88

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```
<one line to give the program's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
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```

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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'.  
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```

The hypothetical commands 'show w' and 'show c' should show the appropriate  
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```
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```

```
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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

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

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

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

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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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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.

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
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That's all there is to it!

# 1.10 gawk 3.1.6

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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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.

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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



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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.

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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.

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<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>  
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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1990  
Ty Coon, President of Vice

That's all there is to it!

## 1.11 glib 2.24.0

### 1.11.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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

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

However, unrestricted linking of non-free programs would deprive the

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

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

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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.
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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.

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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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- 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.

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```

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```
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'Gnomovision' (which makes passes at compilers) written by James Hacker.
```

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

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## 1.14 grep 2.6.3 :2.e16

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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## 1.16 icu4c 3.8.1

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## 1.17 ipcalc 1.3

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```
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/\*

\* hash.c: chained hash tables

\*

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\*

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NDisc6 : IPv6 diagnostic tools

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24. [26]Poul-Henning Kamp <phk@FreeBSD.ORG> Oncore driver (Original author)
25. [27]Frank Kardel [28]<kardel (at) ntp (dot) org> PARSE <GENERIC> driver (>14 reference clocks), STREAMS modules for PARSE, support scripts, syslog cleanup, dynamic interface handling
26. [29]William L. Jones <jones@hermes.chpc.utexas.edu> RS/6000 AIX modifications, HPUX modifications
27. [30]Dave Katz <dkatz@cisco.com> RS/6000 AIX port
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29. [32]George Lindholm <lindholm@ucs.ubc.ca> SunOS 5.1 port
30. [33]Louis A. Mamakos <louie@ni.umd.edu> MD5-based authentication
31. [34]Lars H. Mathiesen <thorinn@diku.dk> adaptation of foundation code for Version 3 as specified in RFC-1305
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33. [36]David L. Mills <mills@udel.edu> Version 4 foundation: clock discipline, authentication, precision kernel; clock drivers: Spectracom, Austron, Arbiter, Heath, ATOM, ACTS, KSI/Odetics; audio clock drivers: CHU, WWV/H, IRIG
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  49. [53]Kenneth Stone <ken@sdd.hp.com> HP-UX port
  50. [54]Ajit Thyagarajan <ajit@ee.udel.edu>IP multicast/anycast support
  51. [55]Tomoaki TSURUOKA <tsuruoka@nc.fukuoka-u.ac.jp>TRAK clock driver
  52. [56]Paul A Vixie <vixie@vix.com> TrueTime GPS driver, generic TrueTime clock driver
  53. [57]Ulrich Windl <Ulrich.Windl@rz.uni-regensburg.de> corrected and validated HTML documents according to the HTML DTD
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Written by: Philip Hazel

Email local part: ph10

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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- \* in C (faster - it is executed many times during system startup).
- \*
- \* Written by Marek Michalkiewicz <[marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl](mailto:marekm@i17linuxb.ists.pwr.wroc.pl)>,
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# 1.46 udev 167

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## 1.48 zlib 1.2.5

### 1.48.1 Available under license :

```
/* zlib.h -- interface of the 'zlib' general purpose compression library  
version 1.2.5, April 19th, 2010
```

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jloup@gzip.org      madler@alumni.caltech.edu

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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