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1.411 platformdirs 2.6.2
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1.2 finalrd 9build1

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1.3 python-httplib2 0.20.4-3

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1.4 python-debian 0.1.49ubuntu2

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Upstream-Contact: pkg-python-debian-maint@lists.ubuntu.com

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Files: *

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Files: lib/deb822.py lib/debian/deb822.py lib/debian/tests/test_deb822.py

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Files:

examples/changelog/*

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setup.py

lib/debian/tests/test_changelog.py

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1.5 libjpeg 8c-2ubuntu11

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Name: libjpeg8-empty

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1.6 python-oauthlib 3.2.2-1

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1.7 tpm-udev 0.6ubuntu1

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1.8 markdown-it-py 3.0.0-2

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1.9 media-types 10.1.0

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1.10 adduser 3.137ubuntu1

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1.16 lazr-uri 1.0.6-3

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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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Any executables

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1.24 sysv-init 3.08-6ubuntu3

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1.27 keyutils 1.6.3-3build1

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```
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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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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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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1.28 berkeley-db 5.3.28+dfsg2-7

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1.29 brotli 1.1.0-2build2

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1.30 cdebconf 0.271ubuntu3

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1.32 debianutils 5.17build1

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1.37 gzip 1.12-1ubuntu3

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1.42 sensible-utils 0.0.22

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1.45 mawk 1.3.4.20240123-1build1

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1.48 ubuntu-keyring 2023.11.28.1

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1.49 ncurses 6.4+20240113-1ubuntu2

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Current ncurses maintainer: Thomas Dickey <dickey@invisible-island.net>

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-- vile: txtmode file-encoding=utf-8

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1.50 bash 5.2.21-2ubuntu4

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```
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```

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```
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- cipher/sha256-avx2-bmi2-amd64.S
- cipher/sha256-ssse3-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-avx-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-avx2-bmi2-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-ssse3-amd64.S
- cipher/sha512-ssse3-i386.c

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- random/jitterentropy-gcd.c
- random/jitterentropy-gcd.h
- random/jitterentropy-health.c
- random/jitterentropy-health.h
- random/jitterentropy-noise.c
- random/jitterentropy-noise.h
- random/jitterentropy-sha3.c
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1.55 libssh 0.10.6-2build2

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1.56 libffi 3.4.6-1build1

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1.57 pam 1.5.3-5ubuntu5.1

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1.58 libassuan 2.5.6-1build1

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```
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Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
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it
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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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1.65 cron 3.0pl1-184ubuntu2

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*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.c
*
/cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/misc.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/entry.c
```

```
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/job.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/env.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.h
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/database.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/do_command.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/user.c
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/config.h
```

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*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/compat.h
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/externs.h
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/pathnames.h
```

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```
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.5
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/cron.8
* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/crontab.1
```

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```

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```

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```

```

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*
* @(#)bitstring.h 5.2
* (Berkeley) 4/4/90
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/bitstring.h
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* Paul Vixie <paul@vix.com> uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul

*/

\$Id: INSTALL,v 2.5 1994/01/15 20:43:43 vixie Exp \$

Read the comments at the top of the Makefile, then edit the area marked
'configurable
stuff'.

Edit config.h. The stuff I expect you to change is down a bit from the
top of the file, but it's clearly marked. Also look at pathnames.h.

You don't have to create the /var/cron or /var/cron/tabs directories, since
both the daemon and the `crontab' program will do this the first time they
run if they don't exist. You do need to have a /var, though -- just "mkdir
/var" if you don't have one, or you can "mkdir /usr/var; ln -s /usr/var /var"
if you expect your /var to have a lot of stuff in it.

You will also need /usr/local/etc and /usr/local/bin directories unless you
change the Makefile. These will have to be created by hand, but if you are
a long-time Usenet user you probably have them already. /usr/local/man is
where I keep my man pages, but I have the source for `man' and you probably
do not. Therefore you may have to put the man pages into /usr/man/man1,
which will be hard since there will be name collisions. (Note that the man
command was originally written by
Bill Joy before he left Berkeley, and it
contains no AT&T code, so it is in UUNET's archive of freely-distributable
BSD code.)

LINUX note: /usr/include/paths.h on some linux systems shows _PATH_SENDMAIL to be /usr/bin/sendmail even though sendmail is installed in /usr/lib. you should check this out.

say:
make all

su and say:
make install

Note that if I can get you to "su and say" something just by asking, you have a very serious security problem on your system and you should look into it.

Edit your /usr/lib/crontab file into little pieces -- see the CONVERSION file for help on this.

Use the `crontab' command to install all the little pieces you just created. Some examples (see below before trying any of these!)

```
crontab -u uucp -r /usr/lib/uucp/crontab.src
crontab -u news -r /usr/lib/news/crontab.src
crontab -u root -r /usr/adm/crontab.src
```

Notes on above examples: (1) the .src files are copied at the time the command is issued; changing the source files later will have no effect until they are reinstalled with another `crontab -r' command. (2) The crontab command will affect the crontab of the person using the command unless `-u USER' is given; `-u' only works for root. When using most `su' commands under most BSD's, `crontab' will still think of you as yourself even though you may think of yourself as root -- so use `-u' liberally. (3) the `-r' option stands for `replace'; check the man page for crontab(1) for other possibilities.

Kill your existing cron daemon -- do `ps aux' and look for /etc/cron.

Edit your /etc/rc or /etc/rc.local, looking for the line that starts up /etc/cron. Comment it out and add a line to start the new cron daemon -- usually /usr/local/etc/cron, unless you changed it in the Makefile.

Start up this cron daemon yourself as root. Just type /usr/local/etc/cron (or whatever); no '&' is needed since the daemon forks itself and the process you executed returns immediately.

ATT notes: for those people unfortunate enough to be stuck on a AT&T UNIX, you will need the public-domain "libndir", found in the B News source and in any comp.sources.unix archive. You will also need to hack the code some.

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* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/INSTALL

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# * Send bug reports, bug fixes, enhancements, requests, flames, etc., and
# * I'll try to keep a version up to date. I can be reached as follows:
# * Paul Vixie      <paul@vix.com>      uunet!decwrl!vixie!paul
# */
```

Vixie Cron V3.0

December 27, 1993

[V2.2 was some time in 1992]

[V2.1 was May 29, 1991]

[V2.0 was July 5, 1990]

[V2.0-beta

was December 9, 1988]

[V1.0 was May 6, 1987]

Paul Vixie

This is a version of 'cron' that is known to run on BSD 4.[23] systems. It is functionally based on the SysV cron, which means that each user can have their own crontab file (all crontab files are stored in a read-protected directory, usually /var/cron/tabs). No direct support is provided for 'at'; you can continue to run 'atrun' from the crontab as you have been doing. If you don't have atrun (i.e., System V) you are in trouble.

A messages is logged each time a command is executed; also, the files "allow" and "deny" in /var/cron can be used to control access to the "crontab" command (which installs crontabs). It hasn't been tested on SysV, although some effort has gone into making the port an easy one.

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To use this: Sorry, folks, there is no cutesy 'Configure' script. You'll have to go edit a couple of files... So, here's the checklist:

Read all the FEATURES, INSTALL, and CONVERSION files

Edit config.h

Edit Makefile

(both of these files have instructions inside; note that some things in config.h are definable in Makefile and are therefore surrounded by `#ifndef...#endif`)

'make'

'su' and 'make install'

(you may have to install the man pages by hand)

kill your existing cron process

(actually you can run your existing cron if you want, but why?)

build new crontabs using `/usr/lib/{crontab,crontab.local}`

(either put them all in "root"'s crontab, or divide it up and rip out all the 'su' commands, collapse the lengthy lists into

ranges with steps -- basically, this step is

as much work as you want to make it)

start up the new cron

(must be done as root)

watch it. test it with 'crontab -r' and watch the daemon track your changes.

if you like it, change your `/etc/{rc,rc.local}` to use it instead of the old one.

\$Id: README,v 2.3 1993/12/28 08:34:43 vixie Exp \$

Found in path(s):

* /cron-3-0pl1-orig-1-tar-gz/cron-3.0pl1.orig/README

1.66 netifaces 0.11.0-2build3

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1.67 efivar 38-3.1build1

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.68 sudo 1.9.15p5-3ubuntu5

1.68.1 Available under license :

The following list of people, sorted by last name, have contributed code or patches to this implementation of sudo since I began maintaining it in 1993. This list is known to be incomplete--if you believe you should be listed, send a note to sudo@sudo.ws.

Ackeret, Matt
Adler, Mark
Allbery, Russ
Anderson, Jamie
Andrew, Nick
Andric, Dimitry
Barron, Danny
Bates, Tom
Behan, Zdenk
Bellis, Ray
Benali, Elias
Beverly, Jamie
Boardman, Spider
Bos, Sander
Bostley, P.J.
Bowes, Keith
Boyce, Keith Garry
Brantley, Michael
Braun, Rob
Bezina, Pavel
Brooks, Piete
Brown, Jerry
Burr, Michael E
Burton, Ross

Bussjaeger, Andreas
Calvin, Gary
Campbell, Aaron
Chazelas, Stephane
Cheloha, Scott
ek, Vtzslav
Coleman, Chris
Corzine, Deven T.
Cusack, Frank
Dai, Wei
Dill, David
Earickson, Jeff
Eckhardt, Drew
Edgington, Ben
Esipovich, Marc
Espie, Marc
Faigon,
Ariel
Farrell, Brian
Fobes, Steve
Frysinger, Mike
G., Daniel Richard
Gailly, Jean-loup
Gelman, Stephen
Gerraty, Simon J.
Graber, Stephane
Guillory, B.
Hayman, Randy M.
Henke, Joachim
Hideaki, Yoshifuji
Hieb, Dave
Holloway, Nick
Hoover, Adam
Hunter, Michael T.
Hutchings, Ben
Irrgang, Eric
Jackson, Brian
Jackson, John R.
Jackson, Richard L., Jr.
Janssen, Mark
Jindrak, Jaroslav
Jepeway, Chris
Jorge, Joel Pele
Jover, Guillem
Juhani, Timo
Kikuchi, Ayamura
Kadow, Kevin
Kasal, Stepan

Kienenberger, Mike
King, Dale
King, Michael
Klyachkin, Andrey
Knoble, Jim
Knox, Tim
Komarnitsky, Alek O.
Kondrashov, Nikolai
Kopeek, Daniel
Kranenburg, Paul
Krause, David
Lakin, Eric
Larsen, Case
Levin, Dmitry V.
Libby, Kendall
Lobbess, Phillip E.
McIntyre, Jason
MacKenzie, David J.
McLaughlin, Tom
Makey, Jeff
Mallayya,
Sangamesh
Manner, Rbert
Marchionna, Michael D.
Markham, Paul
Martinian, Emin
Meskes, Michael
Michael, David
Miller, Todd C.
Minier, Loc
Moffat, Darren
Moldung, Jan Thomas
Morris, Charles
Mueller, Andreas
Mller, Dworkin
Nieusma, Jeff
Nikitser, Peter A.
Nussel, Ludwig
Orbn, Lszl
Ouellet, Jean-Philippe
Paquet, Eric
Paradis, Chantal
Pasteleurs, Frederic
Percival, Ted
Perera, Andres
Peron, Christian S.J.
Peschel, Aaron
Peslyak, Alexander

Peterson, Toby
Petten, Diego Elio
Pickett, Joel
Plotnick, Alex
de Raadt, Theo
Rasch, Gudleik
Reid, Steve
Richards, Matt
Rossum, Guido van
Rouillard, John P.
Rowe, William A., Jr.
Roy, Alain
Ruusame, Elan
Ryabinkin, Eygene
Sato, Yuichi
Snchez, Wilfredo
Sanders, Miguel
Sasaki, Kan
Saucier, Jean-Francois
Schoenfeld, Patrick
Schuring, Arno
Schwarze, Ingo
Scott,
Dougal
Shand, Will
Sieger, Nick
Simon, Thor Lancelot
Skoll, Dianne
Slemko, Marc
Smith, Andy
Sobrado, Igor
Soulen, Steven
Spangler, Aaron
Spradling, Cloyce D.
Spradling, Michael
Stier, Matthew
Stoeckmann, Tobias
Street, Russell
Stritzky, Tilo
Stroucken, Michael
Tarrall, Robert
Thomas, Matthew
Todd, Giles
Toft, Martin
Torek, Chris
Tucker, Darren
Uhl, Robert
Uzel, Petr

Valery, Reznic
Van Dinter, Theo
Venckus, Martynas
de Vries, Maarten
Wagner, Klaus
Walsh, Dan
Warburton, John
Webb, Kirk
Wetzel, Timm
Wieringen, Marco van
Wilk, Jakub
Winiger, Gary
Wood, David
Zacarias, Gustavo
Zolnowsky, John

The following people have worked to translate sudo into other languages as part of the Translation Project, see <https://translationproject.org> for more details.

Albuquerque, Pedro
Blttermann, Mario
Bogusz, Jakub
Buo-ren, Lin

Casagrande, Milo
Castro, Felipe
Cho, Seong-ho
Chornoivan, Yuri
Diguez, Francisco
Doghonadze, Temuri
Fontenelle, Rafael
Garca-Fontes, Walter
Gezer, Volkan
Hamasaki, Takeshi
Hamming, Peter
Hansen, Joe
Hantrais, Frdric
Hein, Jochen
Hufthammer, Karl Ove
Jerovek, Damir
Karvonen, Jorma
Kazik, Duan
Kelemen, Gbor
Keeci, Mehmet
Koir, Klemen
Kozlov, Yuri
Kramer, Jakob

Krznar, Tomislav
Marchal, Frdric
Margeviius, Algimantas
Maryanov, Pavel
Florentina Muat
Nurmi, Lauri
Nikoli, Miroslav
Nylander, Daniel
Pan, Yi-Jyun
Psa, Petr
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Putanec, Boidar
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Rasmussen, Sebastian
Regueiro, Leandro
Sarer, zgr
Selimaj, Agron
Sendn, Abel
erbnescu, Daniel
Shahedany, Eshagh
Sikrom, ka
Spingos, Dimitris
Taniguchi, Yasuaki
Tomat, Fbio
Triwidada, Andika
r, Balzs
Uranga, Mikel Olasagasti
Vorotnikov, Artem
Wang, Wylmer
Yang, Boyuan

The following people designed the artwork used on the sudo website:

Shield logo: Badger, Trent

Sandwich logo (inspired by xkcd): Stillman, Mark

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1.69 libxcb 1.15-1ubuntu2

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1.70 liblocale-gettext-perl 1.07-6ubuntu5

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Locale::gettext
version 1.07

This is a perl5 module quickly written to gain access to
the C library functions for internationalization. They
work just like the C versions.

As of version 1.04, an object oriented interface more
suitable to native Perl programs is available.

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specified in the Perl README file.

Changes

1.07 Fix test failures caused by \$LANGUAGE being set

1.06 Bugfix: #104667 Makefile.PL libraries need to be listed after .o files

Bugfix: #104668 ensure availability of locale API, correct typo in documentation
Add META.yml (Fixes #91921)

1.05 Bugfix: [cpan #13042] useless #ifdef should be #if

Bugfix: [cpan #13044] make test fails when using POSIX locale

1.04 Add several

functions provided by the GNU gettext library

Create object oriented interface

1.03 Fix error in README file

1.02 Include a License

1.01 Changed from "gettext" to "Locale::gettext" (i.e. moved under Locale::) on the advice of several people

Small "lint" fix from schwern@starmedia.net

1.00 Initial version

TODO

A TIEHASH interface

Here's a quick tutorial.

Note that your vendor's implementation of these functions may be a bit different, but I think that in general these are quite standard POSIX functions.

Kim Vandry <vandry@TZoNE.ORG>
Mlink Internet <<http://www.Mlink.NET>>
July 1996

INTERNATIONALIZING YOUR PROGRAM

Step 1

If you've already written your code, you need to wrap the gettext() function around all of the text strings. Needless to say, this is much easier if you do it while you write.

```
# create object for oo interface
my $d = Locale::gettext->domain("my_program");
```

```
print "Welcome to my program\n";
```

```
# oo
print $d->get("Welcome
to my program"), "\n";
```

```
# traditional
```

```
print gettext("Welcome to my program"), "\n";
```

Note that you probably don't want to include that newline in the `gettext()` call, nor any formatting codes such as HTML tags. The argument to `gettext()` is the text string in the default language or locale. This is known as the C locale and should probably be usually English.

Step 2

Do the appropriate initializations at the beginning of your program:

```
#
use POSIX;    # for setlocale()
use Locale::gettext;
#
# The following statement initializes the locale handling
# code in the C library. Normally, it causes it to read
# in the environment variables that determine the current
# locale.
#
# The first parameter is the category you would
# like to initialize locale information for. You can use
# LC_ALL for this, which will set locale information for
# all categories, including LC_CTYPE, LC_TIME, LC_NUMERIC,
# etc..
#
# I recommend that you set only LC_MESSAGES (text strings)
# or LC_CTYPE (character
# sets) and LC_TIME (time
# conventions) too at most. You may find that if you set
# LC_NUMERIC or some other categories, you will start
# outputting decimal numbers with strange thousand separators
# and decimal points and they will be unparseable in
# other countries.
#
# The second parameter is the locale name. If it is an
# empty string, then this information will be fetched from
# environment variables.
#
# Note that setlocale() will cause every part of your
# program to start operating in the new, non default (C)
# locale, including C library functions. So don't be
# surprised if POSIX::ctime returns "Montag, 22. Juli 1996,
# 12:08:25 Uhr EDT" instead of "Mon Jul 22 12:08:25 EDT 1996"
# If you set LC_TIME or LC_ALL using setlocale().
```

```
#
setlocale(LC_MESSAGES, "");
#
# Decide on a unique identifier that will distinguish your
# program's text strings in the LC_MESSAGES database. This
# would usually be the name of your program
#
# By default, locale information is found in OS dependant
#
# system directories such as /usr/lib/locale, or any directory
# found in the $PATH-like environment variable $NLSPATH.
# I recommend that you do _not_ install files in /usr. If
# your program is installed in a directory tree such as
# /opt/my_package_name/{bin,man,lib,etc}, then you could
# use /opt/my_package_name/locale to store locale information
# specific to your program, or you could put in somewhere
# in /usr/local/lib.
#
# Wherever you put it, if it is not one of the default
# directories, you will need to call bindtextdomain() to
# tell the library where to find your files. The first
# parameter is your database's identifier that you chose
# above.
#
# oo interface:

my $d = Locale::gettext->domain("my_domain");
$d->dir("/opt/my_package_name/locale");

# traditional interface:
bindtextdomain("my_domain", "/opt/my_package_name/locale");
textdomain("my_domain");
```

That's it for the initializations

Step 3

Test to see if your program still works after all these
mods :-)

Step 4

TRANSLATE!

Read msgfmt(1) for details on this. Basically, for each locale
other than the default, you need to create a file like this:

(Note: I do not speak German, I'm making an attempt here :-)

Call this file with the .po extension.

```
--BEGIN
```

```
domain "my_domain"
```

```
msgid "Welcome to my program"
```

```
msgstr "Willkommen in mein Program"
```

```
msgid "Help"
```

```
msgstr "Hilfe"
```

```
--END
```

The "msgid" parameter must match exactly the argument to the gettext() function, and "msgstr" is the corresponding translation.

You can use the xgettext(1) utility to initially construct this file from all of the gettext() calls in your source code. It was designed for C but it works OK with perl.

Step 5

Compile the .po file

```
$ msgfmt my_file.po
```

This will create a file called my_domain.mo (default messages.mo) which you should place in the <locale>/LC_MESSAGES/my_domain.mo subdirectory of either a system default directory, a directory in \$NLSPATH, or the directory argument to bindtextdomain().

Replace

<locale> with the name of the locale for which this file is created.

For example:

```
$ mkdir -p /opt/my_package/locale/de/LC_MESSAGES
```

```
$ mkdir -p /opt/my_package/locale/fr/LC_MESSAGES
```

```
$ cd /path/to/my/source/code
```

```
$ cd de
```

```
$ msgfmt my_domain.po
```

```
$ mv my_domain.mo /opt/my_package/locale/de/LC_MESSAGES
```

```
$ cd ../fr
```

```
$ msgfmt my_domain.po
```

```
$ mv my_domain.mo /opt/my_package/locale/fr/LC_MESSAGES
```

Step 6

Test it out

```
$ my_program
Welcome to my program
$ LANG=fr my_program
Bienvenue à mon programme
$ LANG=de my_program
Willkommen in mein Program
```

(Or, set only the messages category instead of the whole locale)

```
$ LC_MESSAGES=fr
$ export LC_MESSAGES
$ my_program
Bienvenue à mon programme
```

Found in path(s):
* /liblocale-gettext-perl-1-07-orig-1-tar-gz/Locale-gettext-1.07/README
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
abstract: 'Perl bindings for POSIX i18n gettext functions'
author:
  - 'Kim Vandry <vandry.ORG>'
build_requires:
  ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0
configure_requires:
  ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0
dynamic_config: 1
generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 6.66, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.120921'
license: perl
meta-spec:
  url: http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html
  version: 1.4
name: Locale-gettext
no_index:
  directory:
    - t
    - inc
requires: {}
resources:
  license: http://dev.perl.org/licenses/
  repository: https://github.com/vandry/Perl-Locale-gettext
version: 1.07
```

Found in path(s):

1.71 markupsafe 2.1.5-1build2

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1.72 python-requests 2.31.0+dfsg-1ubuntu1

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Requests

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1.73 gpgme 1.18.0-4.1ubuntu4

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1.82 Ishw 02.19.git.2021.06.19.996aaad9c7-2build3

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1.83 fontconfig 2.15.0-1.1ubuntu2

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fontconfig/fc-case/CaseFolding.txt

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fontconfig/src/fcatomic.h

/*

* Mutex operations. Originally copied from HarfBuzz.

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*/

fontconfig/src/fcfoundry.h

/*

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*/

fontconfig/src/fcmd5.h

/*

* This code implements the MD5 message-digest algorithm.

* The algorithm is due to Ron Rivest. This code was

* written by Colin Plumb in 1993, no copyright is claimed.

* This code is in the public domain; do with it what you wish.

*

* Equivalent code is available from RSA Data Security, Inc.

* This code has been tested against that, and is equivalent,

* except that you don't need to include two pages of legalese

* with every copy.

*

* To compute the message digest of a chunk of bytes, declare an

* MD5Context structure, pass it to MD5Init, call MD5Update

as

* needed on buffers full of bytes, and then call MD5Final, which

* will fill a supplied 16-byte array with the digest.

*/

fontconfig/src/fcmutex.h

/*

* Atomic int and pointer operations. Originally copied from HarfBuzz.

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 */

 fontconfig/src/ftglue.[ch]

/* ftglue.c: Glue code for compiling the OpenType code from
 * FreeType 1 using only the public API of FreeType 2
 *
 * By David Turner, The FreeType Project (www.freetype.org)
 *
 * This code is explicitly put in the public domain
 *
 * =====
 *
 * the OpenType
 * parser codes was originally written as an extension to
 * FreeType 1.x. As such, its source code was embedded within the library,
 * and used many internal FreeType functions to deal with memory and
 * stream i/o.
 *
 * When it was 'salvaged' for Pango and Qt, the code was "ported" to FreeType 2,

- * which basically means that some macro tricks were performed in order to
- * directly access FT2 _internal_ functions.
- *
- * these functions were never part of FT2 public API, and _did_ change between
- * various releases. This created chaos for many users: when they upgraded the
- * FreeType library on their system, they couldn't run Gnome anymore since
- * Pango refused to link.
- *
- * Very fortunately, it's possible to completely avoid this problem because
- * the FT_StreamRec and FT_MemoryRec structure types, which describe how
- * memory and stream implementations interface with the rest of the font
- * library, have always been part of the public API, and never changed.
- *
- * What we do
- thus is re-implement, within the OpenType parser, the few
- * functions that depend on them. This only adds one or two kilobytes of
- * code, and ensures that the parser can work with _any_ version
- * of FreeType installed on your system. How sweet... !
- *
- * Note that we assume that Pango doesn't use any other internal functions
- * from FreeType. It used to in old versions, but this should no longer
- * be the case. (crossing my fingers).
- *
- * - David Turner
- * - The FreeType Project (www.freetype.org)
- *
- * PS: This "glue" code is explicitly put in the public domain
- */

1.84 sbsigntool 0.9.4-3.1ubuntu7

1.84.1 Available under license :

sbsigntool - utilities for signing UEFI binaries for use with secure boot.

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1.86 tcpdump 4.99.4-3ubuntu4

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-*- perl -*-

```
$testlist = [  
  # This specific test fails on OpenBSD because the .pcap file uses DLT_RAW,  
  # which OpenBSD treats as DLT_LOOP.  
  {  
    config_unset => 'IS_OPENBSD',  
    name => 'heap-overflow-1',  
    input => 'heap-overflow-1.pcap',  
    output => 'heap-overflow-1.out',  
    args => '-v'  
  },  
];
```

1;

1.87 shared-mime-info 2.4-4

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Version 2, June 1991

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[2227][2244]<i>CANAL DE NOTICIAS</i>
[2253][2291]<i>La semana pasada,|Steven Johnson, de 28 aos...</i>
[2291][2318]<i>y Stephanie Tramer, de 30 aos...</i>
[2318][2335]<i>fueron encontrados apaleados|en un bosque local.</i>
[2338][2376]El principal sospechoso y residente|local de Dunwich, Jack Cain,
[2376][2408]a quien la Polica arrest 24 horas|despus del descubrimiento...
[2408][2434]de los cuerpos, se encuentra|actualmente en la Corte.
[2434][2465]Asistiendo a una audiencia de|preparacin para el juicio.
[2465][2482]<i>S espera que la audiencia...</i>
[2482][2498]<i>que sea una especie de formalidad...</i>
[2498][2517]<i>donde se presentaran los hechos clave...</i>
[2517][2541]<i>y el acusado se declarar culpable.</i>
[2543][2573]<i>En caso de que esa declaracin|no sea culpable, como se espera,</i>
[2573][2596]<i>se fijar una fecha para el juicio.</i>
[2609][2656]De ests 16 pualadas,|5 por s solas...
[2656][2674]hubieran sido fatales.
[2683][2697]Steve Johnson...
[2704][2749]recibi 13 pualadas,|principalmente

en el pecho.
 [2759][2793]Sin embargo, hubo varias abrasiones|en las palmas...
 [2793][2845]de sus manos...|Lo que sugiere heridas defensivas.
 [2854][2895]El golpe fatal fue una|pualada en la aorta,
 [2896][2931]el vaso sanguneo grande|que sale del corazn.
 [2948][2954]Su Seora...
 [2962][2994]debido a la naturaleza|atroz de este crimen,
 [3003][3046]y las pruebas circunstanciales|contra el seor Cain...
 [3053][3079]y su falta de coartada,
 [3087][3123]hay suficientes|pruebas para enjuiciar.
 [3129][3145]Algo ms que aadir?
 [3149][3171]No, eso es todo, Su Seora.
 [3242][3254]Seor Cain.
 [3265][3302]Antes de proceder, debo informarle...
 [3304][3345]por segunda vez que,|dados los gravsimos cargos...
 [3345][3387]lo mejor para usted es|contratar a un asesor legal...
 [3387][3399]en este asunto.
 [3426][3441]Me representar a m mismo,|Su Seora.
 [3441][3455]No tengo nada que ocultar.
 [3468][3480]Como desee.
 [3492][3513]Antes de que pasemos|a una declaracin...
 [3532][3557]tiene alguna
 prueba|que desee presentar?
 [3561][3601]Qu contradiga lo que la|Fiscala ha presentado?
 [3718][3731]No en este momento.
 [3741][3765]Me gustara declararme inocente.
 [3796][3808]Como desee.
 [3919][3956]Podran ambos abogados|acercarse al estrado, por favor?
 [4111][4148]La gravedad de este|crimen es evidente.
 [4182][4206]Toda la evidencia recolectada...
 [4206][4268]en contra del seor Cain se obtuvo|despus de un arresto ilegal.
 [4312][4325]Orden en la sala!
 [4359][4394]No tengo ms remedio que pedir|que se desestime el caso.
 [4404][4433]Su Seora,|no puede dejar ir a este hombre.
 [4439][4456]Es un peligro para todos nosotros.
 [4461][4488]Entonces, quizs la Polica|debera haberle ledo sus derechos...
 [4488][4503]cuando lo arrestaron.
 [4525][4563]El registro del auto del seor Cain,|su casa, las entrevistas,
 [4568][4601]todo esto es ahora|inadmisible como prueba.
 [4604][4623]Este caso est desestimado.
 [4624][4641]- Culpable!|- Ordeno que el acusado...
 [4642][4656]sea liberado de forma inmediata.
 [4656][4675]Asesino!
 Asesinaste a mi hijo!
 [4815][4837]No le leste sus derechos.
 [4838][4857]Qu cojones es esto,|la hora del aficionado?
 [4857][4886]Lo persegu.|Tenamos a la Polica armada afuera.
 [4888][4924]En toda la conmocin slo|comet un error, de acuerdo?

[4925][4945]Claro que cometiste un error.
[4952][4989]Y mi hijo y la hermana de este|pobre chico no vern justicia.
[4991][5022]Escoria como Cain no mantendr|su nariz limpia por mucho tiempo.
[5022][5055]Cuando se pase de la raya,|yo estar ah para derribarlo.
[5062][5079]Creas que volver a matar?
[5087][5116]No lo s, pero es capaz de hacerlo.
[5119][5136]Bueno,|ahora todos estamos en peligro.
[5145][5163]Miren,|mantendr esta ciudad a salvo.
[5174][5184]S.
[5188][5209]Como el buen trabajo que|hiciste la primera vez.
[5209][5232]- Ahora vete a la mierda, Joe.- Escucha!
[5235][5276]Si esa basura lastima a|alguien ms, rodarn cabezas.
[5276][5292]- Mira hombre...|- Cometiste...
[5292][5319]el mayor error de tu carrera aqu,|simple y llanamente.
[5319][5342]-
Quieres mi renuncia?|- La ofreces?
[5342][5371]- Tengo otra opcin?|- Siempre hay opciones, Frank.
[5374][5395]Hacer tu trabajo es una opcin.
[5408][5431]Cul es tu trabajo, Frank?|Puedes decirme eso?
[5451][5473]Respetar la ley,|mantener la ciudad a salvo.
[5473][5497]Mantn esta ciudad a salvo,|precisamente.
[5503][5524]Todos queramos|justicia en este caso.
[5524][5542]La ley no nos ha dado eso.
[5546][5575]Significa eso que el|deber de proteger a Dunwich...
[5575][5591]se va por la ventana?
[5601][5613]No.
[5625][5654]Johnny, dime hijo,|qu significa la justicia para ti?
[5685][5724]Quiero ver a Cain sufrir por|lo que le hizo a mi hermana.
[5739][5752]Qu hay de ti, Joe?
[5752][5787]Ningn padre debera|enterrar a su propio hijo.
[5797][5809]No es natural.
[5813][5847]Y ese pedazo de mierda merece|morir por lo que ha hecho!
[5871][5883]Estoy de acuerdo.
[5934][5948]Qu ests diciendo, hombre?
[5949][5977]Bueno, todos nosotros nos conocemos|desde hace mucho tiempo, Frank.
[5978][6008]Podr
ser el Alcalde de esta ciudad,|pero tambin soy tu amigo.
[6012][6032]Los amigos deberan ayudarse|mutuamente, no crees?
[6061][6072]Si.
[6084][6116]As que, voy a ayudarte a|salvar tu trabajo, Frank.
[6124][6141]Joe, Johnny...
[6159][6173]vamos a conseguirles justicia.
[6203][6228]Y cmo te propones hacer eso?
[6303][6315]<i>Zombis.</i>
[6331][6343]<i>S.</i>
[6347][6363]<i>Son mis sirvientes.</i>
[6394][6419]<i>Este asesino del alma|se lleva a los hombres...</i>
[6419][6434]<i>de sus tumbas...</i>

[6444][6462]<i>para ser sus esclavos.</i>
[6512][6536]<i>Son instrumentos de terror...</i>
[6536][6558]<i>y ahora este demonio conspira...</i>
[6559][6579]<i>para poseer a una mujer.</i>
[6639][6652]<i>S, amo?</i>
[6687][6711]<i>Este asesino del alma|se lleva a los hombres...</i>
[6711][6759]<i>de sus tumbas...|Para ser sus esclavos...</i>
[6838][6869]<i>y ahora este demonio conspira|para poseer a una mujer.</i>
[6913][6927]<i>Qu bestial.</i>
[7233][7255]Qu cojones es esto,|una
fiesta de Noche de Brujas?
[7268][7288]Es hora de pagar por|lo que hiciste, Cain.
[7323][7336]Tienes algo que decir?
[7355][7393]Despreciamos y vers a un tonto.
[7398][7423]Resptame y vers a un Dios.
[7423][7461]Mrame directamente y|te vers a ti mismo.
[7483][7495]No soy como t.
[7503][7516]Ninguno de nosotros lo es.
[7521][7539]Aprieta el gatillo y|te vuelves culpable...
[7539][7554]de lo que me acusas.
[7559][7583]La pregunta que|tienen que hacerse es,
[7587][7609]pueden vivir con quitar una vida?
[7622][7637]No slo vivir con ello,
[7643][7671]me despertar sonriendo|todos los malditos das...
[7671][7683]sabiendo que te has ido.
[7691][7707]Eso traer a tu hijo de vuelta?
[7718][7723]Vete a la mierda!
[7882][7903]Tratan de humillarme?
[7922][7934]No.
[7944][7957]Estoy tratando de matarte.
[8003][8032]Hazlo, Johnny.|Hazlo por tu hermana.
[8038][8056]Hazlo!
[8337][8356]Traigan las palas.
[8554][8583]Esto no hace falta decirlo,|pero lo voy a decir de todos modos.
[8591][8619]Nunca hablaremos
de esto con nadie,|nunca.
[8632][8661]Si alguien pregunta,|Cain se fue de la ciudad.
[8670][8685]Todos estamos de acuerdo en eso?
[8702][8714]Si.
[8721][8733]Johnny?
[8774][8786]Qu?
[8809][8834]Nunca hablaremos de esto...
[8839][8858]a nadie en la vida.
[8868][8888]De acuerdo?
[8944][8956]De acuerdo.
[9034][9051]Has estado muy callado, Frank.
[9097][9127]Promteme que nunca le|dirs a nadie sobre esto.
[9133][9147]Mientras vivas.

[9165][9179]Quiero orte decirlo.
[9265][9277]Bien.
[9281][9296]Prometo no decirle a nadie...
[9296][9325]sobre esto,|durante el resto de mi vida.
[9471][9518]<i>UN AO MS TARDE</i>
[9699][9717]Ya hemos pasado un|minuto de la medianoche.
[9717][9736]Y es oficialmente el|da en que el velo...
[9736][9763]entre los vivos y los muertos|est en su punto ms bajo.
[9766][9801]Aqu WKB Dunwich y yo soy|Jennifer Hollister despidindose,
[9801][9822]queridos oyentes,|con esta clsica.
[9831][9845]Feliz Noche de Brujas.
[10493][10506]Cabrn.
[10522][10536]Maldito cabrn.
[10584][10605]Mentiste,
pedazo de mierda.
[10634][10653]No pude vivir con ello.
[11177][11225]La vida es slo un|sueo para los muertos.
[11348][11372]- Hola, pap.- Buenos das.
[11373][11385]Te ves como el demonio.
[11394][11404]Gracias, lo necesitaba.
[11412][11444]- Te cuesta dormir?|- S, qu hay de nuevo?
[11448][11466]Quieres que te|prepare algo de comer?
[11472][11498]No, estar bien.|Tomar algo de camino al trabajo.
[11505][11512]Comida rpida?
[11518][11537]Vamos, pap, te preparar unos huevos.
[11549][11568]Eres demasiado buena conmigo,|lo sabas?
[11586][11594]Pens que lo habas dejado.
[11597][11609]Lo estoy intentando.
[11612][11639]No muy en serio|por lo que parece.
[11644][11666]Supongo va de la mano con|el estrs del trabajo.
[11678][11704]Vas a ir a la fiesta|de Noche de Brujas esta noche?
[11713][11727]No creo.
[11731][11742]Tal vez deberas hacerlo.
[11751][11769]Podra ayudarte a|desestresarte un poco.
[11775][11784]Trabajars esta noche?
[11794][11806]Estoy libre.
[11814][11833]Estaba
pensando que|podra ir a la fiesta.
[11844][11856]Podra ser divertido.
[11863][11875]Recuerdas esa palabra?
[11891][11903]Diversin?
[11906][11931]Supongo que no he tenido mucho|tiempo para eso ltimamente.
[12037][12049]Hollister.
[12052][12064]Sip.
[12072][12086]Cristo.
[12093][12107]Voy enseguida.
[12125][12141]Lo siento, cario, tengo que irme.
[12146][12162]Trabajo.

[12354][12379]<i>POLICA - NO CRUZAR</i>

[12436][12478]- Qu ha pasado?|- Johnny Tramer, suicidio.

[12478][12496]- Jess.|- Disparo en la cabeza.

[12531][12545]Qu est pasando all?

[12559][12575]Es algo realmente extrao.

[12585][12599]Cav el hoyo?

[12603][12616]No haba seales de una pala alrededor.

[12616][12646]As que si lo hizo, no estoy seguro de cmo.

[12645][12663]- Sus manos?|- Lo he comprobado.

[12666][12687]Las uas estn limpias.

[12681][12704]- Extrao.|- Se vuelve an ms extrao.

[12713][12723]Qu quieres decir?

[12727][12743]Mira las huellas de las manos.

[12746][12771]No parece que alguien fue enterrado vivo aqu...

[12771][12782]y

cavara para salir?

[12788][12819]Entrando en el espritu de Noche de Brujas, Brodie?

[12818][12828]No!

[12829][12855]Es slo, slo lo que parece.

[12863][12889]Me parece que alguien acaba de cavar un hoyo en un campo.

[12889][12905]Por qu, no lo s.

[12917][12938]Parece que hubo algo de lluvia aqu, sin embargo.

[12939][12961]Manos grandes tambin, definitivamente un hombre.

[12965][12993]Puso sus manos sobre el lodo para salir de all.

[12997][13026]Entonces, Johnny se meti en el hoyo para seguir cavando...

[13026][13045]luego, cuando termin, se sac a s mismo.

[13045][13062]No... Vers, eso pens.

[13063][13094]Pero tengo a mis hombres midiendo la polladura de las manos de Johnny,

[13095][13117]y son la mitad del tamao de esas huellas de manos.

[13125][13153]Entonces, qu ests diciendo, que alguien ms estuvo aqu tambin?

[13156][13191]Bueno, no hay seales de una pala, dos juegos de huellas de manos.

[13202][13223]Tal vez alguien lo mat y tena la intencin de enterrar el cuerpo...

[13223][13247]pero,

lo interrumpieron y huyo.

[13263][13294]Tendremos que ver qu dice el informe de balstica. Llamaste al forense?

[13296][13323]S, va a tener mucho trabajo que hacer en este caso.

[13333][13355]- Qu quieres decir?|- Mira el cuerpo.

[13417][13442]Dios! Cunto tiempo lleva aqu?

[13454][13471]Bueno, estuvo en el trabajo ayer.

[13471][13494]As que no ms de 24 horas.

[13504][13522]Nunca he visto un cuerpo descomponerse...

[13522][13535]en tan poco tiempo.

[13612][13624]Frank?

[13645][13657]Frank.

[13661][13673]Qu?

[13681][13705]- Ests bien?|- S, estoy bien.

[13717][13743]Ser mejor que vaya a ver a Edie Tramer. Dios!

[13747][13767]Primero su hija el ao pasado y ahora su hijo.

[13778][13805]- Vas a estar bien aqu?|- S, djamelos a m.

[14021][14035]Hola.

[14042][14054]Ellie.

[14059][14071]Esto se ve muy bien.

[14079][14096]Si que se han superado este ao.

[14096][14108]Gracias.

[14124][14159]As que, vas a ayudar o slo|vas a estar dando vueltas...

[14159][14178]hasta que traigamos
la ponchera?

[14196][14208]Disclpame un momento.

[14287][14306]Cmo te va, Joe?

[14304][14316]No es bueno.

[14317][14338]Johnny Tramer se suicid anoche.

[14354][14378]Dios! Qu ha pasado?

[14381][14406]Fue al lugar, ya sabes...

[14407][14424]dnde est el paquete.

[14432][14457]De todos modos,|el chico se dispar en la cabeza.

[14462][14472]l est muerto.

[14481][14493]Buen Dios.

[14498][14511]Esto est jodido.

[14512][14534]Si la Polica empieza|a husmear en esa zona,

[14534][14556]van a encontrar ms|de lo que esperaban.

[14563][14573]- Muy bien.- Por qu ese dbil...

[14573][14586]mierdecilla tuvo que hacerlo all?

[14586][14613]Tranquilo, hablar con Frank.|Lo arreglaremos.

[14713][14742]S que este es un momento|desgarrador para ti, Edie...

[14755][14791]pero, hay algo que Johnny|haya dicho o hecho...

[14804][14822]para indicar que era un suicida?

[14835][14858]No ha sido el mismo desde|que Stephanie fue asesinada.

[14866][14881]Ninguno de nosotros lo ha hecho.

[14893][14918]Dijo algo sobre
todo ese asunto,

[14918][14937]ya sabes, Jack Cain?

[14956][14971]Saba que lo quera muerto.

[14982][14994]Todos lo queramos.

[15004][15029]Tus hombres estn ms cerca|de encontrar a esa basura?

[15052][15065]En realidad, no.

[15074][15103]Se fue de la ciudad el ao pasado.|Pudo haber ido a cualquier parte.

[15108][15124]Maldito seas por dejarlo ir.

[15127][15157]No lo dej ir, comet un error.

[15173][15191]Tengo que vivir con|ello todos los das.

[15206][15221]Pobre de ti.

[15236][15261]Tengo que vivir con perder|a Stephanie todos los das.

[15268][15284]Y ahora a mi hijo tambin.

[15297][15309]Tienes razn.

[15313][15329]No quise ser insensible.

[15342][15358]Necesito volver a la estacin.

[15358][15379]Va a venir alguien?

[15379][15398]Puedo enviar a alguien|a ofrecer apoyo.

[15398][15413]Slo quiero que me dejen en paz.

[15436][15449]Entiendo.

[15461][15474]Lo siento, Edie.

[15484][15496]De verdad que lo hago.

[15739][15759]- Hola?|- Hola, mejillas dulces.

[15765][15788]<i>Ya sabes, los aos
'50 llamaron.</i>

[15789][15797]<i>Quieren que le devuelvas|el nombre de su mascota.</i>

[15797][15814]Slo trato de ser carioso.

[15815][15833]Lo s, slo estoy bromeando.

[15839][15851]Cmo van las cosas?

[15851][15872]Bueno, encontramos a|Johnny Tramer esta maana.

[15872][15884]Se suicid.

[15894][15911]Dios, eso es horrible.

[15927][15951]Su hermana tambn muri el ao pasado.|Su madre debe estar hecha pedazos.

[15951][15968]S, tu padre est all ahora mismo.

[15968][15984]Contndole las noticias.

[15993][16007]Dios, eso es horrible.

[16023][16036]No los conoca tan bien.

[16036][16064]Pero pap sola salir|con su padre hace aos.

[16082][16101]Hablando de tu padre, no le dijiste...

[16101][16117]sobre nosotros, verdad?

[16117][16137]<i>Brodie, eres un marica,|lo sabas?</i>

[16137][16156]- No soy un marica.|- Lo eres.

[16171][16192]Por qu demonios ests|tan asustado de mi padre?

[16203][16221]Es el tipo ms dulce del mundo.

[16222][16252]S, en casa tal vez,|pero en el trabajo es mi jefe.

[16252][16277]Y
sabes lo incmodo que es que|te atrapen con la hija del jefe?

[16277][16294]Vamos, admelo.

[16297][16318]El riesgo es parte de la emoci.

[16335][16371]Entonces, dime. Qu llevas puesto?

[16381][16406]Un jersey de lana grueso y|una redecilla para el cabello.

[16409][16427]Vamos Jen, en serio?

[16427][16454]- De verdad quieres hacer esto ahora?|- S, slo un minuto.

[16459][16479]Llama a uno de esos programas|de chicas de la tele...

[16479][16502]donde las chicas mueven|el culo arriba y abajo.

[16504][16528]S, cuestan cinco dlares|el minuto, esto es gratis.

[16534][16558]Eres una mierda tan descarada,|lo sabas?

[16584][16599]Vamos, dime. Qu llevas puesto?

[16609][16622]Con quin ests hablando?

[16636][16654]No es nadie.

[16661][16674]<i>Hablando solo?</i>

[16678][16695]<i>Es una chica que conozco.</i>

[16702][16718]<i>De acuerdo, bueno, no tardes mucho.</i>

[16718][16744]Tenemos cosas ms importantes|de las que ocuparnos hoy.

[16748][16765]Estar en mi oficina.

[16767][16779]Seor.

[16827][16848]-
 Hola?|- Marica.

[16965][16979]- Dios mo!|- Qu?

[16979][16999]Bien, bien, mira esto.

[17007][17033]- Joder, qu diablos es eso?|- Es muy divertido.

[17037][17061]Una verdadera falta de estndares,|los de tu generacin.

[17063][17086]Dios mo, tenemos un chorreador.

[17087][17111]Muy bien, apgalo.|Este es un lugar de negocios.

[17119][17131]Muy bien.

[17131][17146]Tranquilo, abuelo.

[17149][17164]Sabes, cuando tena tu edad...

[17164][17183]no tenemos acceso a nada de eso.

[17188][17219]Lo que tenemos eran revistas.|Ni siquiera podamos costarnoslas.

[17227][17239]Pero siempre encontrbamos,|cmo, grandes montones de ellas...

[17239][17253]en el bosque por alguna razn.

[17258][17286]Esto aade un nuevo significado|al trmino naturista.

[17289][17304]Entonces,|cul es el maldito problema?

[17304][17323]Es lo que hacen los chicos.

[17326][17339]Lo es?

[17339][17358]Dios, no me estoy perdiendo mucho.

[17358][17378]S, todo se trata de las bromas.

[17382][17407]Escucho esa palabra todo el tiempo,|bromas.

[17413][17425]Qu
 significa eso?

[17426][17448]Bueno, es slo que, ya sabes,|nos necesitamos el uno al otro.

[17448][17461]Para divertirse y eso.

[17464][17489]Y t siempre ests bromeando|con tus amiguitos, no?

[17489][17504]S, s, lo hacemos.

[17513][17553]Aunque s,|a veces puede ir demasiado lejos.

[17551][17568]- S?|- S.

[17578][17606]Mira, alguna vez te he hablado|de mis vacaciones de la escuela...

[17606][17623]donde unos amigos y yo|nos fuimos a Mxico?

[17623][17635]No.

[17641][17652]Cierto.

[17658][17687]As que hay un chico llamado James,|ya sabes,

[17687][17728]y es muy credo,|demasiado confiado, arrogante.

[17722][17754]As que una noche|sale y se emborracha.

[17754][17783]Luego regresa a la villa|y se desmaya en el sof.

[17788][17805]As que tengo una idea, ya sabes,

[17810][17827]voy a bajarle los humos.

[17833][17858]As que lo que hago es|tomar un condn y lo pongo...

[17858][17877]al final de un lpiz y...

[17886][17914]se lo pongo en el chocolate|mientras est desmayado.

[17926][17941]Cmo
 chocolate?

[17945][17972]S, el nudo de tu globo.

[18008][18032]Tu bolso de prisin,|tu estrella de mar de chocolate.

[18049][18062]Raja del culo.

[18063][18081]Entonces, por qu no|dijiste eso para empezar?

[18081][18106]De acuerdo, me asegurar|de mantener mi lenguaje...

[18106][18127]ms adecuado para los|pensionados en el futuro.

[18131][18156]De todos modos,|James se despierta al da siguiente...

[18156][18179]y no tiene recuerdos|de la noche anterior.

[18181][18198]Estaba tan borracho.

[18198][18218]Todo lo que sabe es que|ahora tiene un condn...

[18218][18235]colgando de su culo.

[18237][18266]Y nos pregunta: "Qu pas anoche?"

[18268][18281]Y as que se lo decimos.

[18287][18317]Yo digo: "Bueno, amigo, te vimos|charlando con este chico...

[18317][18351]en el bar y lo siguiente que|sabemos es que te has ido con l".

[18356][18385]As que James,|empez a enloquecer porque piensa...

[18385][18413]que la espada de cerdo de|un extrao se lo ha clavado.

[18432][18458]- La espada
de cerdo significa polla.- S, s, lo s.

[18458][18477]La descripcin me dio un poco|de informacin sobre eso.

[18478][18523]Est bien, est bien. James,|est llorando y llama a su novia,

[18526][18552]y confiesa su primera|experiencia gay...

[18552][18577]y toma el siguiente|vuelo de vuelta a casa.

[18577][18611]Y no le dije la verdad|hasta seis meses despus.

[18641][18688]As que tnicamente el nico|que hizo algo gay fuiste t.

[18694][18707]Por qu dices eso?

[18709][18742]- Le metiste un lpiz en el culo.- S, pero eso no es gay.

[18759][18777]- Es un poco gay.- Bueno, no, cllate.

[18783][18803]S, tienes razn,|las bromas son divertidas.

[18817][18834]De todos modos,|tengo trabajo que hacer.

[18843][18859]Muy bien, vuelvo en cinco minutos.

[18869][18885]Tengo que ir a echar una cagada.

[18914][18956]<i>ESTACIN DE POLICA</i>

[18966][18993]Entonces, el chico,|por qu lo hizo?

[19003][19017]Bueno, considerando dnde lo hizo.

[19017][19038]Supongo que no poda|vivir con lo que pas.

[19049][19078]-
Hablaste con su madre?|- Est destrozada.

[19087][19114]Le dijo lo que le pas a Cain?

[19115][19134]No creo que ella sepa nada.

[19154][19166]De acuerdo.

[19172][19193]Bueno, djame preguntarte|a ti, Frank.

[19199][19211]Qu hay de ti?

[19222][19234]Qu hay de m?

[19236][19271]Ya no te veo en ninguna|de estas noches sociales.

[19275][19298]Se siente como si nos|estuvieras evitando estos das.

[19298][19323]Realmente pensaste que las cosas|seguirán igual entre nosotros?

[19323][19355]Mierda como esa cambia a la gente.|Ciertamente me cambi a m.

[19369][19395]Piensas demasiado en todo,|ese es tu problema.

[19396][19428]Hicimos lo correcto.|Se hizo justicia.

[19436][19452]Lo que t digas, Milton.
[19461][19474]Ahora, si no te importa,
[19474][19492]tengo mucho papeleo que hacer.
[19753][19769]Mike, tienes la llave inglesa?
[19796][19802]Mike.
[19811][19826]Ests sordo o qu?
[20202][20214]Qu opinas?
[20255][20267]No lo s.
[20285][20304]No he visto nada como esto|desde los asesinatos de Cain.
[20325][20338]Cmo
quieres manejarlo?
[20372][20397]Esta es una semiautomtica.
[20415][20446]Slo amartilla el martillo,|inserta el cartucho...
[20446][20479]en la cmara y la|pistola estar lista...
[20479][20491]para su prximo disparo.
[20507][20531]Los cartuchos se alimentan a|travs de un cargador...
[20532][20556]que se introduce en el mango.
[20562][20584]Si quieres esta, te puedo dar...
[20584][20603]cinco cajas de cargadores,|que tienen 15 cartuchos.
[20603][20619]Que vienen en doble columna.
[20623][20652]Es una mquina muy, muy poderosa.
[20654][20672]Rpida y fcil de recargar tambin.
[20702][20749]Este es el revolver .38.
[20752][20772]El cilindro tiene capacidad|para siete cargas.
[20776][20799]Tanto las semiautomaticas|como los revlveres,
[20803][20821]tienen dos estilos de|accin principales.
[20834][20846]Accin simple y doble.
[20857][20878]Esta perrita, es doble.
[20886][20918]Es pequea, lo que la hace|perfecta para ocultarla.
[20929][20952]Pero an as tiene un gran golpe.
[20972][20984]Maldita
pistola ingeniosa.
[20988][21019]Este hijo de puta es mi favorito.
[21052][21099]Esta fina arma goza|de la reputacin...
[21099][21124]de ser el estndar de oro|de la potencia de frenado.
[21141][21183]Es un tapn de un slo|disparo extremadamente fiable.
[21183][21219]No es buena para ocultar,|pero puedes hacer un agujero...
[21219][21246]a travs de un maldito oso,|con una de estas cosas.
[21257][21273]Me encanta esta pistola.
[21296][21315]De acuerdo.
[21325][21333]A algunos cerditos...
[21344][21359]les gusta ir al mercado.
[21361][21379]Algunos cerditos se quedan en casa.
[21387][21418]A algunos les gusta comer|mucha carne asada...
[21436][21452]pero t, cerdito...
[21456][21474]has venido a comprar|algunas armas dudosas.
[21474][21487]Entonces, cul vas a escoger?
[21494][21507]Vamos,|no tengo todo el maldito da.

[21531][21543]Todas ellas.

[21584][21605]Eres un cerdito codicioso, no?

[21616][21648]Siento mucho lo de Johnny.

[21649][21661]Cuando me enter,|tena que venir a verte.

[21668][21682]Gracias.

[21691][21712]Tienes a alguien aqu|que pueda ayudarte?

[21723][21746]Mi hermano llega esta noche.

[21756][21764]Es todo lo que me queda ahora.

[21797][21808]S que esto es difcil para ti,|Edie,

[21808][21824]pero tengo que preguntar,

[21831][21858]Johnny te dijo algo|sobre Jack Cain?

[21863][21899]- Cmo dnde desapareci?|- No me dijo nada.

[21913][21925]De acuerdo.

[22079][22111]No quiero ser molesto,|pero, tienes galletas?

[22135][22147]Galletas?

[22154][22166]Si.

[22198][22209]S, creo que s.

[22216][22228]En la cocina.

[22246][22272]- Ir a buscarlas.|- Me encantara.

[22275][22288]Gracias.

[23496][23527]Muere, maldita puta!

[23553][23565]Muere!

[23652][23662]Joder.

[23691][23704]Dnde estn las galletas?

[23943][23963]Amigo, un dulce por Noche de Brujas.

[24214][24225]Hola, querido.

[24229][24241]Qu ests haciendo?

[24245][24264]Slo estoy haciendo|todas las decoraciones.

[24269][24288]Pero deberan haberse|hecho esta maana.

[24296][24313]Bueno, yo he...

[24319][24342]He estado muy ocupada con|todos los pasteles tambn.

[24345][24372]Algunos de ellos estn un|poco quemados, as que...

[24375][24388]Qu quieres decir?

[24391][24413]Bueno...

[24428][24435]No has terminado la decoracin,

[24435][24462]has quemado la comida.|Qu has estado haciendo?

[24467][24479]Hazlos de nuevo!

[24484][24501]- Qu, ahora?|- S, hazlo!

[24505][24519]De acuerdo.

[24732][24749]Siempre tiene que ser as?

[24756][24778]Mira, me disculpo por|perder los estribos,

[24778][24793]pero esto tiene que hacerse.

[24819][24831]De acuerdo.

[25099][25154]<i>Slo una pequea cantidad|en una copa de vino.</i>

[25166][25182]<i>O quizzes una flor.</i>

[25223][25239]<i>Qudese con l, Monsieur.</i>

[25284][25297]<i>Qudeselo.</i>
 [25312][25338]<i>Puede cambiar de opinin.</i>
 [25342][25357]<i>No est muerta?</i>
 [25367][25379]<i>Ests loco?</i>
 [25387][25394]<i>La v morir.</i>
 [25397][25416]<i>El doctor firm el certificado.</i>
 [25416][25428]<i>Los v enterrarla.</i>
 [25441][25456]<i>Cautiva en el lmite...</i>
 [25456][25478]<i>entre
 la vida y la muerte.</i>
 [25489][25518]<i>Su cerebro se despoj|de la chispa de la vida.</i>
 [25545][25591]<i>El zombi blanco obedece|las rdenes impas...</i>
 [25591][25609]<i>de su amo demonio.</i>
 [25711][25748]<i>Como criaturas sin sentido llevan|a cabo su maldita sea a voluntad...</i>
 [25808][25821]<i>Zombis!</i>
 [26387][26402]<i>Emergencia, emergencia.</i>
 [26928][26949]Adelante, Frank. Adelante.
 [26987][26993]<i>Si?</i>
 [26994][27012]Ven a la casa de los|Boggs en la calle Oak.
 [27024][27038]Es malo, Frank.
 [27044][27058]Es realmente jodidamente malo.
 [27583][27614]<i>NOCHE DE BRUJAS</i>
 [28094][28128]Parece que tenemos a un|maniaco suelto.
 [28189][28201]Ests bien, Frank?
 [28223][28232]Frank?
 [28249][28273]S, s.
 [28307][28315]Te voy a decir algo...
 [28323][28343]que nunca se lo he contado a nadie.
 [28347][28367]S,|algo que he estado llevando conmigo...
 [28367][28384]desde hace un ao.
 [28401][28413]De acuerdo.
 [28417][28429]Jack Cain.
 [28447][28459]Hace
 un ao,
 [28467][28495]yo, Boggs...
 [28501][28516]Joe, y Johnny...
 [28526][28542]fuimos a su cabaa.
 [28557][28573]Lo llevamos al campo,
 [28577][28601]el mismo en el que Johnny|fue encontrado esta maana...
 [28621][28634]y lo matamos.
 [28649][28667]Le disparamos a quemarropa...
 [28679][28692]y luego lo enterramos.
 [28711][28724]Hablas en serio, Frank?
 [28731][28752]Sent que era lo correcto.
 [28766][28795]Pero, me ha perseguido|desde entonces.
 [28862][28893]As que estos asesinatos,|ahora hay un vnculo claro...
 [28893][28906]entre las vctimas.
 [28922][28953]Todo hombre involucrado en el asesinato|de Jack Cain est ahora muerto.

[28966][28987]Todos menos uno.
[28992][29018]Sabes lo que eso significa,|verdad?
[29028][29048]- Eres el siguiente.|- As es.
[29071][29091]Hay algo ms que deberas saber,|tambin.
[29094][29106]Qu sera eso?
[29129][29142]Hay un tipo...
[29151][29173]en la penitenciara de Edenfield,
[29175][29189]alguien llamado Charlie Edgar.
[29199][29226]Est cumpliendo cadena perpetua|por
el asesinato de una joven.
[29236][29252]Hace unos meses me lleg la noticia...
[29253][29276]del psiquiatra, que Edgar...
[29276][29296]haba confesado los|asesinatos de Cain.
[29303][29314]Lo entrevistaste?
[29321][29333]Lo hice, s.
[29347][29386]Y tengo que decirte, cuando|Edgar me cont cmo fue todo,
[29391][29403]le cre.
[29412][29429]Saba muchos detalles|sobre los asesinatos...
[29429][29447]que mantuvimos fuera|de los peridicos.
[29452][29465]Entonces, qu hiciste?
[29486][29499]Escrib un informe.
[29527][29541]Y luego lo enterr.
[29555][29571]Nunca se lo ense a nadie.
[29577][29601]Ya fue bastante difcil|lidiar con la idea...
[29601][29618]de matar a un supuesto culpable.
[29627][29634]Cielos, Frank.
[29642][29667]Me avergenzo de lo que he hecho.
[29687][29724]Alguien ms sabe...|Que mataste a Cain?
[29742][29768]Es posible que uno|de los otros tipos...
[29768][29783]haya hablado con alguien,|de acuerdo.
[29784][29813]Pero por qu alguien|se estara vengando...
[29813][29828]en
nombre de Jack Cain?
[29828][29845]Toda la ciudad viva|con miedo de l.
[29845][29859]Todos lo queran muerto.
[29863][29887]Podra ser un amigo de Cain,|alguien vinculado a l.
[29889][29907]S, esa es la explicacin racional.
[29915][29929]Pero hay otra teora.
[29942][29957]No es tan racional.
[29962][29974]Y esa es?
[29979][29997]Jack Cain ha vuelto de la muerte.
[30021][30032]Te sientes bien?
[30036][30061]Sabes, este es un momento|estresante y todo eso, Frank.
[30061][30081]- Ya sabes, pero...|- Y ese agujero en el suelo,
[30086][30125]dijiste que pareca que alguien haba|sacado las manos y se haba impulsado.
[30123][30135]Si.
[30143][30167]Ah es exactamente|donde enterramos a Cain.
[30176][30193]Su cuerpo ha desaparecido.

[30203][30221]Tal vez alguien que|sabe lo que pas...
[30221][30246]lo rob y quiere que pienses|que ha vuelto de la muerte.
[30248][30269]Hay un montn de cosas que|estn pasando ahora mismo...
[30269][30286]que no se pueden|explicar fcilmente.
[30289][30307]Tenemos que
ser abiertos de mente.
[30326][30346]Entonces, cul es nuestro|prximo movimiento?
[30358][30379]Tengo una llamada|importante en la estacin.
[30386][30406]Mi hija est en el Ayuntamiento...
[30406][30421]en la fiesta de Noche de Brujas.
[30427][30461]Ve a buscarla y|trela a la estacin.
[30472][30509]Bien, ya que estamos en ese tema...
[30519][30544]dado que me dijiste la verdad,|creo que es lo correcto...
[30544][30570]que yo tambin te diga la verdad.
[30615][30622]Qu es?
[30672][30684]Jennifer,
[30694][30704]nos hemos estado viendo.
[30714][30733]- Por cunto tiempo?|- Cuatro meses.
[30733][30751]Mira, siento no haber dicho nada,
[30752][30775]es slo que no quera|decir demasiado...
[30771][30787]antes de que las cosas se desarrollaran,|de lo contrario,
[30787][30798]las cosas se habran puesto incmodas.
[30798][30818]- Vas en serio con ella?|- Mucho.
[30823][30857]La amo y...|Creo que ella tambin me ama a m.
[30983][30995]Toma esto...
[31005][31032]para proteccin,|y ve a buscar a Jennifer...
[31047][31062]y
lvala a la estacin.
[31066][31078]Lo tengo.
[31242][31267]As que acordamos encontrarnos|en este bar al principio,
[31275][31302]y tom como siete gin tonics...
[31302][31321]en el espacio de una hora.
[31322][31336]El bar tender me avis...
[31336][31352]mientras el tipo estaba en el bao.
[31357][31384]Pero an as termin|yendo a otro bar con l.
[31387][31416]Pidi guacamole y se neg|a compartirlo conmigo,
[31422][31437]mientras afirmaba que iba a...
[31438][31462]lanzar a todos los|hpsters a la calle.
[31468][31484]Qu idiota.
[31496][31522]Al final fuimos a esta|cafetera toda la noche,
[31524][31551]en parte para que se pusiera sobrio,|y en parte porque...
[31551][31573]haba olvidado su nombre, y pens...
[31573][31588]que lo escribiran en su vaso.
[31597][31622]As que supongo que no hubo|una segunda cita, entonces.
[31622][31634]No.
[31638][31663]Creo que le dar un descanso|a las citas por un tiempo.
[31676][31692]Cmo van las cosas con Brodie?
[31709][31725]Todava no se

lo he[dicho a mi padre.

[31726][31742]No estoy segura de[cmo reaccionar.

[31751][31766]Estoy segura de que estar bien.

[31772][31783]No contratara a Brodie...

[31783][31803]si no creyera que es[un tipo responsable.

[31814][31826]Cierto.

[31843][31877]Le has dicho a Brodie[que ests embarazada?

[31885][31897]Qu?

[31907][31927]Cmo lo supiste?

[31925][31952]Estamos en una fiesta[y t bebes agua.

[31953][31972]Esa no es la Jennifer que conozco.

[31974][31993]Me hice la prueba hoy mismo.

[32001][32014]Enhorabuena.

[32021][32039]- Cmo te sientes?]- Slo...

[32049][32063]nerviosa, ahora mismo.

[32066][32081]No s si estoy lista.

[32081][32112]No tengo ni idea de[cmo se sentir Brodie.

[32114][32132]Es un gran paso.

[32141][32163]No te preocupes, te adora.

[32168][32181]Estar encantado.

[32181][32203]Va a ser un golpe[double para mi padre.

[32205][32233]Descubrir que estoy viendo a[alguien que trabaja para l...

[32233][32245]y va a ser abuelo?

[32257][32269]Ya est bastante estresado.

[32269][32298]Oye,[no
hay nada de qu preocuparse.

[32309][32335]Una vez que el polvo se asiente,[estar contento.

[32356][32375]S lo difcil que fue para los dos...

[32375][32398]cuando tu madre muri.

[32406][32439]No hay otra manera de ver esto[que como un evento feliz.

[32457][32471]Gracias, Ellie.

[32522][32543]John, ese nmero de telfono,

[32548][32571]al que Cain llam cuando fue[arrestado por primera vez.

[32574][32589]Ya tienes una direccin?

[32657][32669]Si.

[32691][32702]Si.

[32728][32745]Gracias, John.

[33277][33291]Buenas noches.

[33307][33337]Sabe, un hombre que lleva un arma[no me parece tan seguro de s.

[33343][33381]De hecho,[veo a un hombre asustado ante m.

[33382][33396]Vincent Crowley?

[33401][33414]Quin quiere saber?

[33431][33443]Me llamo Hollister.

[33451][33465]Soy un Oficial de Polica.

[33469][33487]Quiero hablarte de Jack Cain.

[33505][33522]Siempre estoy abierto a conversar.

[33531][33547]Pero encuentro que es[mucho ms agradable...

[33547][33563]sin un arma apuntndome.

[33663][33675]Sintate.

[33787][33812]Qu
es lo que le gustara|saber sobre Jack Cain?

[33837][33853]Cuando fue arrestado,

[33854][33876]fuiste la primera persona|a la que llam. Por qu?

[33891][33903]Soy su amigo.

[33915][33927]Jack no tena muchos.

[33989][34011]Veo que compartes un|inters por lo oculto.

[34032][34054]Tomo lo "oculto",|como usted lo llama...

[34054][34079]como lo que es percibido negativamente|en su mundo.

[34093][34109]Si se usa para hacer|dao a la gente.

[34136][34159]Lo oculto es simplemente un|estudio de lo desconocido.

[34164][34191]Explora los lmites de|nuestras percepciones,

[34192][34215]nuestras verdades,|nuestros potenciales.

[34221][34237]No es ni bueno, ni malo.

[34261][34285]Por lo que encontramos en su casa,

[34292][34308]s que Jack Cain lo estaba usando.

[34326][34351]Jack siempre estuvo interesado|en explorar los lmites...

[34351][34375]entre la vida y la muerte.

[34374][34388]Consider la posibilidad de...

[34388][34408]que el mundo|que se nos presenta...

[34408][34426]puede
que no sea todo lo que hay.

[34436][34448]Es eso un crimen?

[34452][34464]No.

[34471][34486]Pero asesinar a dos|personas s lo es.

[34521][34548]- Crees que el asesinato es gracioso?|- No, seor Hollister.

[34548][34573]Lo que me divierte es cmo una mentira|contada durante el tiempo suficiente...

[34573][34597]puede convertirse en una verdad en|las mentes de los hombres comunes.

[34597][34609]Creas que es inocente?

[34618][34646]La noche que esos chicos fueron|asesinados, Jack estaba conmigo.

[34649][34669]Fuimos bienvenidos en|el solsticio de verano...

[34669][34695]en Sacramento Bay con|un grupo de amigos.

[34711][34731]No volvimos a casa|hasta despues de que...

[34731][34747]esos cuerpos fueran descubiertos.

[34753][34773]T y esos amigos que mencionas...

[34790][34811]por qu no hicieron una|declaracin en su defensa?

[34816][34842]No era necesario, como sabe.

[34852][34877]Pero considere esto, seor Hollister.

[34877][34897]Su sistema realmente|habra aceptado la palabra...

[34897][34905]de
gente como nosotros?

[34922][34947]Somos los parias de su sociedad.

[34952][34977]Somos los perros que dejan|a un lado de la carretera.

[34977][34997]No encajamos en sus convenciones,

[34997][35027]por lo tanto somos|excluidos y perseguidos.

[35042][35063]Bueno, no quiero entrar|en un debate sobre esto.

[35075][35089]Slo quiero saber una cosa.

[35095][35107]Estas...

[35118][35133]prcticas.

[35152][35166]Pueden hacer que|una persona sea capaz...

[35166][35196]de desafiar las leyes de, no s...

[35206][35218]|la fsica?

[35226][35243]Una pregunta intrigante.

[35258][35274]Parece que su mente|se est abriendo...

[35274][35318]a las posibilidades ms all del|pensamiento convencional terrenal.

[35331][35348]Slo dime en qu crea Jack Cain.

[35361][35373]Aydame a entender.

[35389][35408]Qu es lo que quiere entender,|seor Hollister?

[35417][35448]Qu pas antes de que lo mataran,|o despues?

[35481][35526]No soy una amenaza para usted,|seor Hollister. Por favor, reljese.

[35621][35649]A lo
nico que le teme|un hombre, es a la verdad.

[35663][35681]As que si voy a|ofrecerle la verdad,

[35691][35718]- est listo para aceptarla?|- S.

[35767][35788]La ocupacin romana de|Gran Breta dur entre...

[35788][35816]el ao 43 d.C. y|alrededor del ao 400 d.C.

[35823][35857]Antes de que los Romanos invadieran,|el sacerdocio Druida...

[35851][35874]eran el poder|indiscutible de la tierra.

[35881][35904]La historia est escrita|por los vencedores.

[35918][35933]Cuando los Romanos|conquistaron a los Celtas...

[35933][35963]dieron descripciones poco|halagadoras de los Druidas.

[35972][36001]Algunos los describieron como|brbaros sedientos de sangre.

[36001][36022]Que ofrecan sacrificios humanos.

[36036][36076]Otros sostienen que los Druidas|eran gentiles y pacficos.

[36087][36128]Y mantuvieron su autoridad al estar|en contacto con la naturaleza.

[36149][36174]La verdad est en|algn punto intermedio.

[36183][36214]Los Druidas si hicieron|sacrificios humanos,

[36214][36237]pero eran autosacrificios.

[36252][36291]Durante
el Samhain,|especialmente el 31,

[36301][36324]cuando el velo entre|los vivos y los muertos...

[36324][36357]estaba en su punto ms delgado,|algunos de los Druidas...

[36359][36386]sacrificaron sus|vidas voluntariamente.

[36406][36422]Crean que su sangre de sacrificio...

[36423][36456]filtrada por el suelo podra|incluso tener el poder...

[36457][36474]de... Levantar a los muertos.

[36519][36525]Jack Cain lo crea?

[36549][36562]Su mente estaba abierta.

[36568][36584]- Y la suya?|- Qu quieres decir?

[36607][36625]Se cometi una injusticia.

[36635][36658]El pueblo se volvi|contra un hombre inocente...

[36658][36665]y fue ejecutado,

[36669][36689]y ahora ha vuelto para vengarse.

[36692][36726]Y con cada alma que l...|Absorbe...

[36726][36762]se vuelve ms y ms poderoso.

[36772][36796]Por supuesto que hay otra|explicacin para todo esto.
[36798][36825]- Cul es?|- T eres el que ha vuelto para vengarse.
[36841][36857]Ay, seor Hollister!
[36864][36901]Se acerc tanto a una|forma superior de comprensin.
[36909][36925]Pero se asust...
[36932][36967]as que ha vuelto a su|perspectiva convencional terrenal.
[36971][37003]En el trabajo policial normalmente|la explicacin ms simple...
[37003][37015]suele ser la correcta.
[37019][37042]Y ahora qu? Me arrestar?
[37043][37063]Parece el siguiente paso lgico.
[37073][37085]No, seor Hollister.
[37086][37106]El siguiente paso lgico|sera pasar pgina...
[37106][37132]del libro de los Druidas|y hacer un autosacrificio...
[37132][37144]para salvar a su ciudad.
[37155][37178]Jack Cain ya no es humano.
[37181][37204]Se est volviendo ms que humano.
[37208][37238]l es su Dios ahora,|y es un Dios vengativo.
[37238][37263]Buscando castigar a los|que lo persiguieron.
[37269][37294]Slo un autosacrificio|lo apaciguar.
[37675][37701]- Es el verdadero McCoy.|- S.
[37763][37777]El padre de tu beb est aqu.
[37777][37799]Dios mo, odio esa expresin.
[37801][37834]Mejor que te acostumbres.|Tengo que ir al bao.
[37837][37854]Los dejo solos.
[37886][37907]Puedo hablar contigo|en privado un momento?
[37987][37999]Qu sucede?
[38011][38041]- Mi padre est bien?|- Est bien, ms o menos.
[38043][38055]Qu quieres decir?
[38056][38075]Me ha pedido que te|lleve a la estacin.
[38075][38086]Por qu?
[38087][38103]Sabes que mencion que|Johnny Tramer se suicid?
[38106][38118]- S?|- Encontramos otros cuatro cuerpos.
[38127][38132]- Dios mo!|- Joe Johnson,
[38134][38153]Mike Anderson,|Milton Boggs y Vernica.
[38153][38179]- Qu pas?|- Todos asesinados.
[38186][38206]Dios mo!|Han averiguado quin lo hizo?
[38206][38218]No, todava no.
[38218][38239]Tenemos a nuestros chicos|patrullando las calles.
[38241][38257]Tu padre me ha pedido|que venga a buscarte.
[38257][38272]No deberamos quedarnos aqu?
[38272][38291]Quiero decir,|hay mucha gente alrededor.
[38297][38324]Quienquiera que haya matado a|esa gente, no va a venir aqu.
[39737][39755]Qu es lo que pasa?
[39774][39794]Dulce o truco.
[39983][39999]Vayan por ah, vayan por ah.
[40051][40063]Aljense

de l!

[40124][40155]No, por favor, no.|Qu cojones eres?

[40427][40441]Aljate de m!

[40626][40638]Oye, t!

[40678][40693]Ven y toma un poco de esto.

[40714][40726]Vamos.

[41041][41061]- No, no lo hagas.- Est bien.

[41242][41252]No hay pulso.

[41294][41306]No est respirando.

[41404][41418]Ayuda!

[41544][41556]Ven aqu.

[41559][41571]Qu est pasando?

[41573][41591]Ven aqu, ven aqu,|ven aqu, ven aqu.

[41637][41649]Oye.

[41655][41688]Comet un terrible error,|pero voy a compensarlo.

[41724][41736]Ay, Dios mo!

[41739][41756]Pens que estabas muerto.

[41763][41775]Est bien.

[41787][41804]No, no, estoy preocupada.

[41814][41826]Brodie.

[41837][41856]Llvate a mi hija y vyanse|de aqu.

[41856][41875]Qu vas a hacer t?

[41885][41909]Slo cuida de ella.

[41966][41978]Lo har.

[42038][42057]No, pap, t vienes con nosotros.

[42061][42084]No tengo tiempo para discutir.|Vete.

[42091][42117]Pap, no me ir de aqu sin ti.

[42184][42197]De acuerdo.

[42204][42217]Vamos.

[42381][42405]<i>No, pap!|Qu ests haciendo?</i>

[42405][42438]<i>No,
no!</i>

[42433][42445]<i>Pap!</i>

[42565][42601]Es hora de pagar por lo|que hiciste, Hollister.

[42626][42649]Por primera vez t y|yo estamos de acuerdo.

[42662][42676]Esto termina aqu y ahora.

[42754][42776]Tal vez t y yo|encontremos la redencin.

[42787][42807]Entonces, nos veremos en el Cielo.

[42837][42858]A quin estoy engaando?

[42892][42905]Te ver en el Infierno.

[43243][43276]<i>El 31 de octubre es|normalmente el momento...</i>

[43276][43285]<i>para un susto seguro.</i>

[43288][43308]<i>El momento en que los|nios van a pedir dulces...</i>

[43309][43326]<i>y los adultos ven|pelculas de terror,</i>

[43329][43354]<i>pero anoche los|residentes de Dunwich...</i>

[43355][43376]<i>experimentaron un|horror de la vida real,</i>

[43376][43407]<i>mientras una fiesta de Noche de Brujas|se transform en una pesadilla.</i>

[43416][43443]<i>El Ayuntamiento qued|envuelto en llamas...</i>

[43444][43473]<i>y se cree que una docena|de personas han muerto.</i>
 [43474][43497]<i>Varias
 personas estn|heridas de gravedad...</i>
 [43497][43525]<i>y se espera que el nmero|de muertos aumente.</i>
 [43531][43559]<i>El Departamento de Bomberos local,|an no ha confirmado...</i>
 [43559][43584]<i>la causa del incendio,|pero varios testigos...</i>
 [43584][43611]<i>han afirmado que|antes de la explosin...</i>
 [43612][43648]<i>un hombre enmascarado|no identificado entr en el edificio.</i>
 [43648][43688]<i>Con un arma, hiriendo y|matando a varios asistentes.</i>
 [43691][43717]<i>El Departamento de Polica|se ha negado a comentar...</i>
 [43717][43733]<i>sobre estos reportes.</i>
 [43803][43862]<i>UN AO MS TARDE</i>
 [44043][44087]Esto es WKB y yo soy|Jennifer Hollister, despedindome.
 [44093][44112]Estimados oyentes...
 [44124][44144]feliz Noche de Brujas!
 [44926][44975]<i>FRANK HOLLISTER|1976 - 2018</i>
 [45423][45472]<i>JACK CAIN|1978 - 2018</i>
 [45646][45726]<i>The Legend of Halloween Jack (2018)|Una traduccin de|TaMaBin</i>
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1.89 python-jsonschema 4.10.3-2ubuntu1

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1.90 configobj 5.0.8-3

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1.91 liburcu 0.14.0-3.1build1

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That's all there is to it!
Mathieu Desnoyers
May 13th, 2009

IBM Corporation allowed LGPLv2.1+ licensing of their contribution to the userspace RCU library in a patch submitted on May 8, 2009 from Paul E. McKenney and reviewed by Steven L. Bennett:

<https://lists.lttng.org/pipermail/lttng-dev/2009-May/012835.html>

I (Mathieu Desnoyers) re-implemented ACCESS_ONCE(), likely(), unlikely() and barrier() from scratch without reference to the original code.

commit id : 2dc5fa0f7cfbfb0a64a7a67b39626650e863f16a

Bert Wesarg <bert.wesarg@googlemail.com> approved LGPL relicensing of his patch in an email dated May 13, 2009 :

<http://lkml.org/lkml/2009/5/13/16>

xchg() primitives has been rewritten from a MIT-licensed cmpxchg for Intel and powerpc. They are MIT-licensed and therefore usable in LGPL code.

This cmpxchg code was obtained from the atomic_ops project:

http://www.hpl.hp.com/research/linux/atomic_ops/

I (Mathieu Desnoyers) wrote the remainder of the code.

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was therefore changed to
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Upstream-Contact: Doug Ledford <dledford@redhat.com>,

Leon Romanovsky <Leon@kernel.org>

Source: <https://github.com/linux-rdma/rdma-core>

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a

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That's all there is to it!

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Ty Coon, President of Vice

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1.102 Isof 4.95.0-1build3

1.102.1 Available under license :

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```
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Found in path(s):

- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTdnlc.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTsock.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTunix.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTlock.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTnlink.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTbigf.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTnfs.c
- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTszoff.c

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Found in path(s):

- * /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/list_fields.awk

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#!/usr/bin/perl

#

idrlogin.pl -- sample Perl 5 script to identify the network source of a

network (remote) login via rlogind, sshd, or telnetd

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

=====

#

1. Set the interpreter line of this script to the local path of the

Perl 5 executable.

```

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#
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# Initialize variables.

$dev = $faddr = $tty = ""; # fd variables
$pidst = 0; # process state
$cmd = $login = $grp = $pid = $ppid = ""; # process var.

# Set path to lsof.

if (($LSOF = &isexec("../lsof")) eq "") { # Try .. first
    if (($LSOF = &isexec("lsof")) eq "") { # Then try . and $PATH
        print "can't execute $LSOF\n"; exit 1
    }
}

# Open a pipe from lsof

if (! -x "$LSOF") { die "Can't execute $LSOF\n"; }
open (P, "$LSOF -R -FcDfLpPRn0|") || die "Can't pipe from $LSOF\n";

# Process the lsof output a line at a time

while (<P>) {
    chop;

```

```

@F = split('\0', $_, 999);
if ($F[0] =~ /^p/) {

# A process set begins with a PID field
whose ID character is `p'.

if ($pidst) { &save_proc }
foreach $i (0 .. ($#F - 1)) {

    PROC: {
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^c(.*)/) { $cmd = $1; last PROC }
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^p(.*)/) { $pid = $1; last PROC }
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^R(.*)/) { $ppid = $1; last PROC }
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^L(.*)/) { $login = $1; last PROC }
    }
}
$pidst = 1;
next;
}

# A file descriptor set begins with a file descriptor field whose ID
# character is `f'.

if ($F[0] =~ /^f/) {
if ($faddr ne "") { next; }
$proto = $name = "";
foreach $i (0 .. ($#F - 1)) {

    FD: {
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^P(.*)/) { $proto = $1; last FD; }
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^n(.*)/) { $name = $1; last FD; }
    if ($F[$i] =~ /^D(.*)/) { $dev = $1; last FD; }
    }
}
if ($proto eq "TCP"
&& $faddr eq ""
&& (($cmd =~ /rlogind/) || ($cmd =~ /sshd/) || ($cmd =~ /telnetd/))) {
    if (($name =~ /[^\:]*:[^\:]*->([^\:]*):.*/)) {
    $faddr = $1;
    }
}
} elsif ($tty eq "" && ($cmd =~ /.sh$/)) {
    if (($name =~ m#/dev.*ty.*#)) {
    ($tty) = ($name
    =~ m#/dev.*(.*)#);
    } elsif (($name =~ m#/dev/(pts/d+)#)) {
    $tty = $1;
    } elsif (($name =~ m#/dev.*pts.*#)) {
    $d = oct($dev);

```

```

    $tty = sprintf("pts/%d", $d & 0xffff);
    }
}
next;
}
}

# Flush any stored file or process output.

if ($pidst) { &save_proc }

# List the shell processes that have rlogind/sshd/telnetd parents.

$hdr = 0;
foreach $pid (sort keys(%shcmd)) {
    $p = $pid;
    if (!defined($raddr{$pid})) {
        for ($ff = 0; !$ff && defined($Ppid{$p}); ) {
            $p = $Ppid{$p};
            if ($p < 2 || defined($raddr{$p})) { $ff = 1; }
        }
    } else { $ff = 2; }
    if ($ff && defined($raddr{$p})) {
if (!$hdr) {
    printf "%-8.8s %-8.8s %6s %-10.10s %6s %-10.10s %s\n",
"Login", "Shell", "PID", "Via", "PID", "TTY", "From";
    $hdr = 1;
}
printf "%-8.8s %-8.8s %6d %-10.10s %6s %-10.10s %s\n",
    $shlogin{$pid}, $shcmd{$pid}, $pid,
    ($ff == 2) ? "(direct)" : $rcmd{$p},
    ($ff == 2) ? "" : $p,
    ($shtty{$pid} eq "") ? "(unknown)" : $shtty{$pid},

    $raddr{$p};
    }
}
exit(0);

# save_proc -- save process information
#     Values are stored inelegantly in global variables.

sub save_proc {
    if (!defined($Ppid{$pid})) { $Ppid{$pid} = $ppid; }
    if ($faddr ne "") {
        $raddr{$pid} = $faddr;
    }
    if (($cmd =~ /.sh$/)) {

```



```

    $shcmd{$pid} = $cmd;
    $shlogin{$pid} = $login;
} else { $rcmd{$pid} = $cmd; }
}
if ($tty ne "") {
    $shcmd{$pid} = $cmd;
    $shtty{$pid} = $tty;
    $shlogin{$pid} = $login;
}

```

Clear variables.

```

$cmd = $dev = $faddr = $pgrp = $pid = $ppid = $tty = "";
$pidst = 0;
}

```

isexec(\$path) -- is \$path executable

```

#
# $path = absolute or relative path to file to test for executability.
# Paths that begin with neither '/' nor '.' that aren't found as
# simple references are also tested with the path prefixes of the
# PATH environment variable.

```

sub

```

isexec {
    my ($path) = @_ ;
    my ($i, @P, $PATH);

    $path =~ s/^\s+|\s+$//g;
    if ($path eq "") { return(""); }
    if (($path =~ m#[\.\.]) {
if (-x $path) { return($path); }
return("");
    }
    $PATH = $ENV{PATH};
    @P = split(":", $PATH);
    for ($i = 0; $i <= $#P; $i++) {
if (-x "$P[$i]/$path") { return("$P[$i]/$path"); }
    }
    return("");
}

```

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/idrlogin.pl

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Making and Installing lsof 4

| The latest release of lsof is always available via anonymous ftp |
| from lsof.itap.purdue.edu. Look in pub/tools/unix/lsof. |

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=====
Pre-built Lsof Binaries
=====

Avoid using pre-built lsof binaries if you can; build your own instead.

I do not support lsof binaries built and packaged by third parties nor lsof binaries built from anything but the latest lsof revision. (See the Bug Reports section for more information on the details of lsof support.)

One important reason for those support restrictions is that when lsof is built its Configure script tunes lsof to the features available on the building system, often embodied in supporting header files and libraries. If the building system doesn't have support for a particular feature, lsof won't be built to support the feature on any system.

The Veritas VxFS file system is a good example of a feature that requires build-time support.

UNIX dialect version differences -- Solaris 8 versus 9, AIX 4.3.3 versus 5.2, etc. -- can also render a pre-built lsof binary useless on a different version. So can kernel bit size.

There are so many potential pitfalls to using an lsof binary improperly that I strongly recommend lsof be used only where it is built.

=====

Making Lsof

=====

```
$ cd <lsof source directory>
$ ./Configure <your dialect's abbreviation>
$ make
```

(Consult the 00FAQ and 00XCONFIG files of the lsof distribution for information about using make command invocations and environment variables to override lsof default Makefile strings.)

This lsof distribution can be used with many UNIX dialects. However, it must be configured specifically for each dialect. Configuration is done in three ways: 1) by changing definitions in the machine.h header file of the UNIX dialect of interest; 2) by defining environment variable values prior to calling Configure (see the 00XCONFIG file, the Environment Variables and Environment Variables Affecting the Configure Script sections of this file); and 3) by running the Configure shell script found in the top level of the distribution directory.

You may not need to change any machine.h definitions, but you might want to look at them anyway. Pay particular attention to the definitions that are discussed in the Security section of this file. Please read that section.

The Configure script calls three other scripts in the lsof distribution: AFSConfig; Inventory; and Customize. The AFSConfig script is called for selected dialects (AIX, HP-UX, NEXTSTEP, and Solaris) to locate AFS header files and determine the AFS version. See The AFSConfig Script section of this file for more information.

The Inventory script checks the completeness of the lsof distribution. Configure calls Inventory after it has accepted the dialect abbreviation, but before it configures the top-level directory for the dialect. See The Inventory Script section of this file for more information.

Configure calls the Customize script after it has configured the top-level lsof directory for the declared dialect. Customize helps you modify some of the important compile-time definitions of machine.h. See the The Customize Script section.

You should also think about where you will install lsof and its man page, and whom you will let execute lsof. Please read the

Installing Lsof section of this file for information on installation considerations.

Once you have inspected the machine.h file for the dialect for which you want to build lsof, and made any changes you need, run the Configure script, supplying it with the abbreviation for the dialect. (See the following table.) Configure selects the appropriate options for the dialect and runs the Mksrc shell script in the dialect sub-directory to construct the appropriate source files in the top-level distribution directory.

Configure may also run the MkKernOpts script in the dialect sub-directory to propagate kernel build options to the dialect Makefile. This is done for only a few dialects -- e.g., DC/OSx, and Reliant UNIX.

Configure creates a dialect-specific Makefile. You may want to inspect or edit this Makefile to make it conform to local conventions. If you want the Makefile to install lsof and its man page, you will have to create an appropriate install rule.

Lsof may be configured using UNIX dialect abbreviations from the following table. Alternative abbreviations are indicated by a separating `|'. For example, for SCO OpenServer you can use either the ``osr" or the ``sco" abbreviation:

```
$ Configure osr
or
$ Configure sco
```

Abbreviations UNIX Dialect

aix	IBM AIX 5.[23] and 5.3-ML1 using IBM's C Compiler
aixgcc	IBM AIX 5.[12] and 5.3-ML1 using gcc
darwin	Apple Darwin 7.x and 8.x for Power Macintosh systems
decosf	DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, Tru64 UNIX 4.0 and 5.1
digital_unix	Digital UNIX, DEC OSF/1, Tru64 UNIX 4.0 and 5.1
du	Digital UNIX, DEC OSF/1, Tru64 UNIX 4.0 and 5.1
freebsd	FreeBSD 4.x, 4.1x, 5.x and [67].x
hpux	HP-UX 11.00, 11.11 and 11.23, using HP's C Compiler, both /dev/kmem-based and PSTAT-based
hpuxgcc	HP-UX 11.00, 11.11 and 11.23, using gcc, both /dev/kmem-based and PSTAT-based
linux	Linux 2.1.72 and above for x86-based systems
netbsd	NetBSD 1.[456], 2.x and 3.x

```

next NEXTSTEP 3.[13]
nextstep NEXTSTEP 3.[13]
ns NEXTSTEP 3.[13]
nxt NEXTSTEP 3.[13]
openbsd OpenBSD
2.[89] and 3.[0-9]
openstep OPENSTEP 4.x
os OPENSTEP 4.x
osr SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6, using the C compiler
from the SCO developer's kit
osrgcc SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6, using gcc
osr6 SCO Openserver 6.0.0, using the SCO C compiler
sco SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6, using the C compiler
from the SCO developer's kit
scogcc SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6, using gcc
solaris Solaris 2.x, 7, 8, 9 and 10 using gcc
solarisc Solaris 2.x, 7, 8, 9 and 10 using Sun's cc
tru64 Tru64 UNIX, DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX 4.0 and 5.1
unixware SCO|Caldera UnixWare 7.1.4
uw SCO|Caldera UnixWare 7.1.4

```

If you have an earlier version of a dialect not named in the above list, lsof may still work on your system. I have no way of testing that myself. Try configuring for the named dialect -- e.g., if you're using Solaris 2.1, try configuring for Solaris 2.5.1.

After you have configured lsof for your UNIX dialect and have selected options

via the Customize script (See the The Customize Script section.) , use the make command to build lsof -- e.g.,

```
$ make
```

Other Configure Script Options

```
=====
```

There are three other useful options to the Configure script besides the dialect abbreviation:

-clean may be specified to remove all traces of a dialect configuration, including the Makefile, symbolic links, and library files.

-h may be specified to obtain a list of
-help Configure options, including dialect abbreviations.

-n may be specified to stop the Configure script from calling the Customize and Inventory scripts.

Caution: -n also suppresses the AFSConfig step.

Environment Variables

=====

Lsof configuration, building, and execution may be affected by environment variable settings. See the Definitions That Affect Compilation section in the 00PORTING file, the General Environment Variables section in the 00XCONFIG file, the Dialect-Specific Environment Variables section in the 00XCONFIG file, and the Environment Variables Affecting the Configure Script section of this file for more information.

Note in the General Environment Variables section of the 00XCONFIG file that there are five environment variables that can be used to pre-define values in lsof's -v output: LSOF_BLDGMT, LSOF_HOST, LSOF_LOGNAME, LSOF_SYSINFO, and LSOF_USER.

Security

=====

If the symbol HASSECURITY is defined, a security mode is enabled, and lsof will allow only the root user to list all open files.

Non-root users may list only open files whose processes have the same user ID as the real user ID of the lsof process (the one that its user logged on with).

However, if HASNOSOCKSECURITY is also defined, anyone may list anyone else's open socket files, provided their listing is enabled with the "-i" option.

Lsof is distributed with the security mode disabled -- HASSECURITY is not defined. (When HASSECURITY is not defined, the definition of HASNOSOCKSECURITY has no meaning.) You can enable the security mode by defining HASSECURITY in the Makefile or in the machine.h header file for the specific dialect you're using -- e.g. dialects/aix/machine.h.

The Customize script, run by Configure when it has finished its work, gives you the opportunity to define HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY. (See the The Customize Script section.)

The lsof -h output indicates the state HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY had when lsof was built, reporting:

```
"Only root can list all files;"
if HASSECURITY was defined and HASNOSOCKSECURITY wasn't
defined;
```

```
"Only root can list all files, but anyone can list socket files."
if HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY were both defined;
```

```
"Anyone can list all files;"
if HASSECURITY wasn't defined. (The definition of
HASNOSOCKSECURITY doesn't matter when HASSECURITY isn't
defined.)
```

You should carefully consider the implications of using the default security mode.

When lsof is compiled in the absence of the HASSECURITY definition, anyone who can execute lsof may be able to see the presence of all open files. This may allow the lsof user to observe open files -- e.g., log files used to track intrusions -- whose presence you would rather not disclose.

As distributed, lsof writes a user-readable and user-writable device cache file in the home directory of the real user ID executing lsof. There are other options for constructing the device cache file path, and they each have security implications.

The 00DCACHE file in the lsof distribution discusses device cache file path construction in great detail. It tells how to disable the various device cache file path options, or how to disable the entire device cache file feature by removing the HASDCACHE definition from the dialect's machine.h file. There is also information on the device cache file feature in the 00FAQ file. (The 00DCACHE and 00FAQ files are part of the lsof distribution package.)

The

Customize script, run by Configure after it has finished its work, gives you the opportunity to change the compile-time options related to the device cache file. (See The Customize Script section.)

Since lsof may need setgid or setuid-root permission (See the Setgid Lsof Dialects and Setuid-root Lsof Dialects sections.), its security

should always be viewed with skepticism. Lest the setgid and setuid-root permissions allow lsof to read kernel name list or memory files, declared with the -k and -m options, that the lsof user can't normally access, lsof uses access(2) to establish its real user's authority to read such files when it can't surrender its power before opening them. This change was added at the suggestion of Tim Ramsey.

Lsof surrenders setgid permission on most dialects when it has gained access to the kernel's memory devices. There are exceptions to this rule, and some lsof implementations need to run setuid-root.

(The Setgid Lsof Dialects and Setuid-root Lsof

Dialects sections

contains a list of lsof implementations and the permissions recommended in the distribution's Makefiles.)

The surrendering of setgid permission is controlled by the WILLDROPID definition in the dialect machine.h header files.

In the end you must judge for yourself and your installation the risks that lsof presents and restrict access to it according to your circumstances and judgement.

Run-time Warnings

=====

Lsof can issue warning messages when it runs -- e.g., about the state of the device cache file, about an inability to access an NFS file system, etc. Issuance of warnings are enabled by default in the lsof distribution.

Issuance of warnings may be disabled by default by defining WARNINGSTATE in the dialect's machine.h. The Customize script may also be used to change the default warning message issuance state. (See The Customize Script section.)

The ``-w" option description of the ``-h" option (help) output will indicate the default warning issuance state. Whatever the state may be, it can be reversed with ``-w".

Device Access Warnings

=====

When lsof encounters a /dev (or /devices) directory, one of its sub-directories, or one of their files that it cannot access with

opendir(3) or stat(2), it issues a warning message and continues. Lsof will be more likely to issue such a warning when it has been installed with setgid(<some group name>) permission; it won't have trouble if it has been installed with setuid(root) permission or is being run under the root login.

The lsof caller can inhibit or enable the warning with the -w option, depending on the issuance state of run-time warnings. (See the Run-time Warnings section.)

The warning messages do not appear when lsof obtains device information from a device cache file that it has built and believes to be current or when warning message issuance is disabled by default. (See the "Caches -- Name and Device" section for more information on the device cache file.)

The lsof builder can inhibit the warning by disabling the definition of WARNDEVACCESS in the dialect's machine.h or disable all warnings by defining WARNINGSTATE. WARNDEVACCESS is defined by default for most dialects. However, some dialects have some device directory elements that are private -- e.g., HP-UX -- and it is more convenient for the lsof user if warning messages about them are inhibited.

Output from lsof's -h option indicates the status of WARNDEVACCESS. If it was defined when lsof was compiled, this message will appear:

```
/dev warnings = enabled
```

If WARNDEVACCESS was not defined when lsof was compiled, this message will appear instead:

```
/dev warnings = disabled
```

The Customize script, run by Configure after it has finished its work, gives you the opportunity to change the WARNDEVACCESS definition. (See The Customize Script section.)

NFS Blocks

=====

Lsof is susceptible to NFS blocks when it tries to lstat() mounted file systems and when it does further processing -- lstat() and readlink() -- on its optional file and file system arguments.

Lsof tries to avoid being stopped completely by NFS blocks by doing

the lstat() and readlink() functions in a child process, which returns the function response via a pipe. The lsof parent limits the wait for data to arrive in the pipe with a SIGALRM, and, if the alarm trips, terminates the child process with a SIGINT and a SIGKILL.

This is as reliable and portable a method for breaking NFS deadlocks as I have found, although it still fails under some combinations of NFS version, UNIX dialect, and NFS file system mount options. It generally succeeds when the "intr" or "soft" mount options are used; it generally fails when the "hard" mount option is used.

When lsof cannot kill the child process, a second timeout causes it to stop waiting for the killed child to complete. While the second timeout allows lsof to complete, it may leave behind a hung child process. Unless warnings are inhibited by default or with the -w option, lsof reports the possible hung child.

NFS block handling was updated with suggestions made by Andreas Stolcke. Andreas suggested using the alternate device numbers that appear in the mount tables of some dialects when it is not possible to stat(2) the mount points.

The -b option was added to direct lsof to avoid the stat(2) and readlink(2) calls that might block on NFS mount points and always use the alternate device numbers. If warning message issuance is enabled and you don't want warning messages about what lsof is doing, use the -w option, too.

The -O option directs lsof to avoid doing the potentially blocking operations in child processes. Instead, when -O is specified, lsof does them directly. While this consumes far less system overhead, it can cause lsof to hang, so I advise you to use -O sparingly.

Caches -- Name and Device

=====

Robert Ehrlich suggested that lsof obtain path name components for open files from the kernel's name cache. Where possible, lsof dialect implementations do that. The -C option inhibits kernel name cache examination.

Since AFS apparently does not use the kernel's name cache, where lsof supports AFS it is unable to identify AFS files with path name components.

Robert also suggested that lsof cache the information it obtains via stat(2) for nodes in /dev (or /devices) to reduce subsequent running time. Lsof does that, too.

In the default distribution the device cache file is stored in .lsof_hostname, mode 0600, in the home directory of the login of the user ID that executes lsof. The suffix, hostname, is the first component of the host's name returned by gethostname(2). If lsof is executed by a user ID whose home directory is NFS-mounted from several hosts, the user ID's home directory may collect several device cache files, one for each host from which it was executed.

Lsof senses accidental or malicious damage to the device cache file with extensive integrity checks, including the use of a 16 bit CRC. It also tries to sense changes in /dev (or /devices) that indicate the device cache file is out of date.

There are other options for forming the device cache file path. Methods the lsof builder can use to control and employ them are documented in the separate 00DCACHE file of the lsof distribution.

Raw Sockets =====

On many UNIX systems raw sockets use a separate network control block structure. Display of files for applications using raw sockets -- ping, using ICMP, for example -- need special support for displaying their information. This support is so dialect-specific and information to provide it so difficult to find that not all dialect revisions of lsof handle raw sockets completely.

Other Compile-time Definitions =====

The machine.h and dlsof.h header files for each dialect contains definitions that affect the compilation of lsof. Check the Definitions That Affect Compilation section of the 00PORTING file of the lsof distribution for their descriptions. (Also see The Customize Script section.)

The AFSCONFIG Script =====

Lsof supports AFS on some combinations of UNIX dialect and AFS version. See the AFS section of this document for a list of supported combinations.

When configuring for dialects where AFS is supported, the Configure script calls the AFSConfig script to determine the location of AFS header files and the AFS version. Configure will not call AFSConfig, even for the selected dialects, unless the file /usr/vice/etc/ThisCell exists.

The AFS header file location is recorded in the AFSHeaders file; version, AFSVersion. Once these values have been recorded, Configure can be told to skip the calling of AFSConfig by specifying its (Configure's) -n option.

The Inventory Script

=====

The lsof distribution contains a script, called Inventory, that checks the distribution for completeness. It uses the file 00MANIFEST in the distribution as a reference point.

After the Configure script has accepted the dialect abbreviation, it normally calls the Inventory script to make sure the distribution is complete.

After Inventory has run, it creates the file ".ck00MAN" in the top-level directory to record for itself the fact that the inventory has been check. Should Inventory be called again, it senses this file and asks the caller if another check is in order, or if the check should be skipped.

The -n option may be supplied to Configure to make it bypass the calling of the Inventory script. (The option also causes Configure to avoid calling the Customize script.)

The lsof power user may want to define (touch) the file ".neverInv". Configure avoids calling the Inventory script when ".neverInv" exists.

The Customize Script

=====

Normally when the Configure script has finished its work, it calls

another shell script in the lsof distribution called Customize.

(You can tell Configure to bypass Customize with its -n option.)

Customize leads you through the specification of these important compile-time definitions for the dialect's machine.h header file:

HASDCACHE device cache file control
HASENVDC device cache file environment
variable name
HASPERSDC personal device cache file path
format
HASPERSDCPATH name of environment variable that
provides an additional component
of the personal device cache file
path
HASSYSDC system-wide device cache file path
HASKERNIDCK the build-time to run-time kernel
identity check
HASSECURITY the security option
HASNOSOCKSECURITY the open socket listing option whe
HASSECURITY is defined
WARNDEVACCESS /dev (or /devices) warning message
control
WARNINGSTATE warning message issuance state

The Customize script accompanies its prompting for entry of new values for these definitions with brief descriptions of each of them. More information on these definitions may be found in this file or in the 00DCACHE and 00FAQ files of the lsof distribution.

You don't need to run Customize after Configure. You can run it later or you can edit machine.h directly.

The -n option may be supplied to Configure to make it bypass the calling of the Customize script. (The option also causes Configure to avoid calling the Inventory script.)

The lsof power user may want to define (touch) the file ".neverCust". Configure avoids calling the Customize script when ".neverCust" exists.

Customize CAUTION: the Customize script works best when it is applied to a newly configured lsof source base -- i.e., the machine.h header file has not been previously modified by the Customize script. If you have previously configured lsof, and want to rerun the Customize script, I recommend you clean out the previous

configuration and create a new one:

\$ Configure -clean

\$ Configure <dialect_abbreviation>

...

Customize in response to the Customize script prompts.

Cautions

=====

Lsof is a tool that

is closely tied to the UNIX operating system

version. It uses header files that describe kernel structures and

reads kernel structures that typically change from OS version to

OS version, and even within a version as vendor patches are applied.

DON'T TRY TO USE AN LSOF BINARY, COMPILED FOR ONE UNIX OS VERSION,
ON ANOTHER. VENDOR PATCHES INFLUENCE THE VERSION IDENTITY.

On some UNIX dialects lsof versions may be even more restricted by
architecture type.

The bottom line is use lsof where you built it. If you intend to
use a common lsof binary on multiple systems, make sure all systems
run exactly the same OS version and have exactly the same patches.

Warranty

=====

Lsof is provided as-is without any warranty of any kind, either
expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied
warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

The entire risk as to the quality and performance of lsof is with
you. Should lsof prove defective, you assume the cost

of all

necessary servicing, repair, or correction.

License

=====

Lsof has no license. Its use and distribution are subject to these
terms and conditions, found in each lsof source file. (The copyright
year in or format of the notice may vary slightly.)

/*

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* Indiana 47907. All rights reserved.
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*/

Bug Reports

=====

Now that the obligatory disclaimer is out of the way, let me hasten to add that I accept lsof bug reports and try hard to respond to them. I will also consider and discuss requests for new features, ports to new dialects, or ports to new OS versions.

PLEASE DON'T SEND BUG REPORTS ABOUT LSOF TO THE UNIX DIALECT OR DIALECT OPTION VENDOR.

At worst such bug reports will confuse the vendor; at best, the vendor will forward the bug report to me.

PLEASE DON'T SEND BUG REPORTS ABOUT LSOF BINARIES BUILT OR DISTRIBUTED BY SOMEONE ELSE, BECAUSE I CAN'T SUPPORT THEM.

Before you send me a bug report,

please do these things:

- * Make sure you try the latest lsof revision.

- + Download the latest revision from:

`ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof`

- + Verify the signatures of what you have downloaded;

- + While connected to lsof.itap.purdue.edu, check for patches:

`ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/patches`

- + If patches exist, install them in the latest revision you just downloaded. Then build the latest revision and see if it fixes your bug.

- * If you're having trouble compiling lsof with gcc, try the UNIX dialect vendor's compiler. I don't have access to gcc on all test systems, so my support for it is hit-and-miss, and so is my ability to respond to gcc compilation problem reports.

- * Check the lsof frequently asked questions file, 00FAQ, to see if there's a question and answer relevant to your problem.

- * Make sure you're running the lsof you think you are by

checking the path to it with `which(1)`. When in doubt, use an absolute path to lsof. Make sure that lsof binary has sufficient permissions to do what you ask, including internal permissions given it (e.g., restrictions on what files lsof may report for whom) during its build.

When you send a bug report, make sure you include output from your running of lsof's Configure script. If you were able to compile a running lsof, please also include:

- * Output from `which(1)` that shows the absolute path to the lsof binary in question;

- * Output from running lsof with its `-h` and `-v` options at lsof's absolute path;

- * Output from `"ls -l"` directed to lsof's absolute path.

If you weren't able to compile a running lsof, please send me: the

compiler error output; identification of the lsof revision you're using (contents of the lsof version.c file); identification of your system (full uname output or output from whatever other tool identifies the system); and compiler identification (e.g., gcc -v output).

Either set of output will help me understand how lsof was configured and what UNIX dialect and lsof revision is involved.

Please send all bug reports, requests, etc. to me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

The 00FAQ File

=====

The lsof distribution contains an extensive frequently asked questions file on lsof features and problems. I recommend you consult it before sending me e-mail. Use your favorite editor or pager to search 00FAQ -- e.g., supplying as a search argument some fixed text from an lsof error message.

The lsof-l Mailing List

=====

Information about lsof, including notices about the availability of new revisions, may be found in mailings of the lsof-l listserv. For more information about it, including instructions on how to subscribe, read the 00LSOF-L file of the lsof distribution.

Field Output Example Scripts

=====

Example AWK and Perl 4 or 5 scripts for post-processing lsof field output are located in the scripts sub-directory of the lsof distribution. The scripts sub-directory contains a 00README file with information about the scripts.

Field Output C Library

=====

The lsof test suite (See "Testing Lsof."), checks basic lsof operations using field output. The test suite has its own library

of C functions for common test program operations, including processing of field output. The library or selections of its functions could be adapted for use by C programs that want to process lsof field output. See the library in the file LTlib.c in the tests/ sub-directory

Testing Lsof

=====

Lsof has an automated test suite in the tests/ sub-directory that can be used to test some basic lsof features -- once lsof has been configured and made. Tests are arranged in three groups: basic tests that should run on all dialects; standard tests that should run on all dialects; and optional tests that may not run on all dialects or may need special resources to run. See 00TEST for more information.)

CAUTION!!! Before you attempt to use the test suite make sure that the lsof you want to test can access the necessary kernel resources -- e.g., /dev/mem, /dev/kmem, /proc, etc. Usually you want to test the lsof you just built, so this is an important check. (See 00TEST.)

To run the basic and standard tests, using the lsof in the parent directory of tests/, do this:

```
$ cd tests
$ make test
  or $ make std
  or $ make standard
```

The basic and standard tests may be run as silently as possible, using the lsof in the parent directory of tests/, with:

```
$ cd tests
$ make auto
```

This is the "automatic" test mode, designed for use by scripts that build lsof. The caller is expected to test the make exit code to determine if the tests succeeded. The caller should divert standard output and standard error to /dev/null to suppress make's error exit message.

The optional tests may be run, using the lsof in the parent directory of tests/, with:

```
$ cd tests
$ make opt
or $ make optional
```

It's possible to excute individual tests, too. See the 00TEST file of this distribution for more informaiton on the tests, what they do, and how to run and possibly customize each test.

It's possible to run the tests, using an lsof other than the one in the parent directory of /tests, too. See 00TEST for information about using the LT_LSOF_PATH environment variable to do that.

```
=====
Dialect Notes
=====
```

```
AFS
===
```

Lsof recognizes AFS files on the following combinations of UNIX dialect and AFS versions:

```
AIX 4.1.4 (AFS 3.4a)
Linux 1.2.13 (AFS 3.3)
NEXTSTEP 3.2 (AFS 3.3) (untested on recent lsof revisions)
Solaris 2.6 (AFS 3.4a)
Ultrix 4.2 RISC (AFS 3.2b) (no longer available)
```

Lsof has not been tested under other combinations -- e.g. HP-UX 10.10 and AFS 3.4a -- and probably won't even compile there. Often when a UNIX dialect version or AFS version changes, the new header files come into conflict, causing compiler objections.

```
AIX
===
```

Specify the aix Configure abbreviation for AIX 4.1.[45], 4.2[.1], 4.3[.123], 5L, and 5.[123].

Specify aixgcc on AIX above 4.1 to use the gcc compiler. (Gcc can't be used to compile lsof on AIX 4.1 and below because of kernel structure alignment differences between it and xlc.) Gcc results sometimes depend on the version of the gcc compiler that is used.

Compilation of lsof with gcc on AIX 4.3[.123], 5L, and 5.[123] has been sparsely tested with varying degrees of success: it has been reported to succeed on AIX 4.3.3 and 32 bit Power AIX 5.1; to fail on ia64 AIX 5.1 and 64 bit Power AIX 5.1; and to succeed on 32 and 64 bit Power AIX 5.2. Lsof compilation with gcc hasn't been tested on AIX 5.3.

At revision 4.61 and above lsof is configured and built to match the bit size of the kernel of Power architecture

AIX 5.1 systems. Lsof

binaries built for 32 and 64 bit kernels are not interchangeable. See 00FAQ for more information.

The Configure script uses /usr/bin/oslevel to determine the AIX version for AIX less than 5 and ``uname -rv" for AIX 5 and higher. If /usr/bin/oslevel isn't executable on AIX less than 5, the Configure script issues a warning message and uses ``uname -rv" to determine the AIX version.

When Configure must use ``uname -rv" on AIX less than 5 to determine the AIX version, the result will lack a correct third component -- e.g., the `4' of ``4.1.4". If your AIX less than 5 system lacks an executable oslevel, I suggest you edit the Configure-produced Makefile and complete the _AIXV definition in the CFGF string.

By default lsof avoids using the kernel's readx() function, causing it to be unable to report information on some text and library file references. The ``-X" option allows the lsof user to ask for the information readx() supplies.

Lsof avoids

readx() to avoid the possibility of triggering a kernel problem, known as the Stale Segment ID kernel bug. Kevin Ruderman reported this bug to me. The bug shows up when the kernel's dir_search() function hangs, hanging the application process that called it so completely that the application process can neither be killed nor stopped. The hang is the consequence of another process (perhaps lsof) making legitimate use of the kernel's readx() function to access the kernel memory that dir_search() is examining. IBM has indicated they have no plans to fix the bug.

A fuller discussion of this bug may be found in the 00FAQ file of the lsof distribution. There you will find a description of the Stale Segment ID bug, the APAR on it, and a discussion of the sequence of events that exposes it.

I added the ``-X" function so you can tell lsof to use readx(), but if you use ``-X", you should be alert to its possibly serious

side effects. Although `readx()` is normally disabled, its state is controlled with the `HASXOPT`, `HASXOPT_ROOT`, and `HASXOPT_VALUE` definitions in `dialects/aix/machine.h`, and you can change its default state by changing those definitions. You can also change `HASXOPT_ROOT` via the `Customize` script.

You can also compile `lsf` with `readx()` use permanently enabled or disabled -- see the comments about the definitions in the `dialects/aix/machine.h` header file. You may want to permanently disable `lsf`'s use of `readx()` if you plan to make `lsf` publicly executable. You can also restrict `-X` to processes whose real UID is root by defining `HASXOPT_ROOT`.

I have never seen `lsf` cause the Stale Segment ID bug to occur and haven't had a report that it has, but I believe there is a possibility it could.

AFS support for AIX was added with help from Bob Cook and Jan Tax who provided test systems.

Henry Grebler and David J. Wilson helped with `lsf` for AIX 4.2.

Bill Pemberton provided an AIX 4.3 test system. Andrew Kephart and Tom Weaver provided AIX 4.3 technical assistance. Niklas Edmundsson did 4.3.1 testing. Doug Crabill provided an AIX 4.3.2 test system. Jeff W. Stewart provided an AIX 4.3.3 test system.

The SMT file type for AIX 4.1.[45], 4.2[.1], and 4.3[.12] is my fabrication. See the `00FAQ` file more information on it.

Loc Le and Nasser Momtaheni of IBM provided test systems for AIX 5L and 5.1. `lsf` for AIX 5L and 5.1 needs `setuid-root` permission to process the `-X` option on systems whose architecture type is `ia64`.

Dale Talcott of Purdue provided AIX 5.1 and 5.2 test systems. Dale and John Jackson of Purdue provided an AIX 5.3 test system.

Apple Darwin
=====

The Apple Darwin port was provided by Allan Nathanson for version 1.2. Allan also arranged for access to a test system for maintenance and regression testing. Dale Talcott provided a test system, too.

Allan supplied patches for updates to 1.4, 5.x, 6.x, 7.x and 8.x.

BSDI BSD/OS

=====

As of lsof revision 4.77 support for BSDI BSD/OS has been discontinued.

Lsof revision 4.76 with BSDI BSD/OS support may be found on lsof.itap.purdue.edu in `pub/tools/unix/lsof/src`.

DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, Tru64 UNIX

=====

Robert Benites, Dean Brock, Angel Li, Dwight McKay, Berkley Shands, Ron Young and Steve Wilson have kindly provided test systems. Jeffrey Mogul has provided technical assistance. Dave Morrison and Lawrence MacIntyre did Digital UNIX V3.2 testing.

Lsof supports the ADVFS/MSFS layered file system product. Lsof can locate all the open files of an ADVFS/MSFS file system when its path is specified, provided the file system is listed in `/etc/fstab` with an ```advfs"` type. (This `/etc/fstab` caveat applies only to Digital UNIX 2.0.) At Digital UNIX 4.0 and Tru64 UNIX, using code provided by David Brock, lsof 4.20 and above can locate ADVFS file paths.

Testing of lsof on DEC OSF/1 and Digital UNIX 4.0 ended with lsof revision 4.74. Hence, the lsof documentation has dropped the claim that it works there.

For a distribution of lsof 4.74 that was tested on DEC OSF/1 and Digital UNIX 4.0, check `pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src` on the lsof ftp home, lsof.itap.purdue.edu.

Lsof revisions past 4.74 have only been tested on Tru64 UNIX 5.1.

FreeBSD

=====

Bill Bormann of Purdue University provided access to several FreeBSD test systems. Ade Barkah, John Clear, Ralph Forsythe, Michael Haro, Kurt Jaeger, and William McVey have also provided FreeBSD test systems.

The FreeBSD distribution header files are augmented by header files in the `dialects/freebsd/include` directory.

Larry Rosenman maintains the lsof FreeBSD port package.

HP-UX

=====

Lsof has two HP-UX bases: /dev/kmem for HP-UX 11.0 and earlier; and PSTAT for HP-UX 11.11 and later. The lsof Configure script will pick the appropriate base.

To use the CCITT x.25 socket support for HP-UX, you must have the x.25 header files in /etc/conf/x25

Pasi Kaara helped with the HP-UX port, especially with its CCITT x.25 socket support.

Richard

Allen provided HP-UX 10.x and 11.x test systems, as did Mark Bixby, and Elias Halldor Agustsson. Marc Winkler helped test the 10.20 port. Richard J. Rauenzahn provided a 64 bit HP-UX 11 test system and an HP-UX 11.11 development system.

AFS support for HP-UX was added thanks to help from Chaskiel Moses Grundman, who provided a test system.

The /dev/kmem-based HP-UX 11.00 support is extremely fragile. It depends on privately developed kernel structure definitions. (See .../dialects/hpux/hpux11 for the header files making the definitions.) Those header files and their definitions will not be updated by HP-UX 11.00 patches, making it likely that any patch changing a kernel structure critical to lsof will break lsof in some way.

It's possible to build a 64 bit lsof for 64 bit HP-UX 11.00 with gcc, but you must have a gcc compiler capable of producing 64 bit executables. See the 00FAQ file for more information.

The PSTAT-based lsof for HP-UX 11.11 and later is much more solid.

I

am indebted to the vision of HP for providing an lsof kernel API through the PSTAT implementation. Specifically I appreciate the help of HP staff members Carl Davidson, Louis Huemiller, Rich Rauenzahn, and Sailu Yallapragada that made PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof possible.

IPv6

=====

Lsof has IPv6 support that has been tested for these UNIX dialects: AIX 4.3.x; Apple Darwin 5.[12] and 6.0; the INRIA and KAME FreeBSD IPv6 implementations; PSTAT-based HP-UX; /proc-based Linux; the INRIA and KAME NetBSD implementations; and Solaris 8 and 9. Lsof has IPv6 support that hasn't been tested for: OpenBSD (KAME); OpenUNIX 8; Tru64 Unix 5.[01]; and UnixWare 7.1.[34].

Please let me know if your UNIX dialect has IPv6 support and I'll see if it can be supported by lsof.

Linux
=====

Tim Korb, Steve Logue, Joseph J. Nuspl Jr., and Jonathan Sergent have provided Linux test systems.

Michael Shields helped add and test automatic handling of ELF/COFF form names in /System.map, Marty Leisner and Keith Parks have helped test many lsof revisions. Marty has provided valuable suggestions, Linux hints, and code, too.

The 00FAQ file gives some Linux tips, including information on coping with system map file problems.

To determine the state of the Linux 2.1.x C library lseek() function, the lsof Configure script runs a test program that must have permission to read /dev/kmem. The test determines if the lseek() function properly handles kernel offsets, which appear to be negative because their high order bit is set. If the lseek() test reveals a faulty lseek(), Configure activates the use of a private lseek() function for kernel offset positioning. See the Linux problems section of the 00FAQ file of the lsof distribution for more information.

NetBSD
=====

Greg Earle and Paul Kranenburg have assisted with the NetBSD ports. Paul has provided test systems. Ray Phillips provided a NetBSD Alpha test system. Andrew Brown also provided a test system.

The NetBSD dialect version of lsof is compiled using the dialect sources it shares with OpenBSD in the n+obsd dialect sub-directory.

NEXTSTEP and OPENSTEP

=====

Virtual memory header files that allow lsof to display text references were derived from the contents of /usr/include/vm of NEXTSTEP 2.0. NeXT did not ship the virtual memory header files with other NEXTSTEP or OPENSTEP versions.

You may use the RC_FLAGS environment variable to declare compiler options outside the Makefile. A common use of this variable is to define the architecture types to be included in a "fat" executable. See the comments in dialects/next/Makefile for an example.

OpenBSD

=====

David Mazieres has provided OpenBSD test systems. The OpenBSD dialect version of lsof is compiled using the dialect sources it shares with NetBSD in the n+obsd dialect sub-directory.

Kenneth Stailey has provided OpenBSD testing and advice.

John Dzuber (Zube) reports, "lsof 4.33 compiles and runs on OpenBSD 2.3 for the pmax architecture (decstation 3100)."

I have not tested lsof on OpenBSD 3.8, but David Mazieres reports revision 4.76 worked on OpenBSD 3.8.

Pyramid DC/OSx and Reliant UNIX

=====

As of lsof revision 4.52 support for all Pyramid dialects has been discontinued. Lsof revision 4.51 with Pyramid support may be obtained upon request. Send the request to abe@purdue.edu.

These two UNIX dialects are very similar and share dialect-specific source files from the pyramid sub-directory.

The Reliant Unix Pyramid C compiler issues warning messages that I haven't found a convenient way to suppress. You can ignore warning messages about casts and conversions that lose bits. The message "warning: undefining __STDC__" is intentionally caused by the lsof MkKernOpts configuration script to suppress warning messages about cast and conversion problems in standard system header files,

such as <stdio.h> and <string.h>.

Bruce Beare and Kevin Smith provided test systems.

Caldera OpenUNIX

=====

Larry

Rosenman provided an OpenUNIX 8 test system. Matthew Thurmaier provided technical assistance, along with these people from Caldera: Jack Craig, Robert Lipe, and Bela Lubkin.

Robert Lipe supplied changes to lsof for OpenUNIX 8.0.1. Those changes were also incorporated in UnixWare 7.1.3 when it became the release name for OpenUNIX 8.0.1.

Support for lsof on OpenUNIX ended at lsof revision 4.74. The last lsof revision, 4.74, tested on OpenUNIX, may be found at the lsof "home" ftp site, [lsof.itap.purdue.edu](ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src), in `pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src`.

SCO OpenServer

=====

Dion Johnson, Bela Lubkin, and Nathan Peterson of SCO gave me copies of SCO OpenServer and the SCO OpenServer Development System 3.0 and provided technical advice for the lsof port.

Hugh Dickins, Bela Lubkin, Craig B. Olofson, and Nathan Peterson provided version 5.0 and gave technical advice for porting lsof to it. Bela provided the 5.0.4 changes. D. Chris Daniels provided a 5.0.4 test system,

Lee Penn provided one for 5.0.5, and John Dubois for 5.0.6.

The <netdb.h> header file was accidentally omitted from some SCO OpenServer Development System releases. The Configure script will sense its absence and substitute an equivalent from the BSD distribution. The BSD <netdb.h> and the <sys/cdefs.h> header file it includes are located in the `dialects/os/include` sub-directory tree.

To compile lsof from its distribution sources you must have the TCP/IP and NSF headers in `/usr/include`. While those are optional OpenServer packages, I have access to no system that doesn't have them, so I'm unable to build lsof for such a configuration. However, it should be possible to modify the lsof Configure script and

sources so lsof would compile and work without those optional packages.

If you have an OpenServer system configured without the TCP/IP and NFS packages, and want to tackle the job of building lsof for it, contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. I'll identify the Configure script, header file, and source file changes you will need to make. (Caution: this is not a simple task, or I would have already done it.)

The optional osrgcc and scogcc Configure abbreviations construct Makefiles for compiling lsof with gcc.

The UnixWare 7.1.4 sources are used for OpenServer Release 6.0.0. Hence there is a separate Configure abbreviation for it, "osr6". Richard of SCO provided a test system and technical assistance.

SCO|Caldera UnixWare
=====

D. Chris Daniels, John Hughes, Ken Laing, Andrew Merrill, Lee Penn, and Matthew Thurmaier provided test systems. Bela Lubkin provided technical assistance. Larry Rosenman provided 7.1.[34] test systems.

Solaris 2.x, 7, 8, 9 and 10
=====

SEE THE CAUTIONS SECTION OF THIS DOCUMENT.

The latest Solaris revision of lsof 4 might work under Solaris 2.[1-4] and 2.5[.1] and 7 but hasn't been tested there. I have no test systems for those Solaris versions.

Lsof will compile with gcc and the Sun C compiler under Solaris.

If you want to use the Sun compiler, use the solarisc compiler abbreviation. If you use a gcc version less than 2.8 on Solaris, make sure the gcc-specific includes have been updated for your version of Solaris -- i.e., run the gcc fixincludes script.

Solaris 7, 8, 9 and 10 support for 64 bit kernels depends on a Sun WorkShop or Forte C compiler version that supports the "-xarch=v9" flag -- usually 5.0 or greater. Gcc versions 2.95 and above *may* be configured and built for 64 bit support, but it takes some extra work, the resulting compiler may be fragile, and the gcc developers

discourage it. I've built 64 bit capable gcc compilers for Solaris 7, 8 and 9 from gcc versions 2.95 through 3.0.1 and produced working lsof executables with them. More information on 64 bit gcc for Solaris may be found in the 00FAQ file.

Solaris 10 ZFS support is questionable, because Sun does not distribute the ZFS kernel structure definition header files. The lsof Configure script and source code use some risky work-arounds. ZFS file system support was made possible with help from Horst Scheuermann.

Dave Curry and Steve Kirsch provided resources for Solaris 2.x ports. Casper Dik and Gerry Singleton consulted and provided valuable assistance.

Henry Katz, Joseph Kowalski, Charles Stephens, Mike Sullivan, and Mike Tracy provided technical assistance.

AFS support was added to Solaris lsof with help from Curt Freeland, Heidi Hornstein, Michael L. Lewis, Terry McCoy, Phillip Moore, and Sushila R. Subramanian.

Casper Dik provided valuable assistance for the Solaris 8 support.

Sun has graciously provided me access to BETA versions of Solaris 2.5, 2.6, 7, 8, and 9.

John Dzuberá provided Solaris 7 and 8 test systems.

Mike Miscevic provided Solaris 10 test systems.

Ultrix
=====

As of lsof revision 4.52 support for Ultrix is no longer available, because I no longer have an Ultrix test system.

Terry Friedrichsen, Dwight McKay, and Jeffrey Mogul helped me with this port.

DECnet support was added to Ultrix lsof with the help of John Beacom, who kindly provided a test system. The Configure script decides that DECnet support is available if /usr/lib/libdnet.a and /usr/include/netdnet/dn.h exist and are readable.

Veritas VxFS and VxVM

=====

Lsof supports some versions of Veritas VxFS and VxVM on some UNIX dialects. Consult the lsof Configure script for the specific dialect, and consult the lsof dialect-specific source files for the UNIX dialect of interest. Veritas support will usually be found in a source file named dnode[1-9].c.

Since Veritas rarely has a version number that can be extracted with shell commands, lsof doesn't use it. Instead, when lsof supports Veritas, the Configure script will form compile-time definitions starting with HASVXFS. Check the lsof 00PORTING documentation file for more information.

Lsof Veritas support requires that the supporting Veritas header files be installed -- e.g., in /usr/include/sys/fs.

(The location will depend in the dialect's header file conventions.)

Some information on lsof support for Veritas extensions may be found in the lsof 00DIST file. (The ChangeLog file points to 00DIST.)

Chris Kordish and Andy Thomas have provided Solaris VxFS test systems.

=====

User-contributed Dialect Support

=====

There are some user-contributed dialect versions of lsof; more information on them can be found at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/contrib>

Check the 00INDEX file there for details.

=====

Dialects No Longer Supported

=====

Because I don't have access to test systems, these UNIX dialects are no longer supported by lsof:

CDC EP/IX

/dev/kmem-based Linux
MIPS RISC/os
Motorola V/88
Pyramid DC/OSx
Pyramid Reliant UNIX
Sequent DYNIX
SGI IRIX
SunOS 4.x
Ultrix
UnixWare below 7.0

Remnants of the support lsof once provided for these
dialects may
be found in:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/dialects>

=====
Installing Lsof
=====

The distributed Makefiles do not have actions that will install
lsof. I've come to the conclusion there is no standard for installing
lsof or its man page, so I no longer distribute make rules for
installing them. You should adjust the Makefile for your local
preferences.

The Makefile does have an install rule that will cause lsof to
compile by virtue of its dependency clause. Some Makefiles also
have a dependency that causes the production of a man page that is
ready to install. However, the actions of the install rule will
not cause the lsof executable or its man page to be installed in
any UNIX system-wide directory.

Instead, after the compilation and optional man page production
are completed, the install rule will produce a brief description
of what actions you might add to the install rule. The description
will suggest the possible
modes, ownerships, permissions, and
destinations your install rule might employ to install the lsof
executable and man page.

As you form your install rule, keep in mind that lsof usually needs
some type of special permission to do its job. That may be permission
to read memory devices such as /dev/kmem, /dev/mem, or /dev/swap,
or it may be authorization to read entries in the /proc file system.

Memory device access can usually be provided by setting the modes of the lsof executable so that its effective group identifier when it runs is the same as the group that has permission to read the memory devices -- i.e., it is setgid-group. The privileged group is usually kmem, sys, or system.

Don't overlook using ACLs -- e.g., on AIX or Solaris 8 -- to give lsof permission to access memory devices. ACLs, coupled to a separate group like kmem, can be safer than giving lsof setgid authorization to a commonly used system group.

When lsof needs to read /proc file system entries, it must be installed

with modes that make its effective user identifier root when it runs -- i.e., it must be setuid-root. If lsof must be installed setuid-root (only the AIX 5L, PSTAT-based HP-UX, and /proc-based Linux, ports need such power.), then access to memory devices is automatic (or not needed in the case of /proc-based Linux).

Your choice of permissions for lsof may also be affected by your desire to allow anyone to use it or your need to restrict its usage to specific individuals. You will have to be guided by local policy and convention in this case.

The next two sections, Setgid Lsof Dialect Versions and Setuid-root Lsof Dialect Versions, list recommended install permissions.

The system directory where you install the lsof executable is also open to choice. A traditional place for a tool like lsof is /usr/local/etc, but recent changes in directory structure organization suggest that somewhere in /opt may be more suitable.

Bear one other factor in mind when choosing a location for the lsof executable -- it usually is a shared executable, requiring access to shared libraries. Thus, locations like /sbin or /usr/sbin are probably unsuitable.

Once you've chosen a location for the executable you may find that the location for the man page follows -- e.g., if the executable goes in /usr/local/etc, then the man page goes in /usr/local/man. If the executable location doesn't imply a location for the man page, you'll have to let local custom guide you.

Setuid-root Lsof Dialect Versions

=====

These dialect versions should be installed with setuid-root permission -- i.e., the lsof binary should be owned by root and its setuid execution bit (04000) should be set.

AIX 5L and above for full use of the -X option
Apple Darwin 8.x for Power Macintosh systems
PSTAT-based HP-UX 11.11 and 11.23
/proc-based Linux (generally 2.1.72 and above)

Setgid Lsof Dialect Versions

=====

These dialect versions should be installed with setgid permission, owned by the group that can read kernel memory devices such as /dev/drum, /dev/kmem, /dev/ksyms, /dev/mem, /dev/swap. ACLs may be another mechanism (e.g., under AIX or Solaris 8) you can use to grant read permission to the kernel memory devices.

AIX 4.1.[45], 4.2[.1], and 4.3[.123]
Apple Darwin 7.x for Power Macintosh systems
DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, Tru64 UNIX 2.0, 3.2, 4.0, and 5.[01]
FreeBSD 2.1.6, 2.2[.x], 3.x, 4.x, 5.x, [6789].x and 1[012].x
NetBSD 1.[456], 2.x and 3.x
NEXTSTEP 3.[13]
OpenBSD 2.[89] and 3.[0-9]
OPENSTEP 4.x
Caldera OpenUNIX 8
SCO OpenServer 5.0.[46]
SCO UnixWare 7.0 and 7.1.[0134]
Solaris 2.6, 8, 9 and 10
Ultrix 4.2 (no longer available)

=====

Porting lsof 4 to a New UNIX Dialect

=====

If you're brave enough to consider this, look at the 00PORTING file. Please contact me before you start. I might be able to help you or even do the port myself.

Don't overlook the contrib/ directory in pub/tools/unix/lsof on my ftp server, lsof.itap.purdue.edu. It contains user-contributed ports of lsof to dialects I don't distribute, because I can't test new revisions of lsof on them.

=====

Quick Start to Using Lsof

=====

For information on how to get started quickly using Lsof, consult the 00QUICKSTART file of the Lsof distribution. It cuts past the formal density of the Lsof man page to provide quick examples of using Lsof to solve common open file display problems.

=====

Cross-configuring Lsof

=====

Using environment variables it is possible to Configure (and possibly build) Lsof for one UNIX dialect on a different one -- e.g., you are running Configure on a Linux 2.3 system and you want to Configure and build Lsof for Linux 2.4.

See the 00XCONFIG file of the Lsof distribution for a discussion of how to do this.

=====

Environment

Variables Affecting the Configure Script

=====

Configure script actions can be modified by introducing values to the script via environment variables. In many cases the environment variable values take the place of test operations the Configure script makes.

For more information on environment variables that can affect Configure, consult the 00XCONFIG file of the Lsof distribution. See the General Environment Variables sections for descriptions of ones that affect all dialects. Consult the Dialect-Specific Environment Variables section for ones that might affect the dialect you are trying to configure.

Vic Abell <abe@purdue.edu>
February 14, 2018

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Found in path(s):

```
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```

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```

#!/usr/bin/perl
#
# list_fields.pl -- sample Perl script to list lsof full field output
#   (i.e., -F output without -O)
#
# This script has been tested under perl versions 4.036 and 5.001e.
#
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# Initialize variables.

```

```

$fhdr = 0;    # fd hdr. flag
$fdst = 0;    # fd state
$access = $devch = $devn = $fd = $inode = $lock = $name = ""; # | file descr.
$offset = $proto = $size = $state = $stream = $type = ""; # | variables
$pidst = 0;    # process state
$cmd = $login = $pgrp = $pid = $ppid = $uid = ""; # process var.

```

```

# Process the ``ls -F'' output a line at a time, gathering
# the variables for a process together before printing them;
# then gathering the variables for each file descriptor
# together before printing them.

```

```

while (<>) {
    chop;
    if (/^p(.*)/) {

```

```

# A process set begins with a PID field whose ID character is `p'.

```

```

    $tpid = $1;
    if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
    $pidst = 1;
    $pid = $tpid;
    if ($fdst) { &list_fd; $fdst = 0; }
    next;
}

```

```

# Save process-related values.

```

```

    if (/^g(.*)/) { $pgrp = $1; next; }
    if (/^c(.*)/) { $cmd = $1; next; }
    if (/^u(.*)/) { $uid = $1; next; }
    if (/^L(.*)/) { $login = $1; next; }
    if (/^R(.*)/) { $ppid = $1; next; }

```

```

# A file descriptor set begins with a file descriptor field whose ID
# character is `f'.

```

```

    if (/^f(.*)/) {
        $tfd = $1;
        if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
        if ($fdst) { &list_fd }
        $fd = $tfd;
        $fdst = 1;
        next;
    }

```

```

# Save file set information.

```

```

if (/^a(.*)/) { $access = $1; next; }
if (/^C(.*)/) { next; }
if (/^d(.*)/) { $devch = $1; next; }
if (/^D(.*)/) { $devn = $1; next; }
if (/^F(.*)/) { next; }
if (/^G(.*)/) { next; }
if (/^i(.*)/) { $inode = $1; next; }
if (/^k(.*)/) { next; }
if (/^l(.*)/) { $lock = $1; next; }
if (/^N(.*)/) { next; }
if (/^o(.*)/) { $offset = $1; next; }
if (/^P(.*)/) { $proto = $1; next; }
if (/^s(.*)/) { $size = $1; next; }
if (/^S(.*)/) { $stream = $1; next; }
if (/^t(.*)/)
{ $type = $1; next; }
if (/^T(.*)/) {
if ($state eq "") { $state = "(" . $1; }
else { $state = $state . " " . $1; }
next;
}
if (/^n(.*)/) { $name = $1; next; }
print "ERROR: unrecognized: \"$_\n";
}

```

Flush any stored file or process output.

```

if ($fdst) { &list_fd }
if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
exit(0);

```

list_fd -- list file descriptor information

Values are stored inelegantly in global variables.

```

sub list_fd {
if ( ! $fhdr) {

```

Print header once.

```

print "  FD  TYPE    DEVICE  SIZE/OFF  INODE NAME\n";
$fhdr = 1;
}
printf "  %4s%1.1s%1.1s %4.4s", $fd, $access, $lock, $type;
$tmp = $devn; if ($devch ne "") { $tmp = $devch }
printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $size; if ($offset ne "") { $tmp = $offset }

```

```

printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $inode; if ($proto ne "") { $tmp = $proto }
printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $stream; if ($name ne "") { $tmp = $name }
print " ", $tmp;
if ($state
ne "") { printf " %s\n", $state; } else { print "\n"; }

# Clear variables.

$success = $devch = $devn = $fd = $inode = $lock = $name = "";
$offset = $proto = $size = $state = $stream = $type = "";
}

# list_proc -- list process information
#   Values are stored inelegantly in global variables.

sub list_proc {
    print "COMMAND    PID  PGRP  PPID  USER\n";
    $tmp = $uid; if ($login ne "") { $tmp = $login }
    printf "%-9.9s %6d %6d %6d %s\n", $cmd, $pid, $pgrp, $ppid, $tmp;

# Clear variables.

$cmd = $login = $pgrp = $pid = $uid = "";
$fhdr = $pidst = 0;
}

```

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/list_fields.pl

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Frequently Asked Questions about lsof

```

*****
| The latest release of lsof is always available via anonymous ftp |
| from lsof.itap.purdue.edu. Look in pub/lsof.README for its    |
| location.                                                    |
*****

```

This file contains frequently asked questions about lsof and answers to them.

Vic Abell <abe@purdue.edu>

October 13, 2014

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 - 11.2 Why doesn't lsof report on open files on: file descriptor file systems; /proc file systems; 9660 (CD-ROM) file systems; MS-DOS (floppy disk) file systems; or kernel file systems?
 - 11.3 Why does lsof produce confusing results for nullfs file systems?
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 - 13.2 Will lsof work on OpenBSD on non-x86-based architectures?
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 - 13.3.1 Why does the compiler claim nbpg isn't defined?
 - 13.3.2 What value should I assign to nbpg?
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- 14.0 Output problems
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 - 14.3.1 Why doesn't lsof display FILE_FLAG values for my dialect?
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 - 14.5.1 Why is space considered a non-printable character in command names?
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- 16.1.1 How can I avoid segmentation faults when compiling lsof?
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 - 16.2.1 Why doesn't lsof compile on my UnixWare 7.1.1 or above system?
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 - 16.2.3 Why does UnixWare 7.1.1 or above complain about -lcluster, node_self(), or libcluster.so?
 - 16.2.4 Why does UnixWare 7.1.1 or above lsof complain it can't read the kernel name list?
 - 16.2.5 Why doesn't lsof report link count, node number, and size for some UnixWare 7.1.1 or above CFS files?
 - 16.2.6 Why doesn't lsof report open files on all UnixWare 7.1.1 NonStop Cluster (NSC) nodes?
 - 16.2.7 Why doesn't lsof report the UnixWare 7.1.1 NonStop Cluster

(NSC) node a process is using?

16.2.8 Why does the compiler complain about missing UnixWare 2.1[.x] header files?

17.0 Sun Problems

17.0.5 Statement of deprecation

17.1 My Sun gcc-compiled lsof doesn't work -- why?

17.2 How can I make lsof compile with gcc under Solaris 2.[456], 2.5.1, 7, 8 or 9?

17.3 Why does Solaris Sun C complain about system header files?

17.4 Why doesn't lsof work under my Solaris 2.4 system?

17.5 Where are the Solaris header files?

17.6 Where is the Solaris /usr/src/uts/<architecture>/sys/machparam.h?

17.7 Why does Solaris lsof say ``can't read proc table''?

17.8 Why

does Solaris lsof complain about a bad cached clone device?

17.9 Why doesn't Solaris make generate .o files?

17.10 Why does lsof report some Solaris 2.3 and 2.4 lock types as `N'?

17.11 Why does lsof Configure say "WARNING: no cc in ..."?

17.12 Solaris 7, 8 and 9 Problems

17.12.1 Why does lsof say the compiler isn't adequate for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?

17.12.2 Why does Solaris 7, 8 or 9 lsof say "FATAL: lsof was compiled for..."?

17.12.3 How do I build lsof for a 64 bit Solaris kernel under a 32 bit Solaris kernel?

17.12.4 How do I install lsof for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?

17.12.5 Why does my Solaris 7, 8 or 9 system say it cannot execute lsof?

17.12.6 What gcc will produce 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 and 9 executables?

17.12.7 Why does lsof on my Solaris 7, 8 or 9 system say, "can't read namelist from /dev/ksyms?"

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17.13.2 Why does a COMMON Solaris VCHR file sometimes seem to have an incorrect minor device number?

17.14 Why don't lsof and Solaris pfiles reports always match?

17.15 Why does lsof say, "kvm_open(namelist=default, core=default): Permission denied?"

17.16 Why is lsof slow on my busy Solaris UFS file system?

17.17 Why is lsof so slow on my Solaris 8 or 9 system?

17.18 Solaris and VxFS

17.18.1 Why doesn't lsof support VxFS 3.4 on Solaris 2.6, and above?

17.18.2 Why does lsof report "vx_inode: vxfsu_get_iooffsets error" for open Solaris 2.6 and above VxFS 3.4 and above files?

17.18.3 Why does Solaris Configure claim there is no VxFS library?

- 17.18.4 Why doesn't Solaris lsof report VxFS path name components?
- 17.18.5 Why does Solaris 10 lsof report scrambled VxFS paths?
- 17.19 Large file problems
 - 17.19.1 Why does lsof complain it can't stat(2) a Solaris 2.5.1 large file?
- 17.20 Why does lsof get a segmentation fault on 64 bit Solaris 8 using NIS+?
- 17.21 Will lsof crash the Solaris kernel?
- 17.22 Why does lsof on Solaris 7, 8, or 9 report a kvm_open() failure?
- 17.23 Solaris and SAM-FS
 - 17.23.1 Why does Solaris lsof report "(limited SAM-FS info)"?
 - 17.23.2 Why can't lsof locate named SAM-FS files?
- 17.24 Lsof and Solaris 10 zones
 - 17.24.1 How can I make lsof list the Solaris zone?
 - 17.24.2 Why doesn't lsof work in a Solaris 10 zone?
 - 17.24.3 Why does lsof complain it can't stat() Solaris 10 zone file systems?
- 17.25 Solaris 10 problems
 - 17.25.1 Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report the wrong path name?
 - 17.25.2 Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report only the mounted-on directory and device?
 - 17.25.3 What does "(deleted)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?
 - 17.25.4 What does "(?)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?
- 17.26 Solaris contract file problems
 - 17.26.1 Why doesn't lsof report size, link count and node number for Solaris 10 contract files?
 - 17.26.2 Why can't lsof locate a Solaris 10 contract file by path name?
- 17.27 Solaris 10 and above ZFS problems
 - 17.27.1 Why does Configure warn that ZFS support is not enabled?
- 17.28 Problems with Solaris 9 and above
 - 17.28.1 Why does the compiler complain about lgrp_root on Solaris 9 and above?
- 18.0 Lsof Features
 - 18.1 Why doesn't lsof doesn't report on /proc entries on my system?
 - 18.2 How do I disable the device cache file feature or alter it's behavior?
 - 18.2.1 What's the risk with a perverted device cache file?
 - 18.2.2 How do I put the full host name in a personal device cache file path?
 - 18.2.3 How do I put the personal device cache file in /tmp?
 - 18.3 Why doesn't lsof know about AFS files on my favorite dialect?

18.3.1 Why doesn't lsof report node numbers for all AFS volume files, or how do I reveal dynamic module addresses to lsof?

1.0 General Concepts

1.1 Lsof -- what is it?

Lsof is a UNIX-specific tool. Its name stands for LiSt Open Files, and it does just that. It lists information about files that are open by the processes running on a UNIX system.

See the lsof man page, the 00DIST file, the 00QUICKSTART file, and the 00README file of the lsof distribution for more information.

1.2 Where do I get lsof?

Lsof is available via anonymous ftp from lsof.itap.purdue.edu. Look in the pub/tools/unix/lsof sub-directory.

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof>

Bzip2'd, compressed and gzip'd tar files with GPG certificates are available.

1.2.1 Are there mirror sites?

On March 21, 2013 these sites appeared to have the latest lsof revision:

<ftp://ftp.fu-berlin.de/pub/unix/tools/lsof>

<ftp://sunsite.ualberta.ca/pub/Mirror/lsof>

<http://www.mirrorservice.org/sites/lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/>

<ftp://ftp.mirrorservice.org/sites/lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/>

<rsync://rsync.mirrorservice.org/lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/>

1.2.2 Are lsof executables available?

Some lsof executables are available in the subdirectory tree pub/tools/unix/lsof/binaries. These are neither guaranteed to be current nor cover every dialect and machine architecture.

I don't recommend you use pre-compiled lsof binaries; I

recommend you obtain the sources and build your own binary. Even if you're a Sun user without a Sun C compiler, you can use gcc to compile lsof.

If you must use a binary file, please be conscious of the security and configuration implications in using an executable of unknown or different origin. The lsof binaries are accompanied by GPG certificates. Please use them!

Three additional cautions apply to executables:

1. Don't try to use an lsof executable, compiled for one version of a UNIX dialect, on another. Patches can make the dialect version different.
2. If you want to use an lsof binary on multiple systems, they must be running the same dialect OS version and have the same patches and feature support.

1.2.3 How do I check the validity of an lsof distribution?

There are two ways to check the validity of an lsof distribution:

1. Follow the instructions in the CHECKSUMS_<revision> file found with the lsof distribution.

Checking with GPG is the best method.

2. Follow the instructions in the "Security" section of the README.lsof_<revision> file found inside the lsof distribution.

Again, checking with GPG is the best method.

1.2.4 Why can't I get the sum(1) result reported in README.lsof_<revision>?

The "Security" section of the README.lsof_<revision> file found inside the lsof distribution gives md5, sum, and GPG certificate information.

The simplest, the sum(1) signature, seems to be the trickiest. That's because there are different sum(1) methods, BSD systems usually have cksum(1) instead of sum(1), and different systems compute the block size value differently.

First, the lsof sum results are computed with the old, "alternate" algorithm. On newer systems, you can use sum's "-r" option to get that computation result.

Second, on BSD systems you usually must use cksum(1) instead of sum(1), because they have no sum(1). To tell cksum(1) to use the old, "alternate" algorithm, use its "-o1" option.

Third, the second value that sum reports, the block count, may be computed differently on different systems -- usually block size is considered to be 512 or 1,024. The lsof block counts were computed on a system with a sum(1) option that considers block size to be 512. The BSD system cksum(1) -o1 option considers block size to be 1,024. If your sum(1) or cksum(1) doesn't report a block count that matches the sum(1) signature given in README.lsof_<revision>, check its man page to see what block size it uses, then adjust its reported block count appropriately.

1.2.5 Why won't gpg accept the lsof-signing PGP public key?

An older PGP key that once signed lsof distributions is included in lsof revisions prior to 4.70. The PGP key is indeed my key, but is incompatible with GPG. It was created about ten years ago and is still acceptable to PGP versions

2.6.2 through 6.5.2.

Lsof revisions 4.70 and above are signed with a copy of my PGP key that has been made acceptable for use with GPG by importing it under GPG's "--allow-non-selfsigned-uid" option.

You can find my GPG compatible key in lsof revisions 4.70 and above and at:

`ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/Victor_A_Abell.gpg`

If you have an older lsof revision with my PGP key, there are two possible ways to use it:

- * Use it with a PGP version from 2.6.2 through 6.5.2.

- * Use GPG's "--allow-non-selfsigned-uid" option when you import my PGP key into your GPG key ring.

```
$ gpg --allow-non-selfsigned-uid --import Victor_A_Abell.gpg
```

1.3 Where can I get more lsof documentation?

A significant set of documentation may be found in the lsof distribution (See "Where can I get lsof?"). There is a manual page, copious documentation in files whose names begin with 00, and a copy of this FAQ in the file 00FAQ (perhaps slightly less recent than this file if you're reading it via a web browser.)

Two URLs provide some documentation that appears in the lsof distribution:

FAQ: <ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/FAQ>

man page: ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/lsof_man

1.4 How do I report an lsof bug?

If you believe you have discovered a bug in lsof, you can report it via e-mail to <abe@purdue.edu>. Do NOT report lsof bugs to the UNIX dialect vendor. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

Before you send me a bug report, please read the "Bug Reports" section of the 00README file of the lsof distribution. It lists the steps you should take before and when reporting a suspected bug.

1.5 Where can I get the lsof FAQ?

This lsof FAQ is available in the file 00FAQ in the lsof distribution and at the URL:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/FAQ>

1.5.1 How timely is the on-line FAQ?

The on-line FAQ is sometimes too timely. :-)

I update it as soon as new information is available. That may include information about support that won't appear in the lsof source distribution until the next revision. If you encounter something like that, please send me e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. I may be able to point you at a pre-release distribution that contains the support of interest. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:"

line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

1.6 Is there a test suite?

Yes, as of lsof revision 4.63 there's an automated lsof test suite in the tests/ sub-directory of the lsof top-level directory.

More information on using the test suite, what it does, how to use it and how to configure it may be found in the 00TEST file of the lsof distribution. That file also explains where the test suite has been tested.

Frequently asked questions about the test suite will be asked and answered here in the FAQ. (See "Test Suite Problems.")

After lsof has been configured with the Configure script, lsof can be made and tested with:

```
$ make
$ cd tests
$ make
```

Under normal conditions -- i.e., unless the lsof tree has been cleaned or purged severely -- all tests or individual tests may be run by:

```
$ cd test
$ make
or
$ <run a single test> (See 00TEST.)
```

1.7 Is lsof vulnerable to the standard I/O descriptor attack?

Lsof revisions 4.63 and above are not vulnerable.

Lsof revisions 4.62 and below are vulnerable, but no damage scenarios have so far been demonstrated.

The standard I/O descriptor attack is a local programmed assault on setuid and setgid programs that tricks them into opening a sensitive file with write access on a standard descriptor, usually stderr (2), and writing error messages to stderr. If the attacker can control the content of the error message, the attacker may gain elevated privileges.

The attack was first described in Pine Internet Advisory PINE-CERT-20020401, available at:

<http://www.pine.nl/advisories/pine-cert-20020401.txt>

If you are using an lsof revision below 4.63, you should remove any setuid or setgid permissions you might have given its executable. Then you should upgrade to lsof revision 4.63.

1.8 Can I alter lsof's make(1) behavior?

Yes. There are at least two ways to do that.

You can put replacements for lsof Makefile strings in your environment. If you specify the -e make option, make will give environment variable values precedence over strings from the Makefile. For example, to change the compiler string CC from the environment, you might do this with the Bourne shell:

```
$ CC=foobar; export CC
$ make -e
```

You can also replace lsof Makefile strings in the make command invocation. Here's the previous example done that way:

```
$ make CC=foobar
```

Changing the CFGF, CFGL, and DEBUG strings used in lsof Makefiles, either from the environment or from the make invocation, can significantly alter lsof make(1) behavior.

I

commonly use DEBUG to change the -O option to -g so I can build an lsof executable for debugging -- e.g.,

```
$ make DEBUG=-g
```

(Look for DEBUG in this FAQ for other examples of its use.)

Consult the Makefiles to see what CFGL, CFGL, and other lsof Makefile strings contain, and to see what influence their alteration might have on lsof make(1) behavior.

1.9 Is there an lsof license?

No.

The only restriction on the use or redistribution of lsof is contained in this copyright statement, found in every lsof source file. (The copyright year in or format of the notice may vary slightly.)

/*

* Copyright 2002 Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette,
* Indiana 47907. All rights reserved.

*

* Written by Victor A. Abell

*

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*

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*

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*

* 4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

*/

1.10 Language locale support

1.10.1 Does lsof support language locales? How do I use the support?

Most UNIX dialect versions of lsof support 8 bit language locale characters -- e.g., the ability to print 8 bit characters that have accents and other marks over them.

See the answer to the "Does lsof support wide characters in language locales?" question

for information on when lsof's language locale support covers characters wider than 8 bits.

To see if lsof supports language locales for your dialect, look in the dialect's machine.h header file for the HASSETLOCALE definition. If it is present and not disabled, then lsof has language locale support for the dialect.

To enable lsof's language locale support, you must specify in a locale environment variable (e.g., LANG) a language locale known to your system that supports the printing of marked characters -- e.g., en_US. (On some dialects locale(1) may be used to list the known language locales.)

Note that LANG=C and LANG=POSIX are NOT language locales that support the printing of marked characters.

If the language locale doesn't support the printing of marked characters, lsof's OUTPUT of them follows the rules for non-printable characters described in the OUTPUT section of lsof(8).

Consult your dialect's setlocale(3) man page for the names of environment variables other than LANG -- e.g., LC_ALL, LC_TYPE, etc. -- which may be used to define language locales.

1.10.2 Does lsof support wide characters in language locales?

When lsof's language locale support is enabled with the HASSETLOCALE definition, for selected dialects lsof will also print wide characters (e.g., from UTF-8) when iswprint(3) reports them to be printable.

Wide character support is available when HASWIDECHAR is defined in a dialect's machine.h header file. As of this writing on July 22, 2004, the following dialect versions have wide character support:

- AIX >= 4.3.2
- Apple Darwin >= 7.3.0
- FreeBSD >= 5.2
- HP-UX >= 11.00
- /proc-based Linux
- NetBSD >= 1.6
- SCO OpenServer >= 5.0.6
- Solaris >= 2.6
- Tru64 UNIX 5.1

1.11 Are any files in the lsof distribution copyrighted?

Yes. Most files carry the copyright of the Purdue Research Foundation and may be redistributed under the terms that accompany the copyright notice. Those terms may also be found in the answer to the question, "Is there an lsof license?")

A few files carry other copyright notices. Some are BSD notices and they explain the terms under which they are included in the lsof distribution.

Those that carry vendor copyright notices have been reproduced in their original or modified forms with permission from the copyright owners. That permission is indicated in the README files that accompany the files.

1.12 Are there other lsof-related resources?

There are other resources available, connected to lsof. Among them are FreeBSD and Linux packages whose products use lsof and two particularly interesting resources.

The two interesting resources are a Gnome Tool Kit (GTK) GUI for lsof and a Perl wrapper module.

The GTK GUI is called Glsof and was developed by Gnele. It can be found at:

<http://www.sourceforge.net>

The Perl wrapper module by Marc Beyer can be found at:

<http://search.cpan.org/dist/Unix-Lsof/>

1.13 What does the "WARNING: unsupported dialect or version" mean?

The lsof configure script issues that message for UNIX dialects or their versions where I have been unable to test the current revision of lsof. The message doesn't mean that lsof won't work, just that I have no direct evidence that it will.

If the COnfigure script succeeds, except for the warning, try compiling lsof. If that succeeds, try the lsof test suite.

2.0 Lsof Ports

2.1 What ports exist?

The pub/lsof.README file carries the latest port information:

AIX 5.[23] and 5.3
FreeBSD 4.9 and 6.4 for x86-based systems
FreeBSD 8.[234], 9.0, 10.0 and 11.0 for AMD64-based systems
Linux 2.1.72 and above for x86-based systems
Solaris 9, 10 and 11

In the above list the only UNIX dialects present are ones for which I test the current lsof revision. Lsof may still support unlisted dialect versions -- e.g., HP-UX 10.20, Solaris 7, etc. -- but I don't have access to systems where I could test lsof on them, so I can't claim lsof works on them. If your dialect isn't in the list, you should try building lsof on it anyway.

Lsof version 4 predecessors, versions 2 and 3, may support older version of some dialects. Contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> if you're interested in their distributions. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

2.2 What about a new port?

The 00PORTING file in the distribution gives hints on doing a port. I will consider doing a port in exchange for permanent access to a test host. I require permanent access so I can test new lsof revisions, because I will not offer distributions of dialect ports I cannot upgrade and test.

2.2.1 User-contributed Ports

Sometimes I receive contributions of ports of lsof to systems where I can't test future revisions of lsof. Hence, I don't incorporate these contributions into my lsof distribution.

However, I do make descriptions of these contributions available. You can find them in the 00INDEX and README files at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/contrib>

Consult the 00INDEX file in the contrib/ directory for a

list of the available contributions and consult README there for information on how to obtain them.

2.3 Why isn't there an AT&T SVR4 port?

I haven't produced an AT&T SVR4 port because I haven't seen a UNIX dialect that is strictly limited to the AT&T System V, Release 4 source code. Every one I have seen is a derivative with vendor additions.

The vendor additions are significant to lsof because they affect the internal kernel structures with which lsof does business. While some vendor derivatives of SVR4 are similar, each one I have encountered so far has been different enough from its siblings to require special source code.

If you're interested in an SVR4 version of lsof, here are some existing ports you might consider:

- DC/OSx (This obsolete port is only available upon special request.)
- Reliant UNIX (This obsolete port is only available upon special request.)
- SCO|Caldera UnixWare (This is the most likely choice.)
- Solaris

2.4 Why isn't there an SGI IRIX port?

Lsof support for IRIX was terminated at lsof revision 4.36, because it had become increasingly difficult for me to obtain information on the IRIX kernel structures lsof needs to access.

At IRIX 6.5 I decided the obstacles were too large for me to overcome, and I stopped supporting lsof on IRIX. I have sources to the last revision of lsof (4.36) for IRIX, but that version of lsof does not work on IRIX 6.5 and is vulnerable to the standard I/O descriptor attack. (See the "Is lsof vulnerable to the standard I/O descriptor attack?" Q&A for more information.) Contact me to discuss obtaining those sources.

If you wish to pursue the issue, don't contact me, contact SGI. This case was opened with SGI on the subject:

Case ID: 0982584

Category: Unix
Priority: 30-Moderate Impact

Problem Summary:
kernel structure header files needed for continued lsof support

Problem Description:
Email In 07/17/98 19:09:23

2.5 Why does lsof's Configure script report "WARNING: unsupported dialect or version"?

lsof's Configure script issues this message when it encounters a dialect or its version that lsof once supported, but no longer does. Usually I drop support for a dialect or version when I can no longer test lsof on it.

However, it's worth trying to compile and use lsof. Be sure to run the test suite. (See the answer to the "Is there a test suite?" question for information on the test suite.)

If you have problems with an unsupported dialect or version, contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> and I may be able to help. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

3.0 Lsof Problems

3.1 Configuration Problems

3.1.1 Why can't Configure determine the UNIX dialect version?

The lsof Configure script uses UNIX shell commands, often in a command pipeline, to determine the UNIX dialect version. (Consult the dialect stanza in Configure to determine which commands are used.) If Configure can't determine the dialect version, probably one of the commands is not behaving as Configure expects.

Symptoms of the failure include Configure warning messages and incorrect version definitions in the Makefile CFLAGS.

If you suspect that the lsof Configure script is failing to determine the dialect version correctly, try running the commands from Configure stanza one at a time. That will

usually reveal the source of the problem. Be particularly mindful that the PATH environment variable can cause commands to be executed from non-standard directories.

If you can't determine the source of the problem, there is a work-around. You can supply the UNIX dialect version in the LSOF_VSTR environment variable.

Use Configure as a guide to forming what it expects in LSOF_VSTR. There is also some information on LSOF_VSTR in the 00XCONFIG documentation file of the lsof distribution.

3.2 Compilation Problems

3.2.1 Why does the compiler complain about missing header files?

When you use make to build lsof, the compiler may complain that it can't find header files -- e.g.,

```
$ make
(cd lib; make DEBUG="-O" CFGF="-DAIXA=0 -DAIXV=4330 \
-DLSOF_VSTR=\"4.3.3.0\"")
gcc -DAIXA=0 -DAIXV=4330 -DLSOF_VSTR="4.3.3.0" -O \
-c ckkv.c
In file included from ckkv.c:33: ../machine.h:70: \
sys/types.h: A file or directory in the path name \
does not exist. \
```

That type of complaint doesn't represent an lsof problem. It represents a problem with a missing system header file that probably should be found in /usr/include or in the system source tree.

As a first step try using find(1) to locate the problem header file. If it's a system header file and can't be found, here are some possible causes:

1. The file set, RPM or package containing the header files has not been installed. Instructions for doing that are specific to the UNIX dialect and beyond the scope of this document.
2. If the compiler is gcc, the private gcc header files:

- * May not have been installed;
- * May have been installed incorrectly;

* May not have been updated properly after the last compiler or system update;

* Ones from a previous installation may not have been removed.

A path leading to the gcc private header files can be found with ``gcc -v``. Consult the gcc documentation for instructions on proper installation of the private gcc header files.

3. On some dialects -- e.g., FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD -- lsof may need to use header files that are located in the system source tree -- `/sys` or `/usr/src/sys`, for example. Make sure the system source tree has been installed.

3.2.2 Why does gcc complain about the contents of header files distributed by the system's vendor?

When you use make to build lsof and gcc to compile it, gcc may complain that it finds errors in system header files -- e.g.,

```
$ make
(cd lib; make DEBUG="-O" CFGF="-Dsolaris=80000 \
-DHASPR_GWINDOWS -m64 -DHASIPv6 -DHAS_VSOCK \
-DLSOF_VSTR=\"5.8\"")
gcc -Dsolaris=80000 -DHASPR_GWINDOWS -m64 -DHASIPv6 \
-DHAS_VSOCK -DLSOF_VSTR="5.8" -O -c dvch.c
In file included from /usr/include/sys/proc.h:31, \
    from /homes/abe/gnu/gcc-3.2.1/lib/gcc-lib/sparcv9-sun-solaris2/\
3.2.1/include/sys/user.h:267, from /usr/include/kvm.h:13, \
    from ../dlsof.h:53, from ../lsof.h:172, from dvch.c:43: \
/homes/abe/gnu/gcc-3.2.1/lib/gcc-lib/sparcv9-sun-solaris2/\
3.2.1/include/sys/task.h:59: parse error before "uint_t"
```

Errors like the above are most likely not problems in the system's header files, but in the private copies of them that were created when gcc was made or installed. Note the presense of `"../gcc-3.2.1/lib/gcc-lib/sparcv9-sun-solaris2/3.2.1/include/..."` in the paths for `user.h` and `task.h`. It indicates both header files are gcc-specific.

To solve errors like this requires comparing the header files in the vendor's /usr/include tree to the gcc-specific ones in gcc's private gcc-lib/.../include tree. It may be necessary to regenerate gcc-specific header files, correct them or remove them. See the gcc distribution for the appropriate tools.

A possible temporary work-around is to direct gcc to use the vendor's header files instead of its temporary ones by declaring -I/usr/include in the compilation flags.

3.2.3 Other header file problems

Don't overlook any vendor tools that might validate the vendor header files installed on the system -- e.g., the Solaris pkgchk tool can be used to check the header files that were installed from the SUNWhea package.

For other header file problems contact me at <abe@purdue.edu>. Please follow the reporting guidelines in the "How do I report an lsof bug?" section of this FAQ.

3.3 Why doesn't lsof report full path names?

Lsof reports the full path name when it is specified as a search argument for open files that match the argument. However, if the argument is a file system mounted-on directory, and lsof finds additional path name components from the kernel name cache, it will report them.

Lsof reports path name for file system types that have path name lookup features -- e.g., some versions of AdvFS for Digital and Tru64 UNIX. The Linux /proc-based lsof reports full path names, because the Linux /proc file system provides them. Lsof on recent builds of Solaris 10 also report full path names, because those Solaris kernels record the full path name in the vnode structure.

Otherwise, lsof uses the kernel name cache, where it exists and can be accessed, and reports some or all path name components (e.g., the sys and proc.h components of /usr/include/sys/proc.h) for these dialects:

Apple Darwin
DC/OSx
FreeBSD

HP-UX, /dev/kmem and PSTAT based
Linux, /dev/kmem-based
NetBSD
NEXTSTEP
OpenBSD
OPENSTEP
Reliant UNIX
SCO OpenServer
SCO|Caldera UnixWare
Solaris 2.x, 7, 8 and 9 (except for some VxFS versions;
see the "Why doesn't Solaris
lsof report VxFS path name
components?" section for more
information)
Solaris 10 (early builds) Tru64 UNIX

As far as I can determine, AFS path lookups don't share in kernel name cache operations, so lsof can't identify open AFS path name components. Apparently Solaris VxFS versions 4 and above don't share in kernel name cache operations, either, so lsof can't display path name components for those open files.

Since the size of the kernel name cache is limited and the cache is in constant flux, it does not always contain the names of all components in an open file's path; sometimes it contains none of them.

Lsof reports the file system directory name and whatever components of the file's path it finds in the cache, starting with the last component and working backwards through the directories that contain it. If lsof finds no path components, lsof reports the file system device name instead.

When lsof does report some path components in the NAME column, it prefixes them with the file system directory name, followed by " -- ", followed by the components -- e.g., /usr -- sys/path.h for /usr/include/sys/path.h. The " -- " is omitted when lsof finds all the path name components of a file's name.

The PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof relies on kernel name cache contents, too, even though its information comes to lsof via pstat() function calls. Consequently, PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof won't always report full paths, but may use the " -- " partial path name notation, or may occasionally report no path name at all but just the file system mounted-on directory

and device names.

Lsof can't obtain path name components from the kernel name caches of the following dialects:

AIX

Only the Linux kernel records full path names in the structures it maintains about open files; instead, most kernels convert path names to device and node number doublets and use them for subsequent file references once files have been opened.

To convert the device and node number doublet into a complete path name, lsof would have to start at the root node (root directory) of the file system on which the node resides, and search every branch for the node, building possible path names along the way. That would be a time consuming operation and require access to the raw disk device (usually implying setuid-root permission).

If the prospect of all that local disk activity doesn't concern you, think about the cost when the device is NFS-mounted.

Try using the file system mount point and node number lsof reports as parameters to find
-- e.g.,

```
$ find <mount_point> -inum <node_number> -print
```

and you may get an appreciation of what a file system directory tree search would cost.

3.3.1 Why do lsof -r reports show different path names?

When you run lsof with its repeat (`-r") option, you may notice that the extent to which it reports path names for the same files may vary from cycle to cycle. That happens because other processes are making kernel calls affecting the cache and causing entries to be removed from and added to it.

3.3.2 Why does lsof report the wrong path names?

Under some circumstances lsof may report an incorrect path name component, especially for files in a rapidly changing directory like /tmp.

In a rapidly changing directory, like /tmp, if the kernel doesn't clear the cache entry when it removes a file, a new file may be given the same keys and lead lsof to believe that the old cache entry with the same keys belongs to the new file.

Lsof tries to avoid this error by purging duplicate entries from its copy of the kernel name cache when they have the same device and inode number, but different names.

This error is less likely to occur in UNIX dialects where the keys to the name cache are node address and possibly a capability ID. The Apple Darwin, Digital UNIX, FreeBSD, HP-UX, NEXTSTEP, OPENSTEP, Solaris, Tru64 UNIX, and UnixWare dialects use node address. Apple Darwin, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, Tru64 UNIX, and also use a capability ID to further identify name cache entries.

3.3.3 Why doesn't lsof report path names for unlinked (rm'd) files?

When lsof gets path name components from the kernel's name cache, it does not report the path names of a file that has been unlinked from its parent directory -- e.g., deleted via rm, or the unlink() system call -- even when some process may still hold the file open; lsof reports only the file system's mounted-on directory and device. That's because path name components are removed from the kernel name cache when the file is unlinked.

Unlinked open files are sometimes used by applications for temporary, but invisible storage (i.e., ls won't show them, and no other process can open them.) However, they may occasionally consume disk space to excess and cause concern for a system administrator, who will be unable to locate them with find, ls, du, or other tools that rely on finding files by examining the directory tree.

By using lsof's +L option you can see the link count of open files -- in the NLINK column. An unlinked file will have an NLINK value of zero. By using the option +L1 you can tell lsof to display only files whose link count is less than one (i.e., zero).

There are some UNIX dialect-specific exceptions to lsof's inability to report unlinked path names. They are described in

the answer to the "When will lsof report path names for deleted files?" question.

3.3.4 Why doesn't lsof report the "correct" hard linked file path name?

When lsof reports a rightmost path name component for a file with hard links, the component may come from the kernel's name cache. Since the key which connects an open file to the kernel name cache may be the same for each differently named hard link, lsof may report only one name for all open hard-linked files. Sometimes that will be "correct" in the eye of the beholder; sometimes it will not. Remember, the file identification keys significant to the kernel are the device and node numbers, and they're the same for all the hard linked names.

3.3.5 When will lsof report path names for deleted files?

Lsof will report path names for deleted files for two dialects: Linux and later builds of Solaris 10.

Deleted Linux path names are reported by default and have "(deleted)" at their ends.

The display of Solaris 10 deleted path names may be selected with the -X option. When selected they are also reported with "(deleted)" at their ends.

3.4 Why is lsof so slow?

Lsof may appear to be slow if network address to host name resolution is slow. This can happen, for example, when the name server is unreachable, or when a Solaris PPP cache daemon is malfunctioning.

To see if name lookup is causing lsof to be slow, turn it off with the -n option.

Port service name lookup or portmap registration lookup may also be causes of slow-down. To suppress port service name lookup, specify the -P option.

Lsof doesn't usually make direct portmap calls -- only when +M is specified, or when HASPMAPENABLED is defined during lsof construction. (The lsof help panel, produced with `lsof -h`

will display the default portmap registration reporting state.) The quickest first step in checking if lsof is slow because of the portmapper is to use lsof's `--M` option.

Lsof may be slow if UID to login name lookups are slow. Suppress them with `--l`.

On dialects where lsof uses the kernel name cache, try disabling its use with `--C`. (You can tell if lsof uses the kernel name cache by looking for `--C` in lsof's `--h` output.) Of course, disabling kernel name cache use will mean that lsof won't report full or partial path names, just file system and character device names.

If you're just interested in the open files of one process, try using the `--p <Process-ID>` option to limit lsof to that process. (The `--p` option may also be followed with a list of Process-IDs.)

If you're interested in including or excluding certain commands, try lsof's `-c[^]cmd` option.

If you're interested in certain Internet TCP and UDP states (e.g., ESTABLISHED) or in excluding some (e.g., CLOSE_WAIT), try lsof's `-s p:s` option, available where shown on the lsof help output, obtained with `-h` or `-?`. More information on it may be found in the answer to the "How are protocol state name exclusion and inclusion used?" question.

Your UNIX dialect may not support `-s p:s` and its associated performance improvements to Internet-only file processing. You can find more information on those topics in the answer to the "Why doesn't my dialect support state name exclusion and inclusion?" question.

Older AIX lsof may be slow to start because of its oslevel identity comparison. (Newer AIX lsof uses `uname(2)`.) See the "Why does AIX lsof start so slowly?" and "Why does lsof warn 'compiled for x ... y; this is z.?' sections for more information.

3.5 Why doesn't lsof's setgid or setuid permission work?

If you install lsof on an NFS file system that has been mounted with the `nosuid` option, lsof may not be able to use the setgid or setuid permission you give it, complaining

it can't open the kernel memory device -- e.g., /dev/kmem.

The only solution is to install lsof on a file system that doesn't inhibit setgid or setuid permission.

3.6 Does lsof have security problems?

I don't think so. However, lsof does usually start with setgid permission, and sometimes with setuid-root permission.

Any program

that has setgid or setuid-root permission,

should always be regarded with suspicion.

Lsof drops setgid power, holding it only while it opens access to kernel memory devices (e.g., /dev/kmem, /dev/mem, /dev/swap). That allows lsof to bypass the weaker security of access(2) in favor of the stronger checks the kernel makes when it examines the right of the lsof process to open files declared with -k and -m. Lsof also restricts some device cache file naming options when it senses the process has setuid-root power.

On a few dialects lsof requires setuid-root permission during its full execution in order to access files in the /proc file system. These dialects include:

DC/OSx 1.1 for Pyramid systems

Reliant UNIX 5.4[34] for Pyramid systems

When lsof runs with setuid-root permission it severely restricts all file accesses it might be asked to make with its options.

The device cache file (typically .lsof_hostname in the home directory of the real user ID that executes lsof) has 0600 modes. (The suffix, hostname, is the first component of the host's name returned by gethostname(2).) However, even when lsof runs setuid-root, it makes sure the file's ownerships are changed to that of the real user and group. In addition, lsof checks the file carefully before using it (See the question "How do I disable the device cache file feature or alter it's behavior?" for a description of the checks.); discards the file if it fails the scrutiny; complains about the condition of the file; then rebuilds the file.

See the 00DCACHE file of the lsof distribution for more

information about device cache file handling and the risks associated with the file.

3.7 Will lsof show remote hosts using files via NFS?

No. Remember, lsof displays open files for the processes of the host on which it runs. If the host on which lsof is running is an NFS server, the remote NFS client processes that are accessing files on the server leave no process records on the server for lsof to examine.

3.8 Why doesn't lsof report locks held on NFS files?

Generally lock information held by local processes on remote NFS files is not recorded by the UNIX dialect kernel. Hence, lsof can't report it.

One exception is some patch levels of Solaris 2.3, and all versions of Solaris 2.4 and above. Lsof for those dialects does report on locks held by local processes on remotely mounted NFS files.

3.8.1 Why does lsof report a one byte lock on byte zero as a full file lock?

When a process has a lock of length one, starting at byte zero, lsof can't distinguish it from a full file lock. That's because most UNIX dialects represent both locks the same way in their file lock (flock or eflock) structures.

3.9 Why does lsof report different values for open files on the same file system (the automounter phenomenon)?

On UNIX dialects where file systems may be mounted by an automounter with the ``direct" type, lsof may sometimes report difference
DEVICE, SIZE/OFF, INODE and NAME values
when asked to report files open on the file system.

This happens because some files open on the file system -- e.g., the current directory of a shell that changed its directory to the file system as the file system's first reference -- may be characterized in the kernel with temporary automounter node information. The cd doesn't cause the file system to be mounted.

A subsequent reference to the file system -- e.g., an ls

of any place in it -- will cause the file system to be mounted. Processes with files open to the mounted file system are characterized in the kernel with data that reflects the mounted file system's parameters.

Unfortunately some kernels (e.g., some versions of Solaris 2.x) don't revisit the process that did only a change-directory for the purpose of updating the data associated with the open directory file. The file continues to be characterized with temporary automounter information until it does another directory change, even a trivial ``cd .".

Lsof will report on both reference types, when supplied the file system name as an argument, but the data lsof reports will reflect what it finds in the kernel. For the different types lsof will display different data, including different major and minor device numbers in the DEVICE column, different lengths in the SIZE/OFF column, different node numbers in the INODE column, and slightly different file system names in the NAME column.

In contrast, fuser, where available, can only report on one reference type when supplied the file system name as an argument. Usually it will report on the one that is associated with the mounted file system information. If the only reference type is the temporary automounter one, fuser will often be silent about it.

3.10 Why don't lsof and netstat output match?

Lsof and netstat output don't match because lsof reports the network information it finds in open file system objects --
e.g., socket files -- while netstat often gets its information from separate kernel tables.

The information available to netstat may describe network activities never or no longer associated with open files, but necessary for proper network state machine operation.

For example, a TCP connection in the FIN_WAIT_[12] state may no longer have an associated open file, because the connection has been closed at the application layer and is now being closed at the TCP/IP protocol layer.

3.10.1 Why can't lsof find accesses to some TCP and UDP ports?

Lsof stands for LiSt Open Files. If there is no open file connected to a TCP or UDP port, lsof won't find it. That's the most common reason why lsof doesn't find a port netstat might report open.

One reason I've found on some UNIX dialects is that their kernels set aside TCP and UDP ports for communicating with support activities, running in application layer servers -- the automounter daemons, and the NFS biod and nfsd daemons are examples. Netstat may report the ports are in use, but lsof doesn't.

Another reason is that netstat may also be able to report a port is open on a particular dialect, because it uses a source of data different from what lsof uses -- e.g., netstat might examine kernel tables or use streams messages to MIB2, while lsof relies on the information it finds in open file structures and their descendants.

Sometimes it's possible to search the data netstat and lsof use. For example, on Linux `/proc/tcp` and `/proc/udp` can be examined. There might an entry there for a particular protocol and port, but if the line on which the port appears doesn't have an inode number that matches an inode number of an open file, lsof won't be able to identify the process using the port.

This is a tough question to which there is no easy answer.

3.11 Why does lsof update the device cache file?

At the end of the lsof output you may see the message:

```
lsof: WARNING: /Homes/abe/.lsof_vic  
was updated.
```

In this message `/Homes/abe/.lsof_vic` is the path to the private device cache file for login `abe`. (See `00DCACHE`.)

Lsof issues this message when it finds it necessary to recheck the system device directory (e.g., `/dev` or `/devices`) and rebuild the device cache file during the open file scan. Lsof may need to do these things it finds that a device directory node has changed, or if it cannot find a device in the cache.

3.12 Why doesn't lsof report state for UDP socket files?

Lsof reports UDP TPI connection state -- TS_IDLE (Idle), TS_BOUND (Bound), etc. -- for some, but not all dialects. TPI state is stream-based TCP/IP information that isn't available in many dialects.

A fairly weak general rule is if netstat(1) reports UDP TPI state, lsof may be able to report it, too. But don't be surprised if lsof fails to report UDP TPI state for your dialect. Other factors influence lsof's ability to report UDP TPI state, including the availability of state number data in kernel structures, and state number to state name conversion data.

3.13 I am editing a file with vi; why doesn't lsof find the file?

Classic implementations of vi usually don't keep open the file being edited. (Newer ones may do so in order to maintain an advisory lock.) Instead classic vi opens the file, makes a temporary copy (usually in /tmp or /usr/tmp), and does its work in that file. When you save the file being edited from a classic vi implementation, it reopens and rewrites the file.

During a classic vi session, except for the brief periods when vi is reading or rewriting the file, lsof won't find an open reference to the file from the vi process, because there is none.

3.14 Why doesn't lsof report TCP/TPI window and queue sizes for my dialect?

Lsof only reports TCP/TPI window sizes for Solaris, because only its netstat reports them. The intent of providing TCP/TPI information in lsof NAME column output is to make it easier to match netstat output to lsof output.

In general lsof only reports queue sizes for both TCP and UDP (TPI) connections on BSD-derived UNIX dialects, where both sets of values appear in kernel socket queue structures. SYSV-derived UNIX dialects whose TCP/IP implementations are based on streams generally provide only TCP queue sizes, not UDP (TPI) ones.

While you may find that netstat on some SYSV-derived UNIX dialects with streams TCP/IP may report UDP (TPI) queue sizes, you will probably also find that the sizes are always

zero -- netstat supplies a constant zero for UDP (TPI) queue sizes to make its headers align the same for TCP and UDP (TPI) connections. Solaris seems to get it right -- i.e., its netstat does not report UDP (TPI) queue sizes.

When in doubt, I chose to avoid reporting UDP (TPI) queue sizes for UNIX dialects whose netstat-reported values I knew to be a constant zero or whose origin I couldn't determine. OSR is a dialect in this category.

3.14.1 Why doesn't

lsof report socket options, socket states, and TCP flags and values for my dialect?

The lsof -T argument, 'f', that selects the reporting of socket options, socket states and TCP flags was implemented at lsof revision 4.71 for the following UNIX dialects, providing the indicated information:

AIX 4.3.2 and 5.1 and above

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

Apple Darwin 7.2 and above

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

Digital UNIX and Tru64 UNIX 4.0

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

FreeBSD 4.9 and above

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

HP-UX 11.00 (/dev/kmem-based lsof)

All socket options and values are reported. No socket states are reported. Only the TF_NODELAY TCP flag and the TF_MSS value are reported.

HP-UX 11.11 and iiiv2 (PSTAT-based lsof)

All socket options and values, and socket states are reported. No TCP flags or values are reported.

Linux

No socket options and values, socket states, or TCP flags and values are reported. The support for "-Tf" could not be added to Linux, because socket options, socket states, and TCP flags and values are not available via the /proc file system.

NetBSD 1.6G and above

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

OpenBSD 3.4 and above

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

OPENSTEP 4.2

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

OpenUNIX 8

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

Solaris 2.6, 8 and above

The socket option display is limited to BROADCAST, DEBUG, DGRAM_ERRIND, DONTROUTE and OOBINLINE. Socket values are limited to KEEPALIVE and LINGER. No socket states are reported. The TCP DELACK, NODELAY and SENTFIN flags are reported. The TCP MSS value is reported.

UnixWare 7.1.[134]

All socket options and values, socket states, and TCP flags and values described in lsof(8) are reported.

3.14.2 Why doesn't lsof report the partial listen queue connection count for my dialect?

The reporting of partial listen queue connections was added to -Tf processing at lsof revision 4.76. Currently it is reported for these dialects:

AIX 4.3.2

This dialect is no longer supported, so no attempt was made to add partial listen queue length support for it.

AIX 5.1 and above

Partial listen queue information is available.

Apple Darwin 7.2 and above

Partial listen queue information is available.

Digital UNIX 4.0

This dialect is no longer supported, so no attempt was made to add partial listen queue length support for it.

FreeBSD 4.9 and above

Partial listen queue information is available.

HP-UX 11.00 (/dev/kmem-based lsof)

No partial listen queue information is available.

HP-UX 11.11 and iiiv2 (PSTAT-based lsof)
 No partial listen queue information is available.

Linux
 No partial listen queue information is available.

NetBSD 1.6G and above
 Partial listen queue information is available.

OpenBSD 3.4 and above
 Partial listen queue information is available.

OPENSTEP 4.2
 Partial listen queue information is available.

OpenUNIX 8
 This dialect is no longer supported, so no attempt
 was made to add partial listen queue length support
 for it.

SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6
 No partial listen queue information
 is available.

Solaris 2.6, 8 and above
 Partial listen queue information is available.

Tru64 UNIX 5.0
 This dialect is no longer supported, so no attempt
 was made to add partial listen queue length support
 for it.

Tru64 UNIX 5.1
 Partial listen queue information is available.

UnixWare 7.1.[134]
 Partial listen queue information is available.

3.15 What does "no more information" in the NAME column mean?

When lsof can find no successor structures -- a gnode, inode, socket, or vnode -- connected to the file structure of an open descriptor of a process, it reports "no more information" in the NAME column. The TYPE, DEVICE, SIZE/OFF, and INODE columns will be blank.

Because the file structure is supposed to contain a pointer to the next structure of a file's processing support, if the pointer is NUL, lsof can go no further.

Some UNIX dialects have file structures for system processes -- e.g., the sched process -- that have no successor structure pointers. The "no more information" NAME will commonly appear for these processes in lsof output.

It may also be the case that lsof has read the file structure

while it is being assembled and before a successor structure pointer value has been set. The "no more information" NAME will again result.

Unless lsof output is filled with "no more information" NAME column messages, the appearance of a few should be no cause for alarm.

3.16 Why doesn't lsof find a process that ps finds?

If lsof fails to display open files for a process that ps indicates exists, there may be several reasons for the difference.

The process may be a "zombie" for which ps displays the "(defunct)" state. In that case, the process has exited and has no open file information lsof can display. It does still have a process structure, sufficient for the needs of ps.

Another possible explanation is that kernel tables and structures may have been changing when lsof looked for the process, making lsof unable to find all relevant process structures. Try repeating the lsof request.

3.17 Why doesn't -V report a search failure?

The usual reason that -V won't report a search failure is that lsof located the search item, but was prevented from listing it by an option that doesn't participate in search failure reporting.

For example, this lsof invocation:

```
$ lsof -V -i TCP@foobar -a -d 999
```

won't report it can't find the Internet address TCP@foobar, even if there is an open file connected to that address, unless the open file also has a file descriptor number of 999 (the ``-a -d 999" options).

Compile-time options can also affect -V results in much the same way. For example, if HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY are defined at compile time, this lsof invocation, run by a non-root user:

```
$ lsof -V -c inetd
```

won't report that it can't find the `inetd` command, even if there is a process running the `inetd` command, because the `HASSECURITY` and `HASNOSOCKSECURITY` options prevent the listing of all but the socket files of another user, and no socket file selector (e.g., `-i`) was specified.

3.18 Portmap problems

3.18.1 Why isn't a name displayed for the portmap registration?

When portmap registration reporting is enabled, any time there is a registration for a local TCP or UDP port, `lsof` displays it in square brackets, following the port number or service name -- e.g., ```:1234[name]"` or ```:name[100083]"`.

The TCP or UDP port number or service number (what follows the ``:``) is displayed under the control of the `lsof -P` option. The registration identity is held by the portmapper and may be a name or a number, depending on how the registration's owner declared it. `Lsof` reports what the port map holds and cannot derive a registration name from a registration number.

`Lsof` can be compiled with registration reporting enabled or disabled by default, under the control of the `HASPMAPENABLED` `#define` (usually in `machine.h`).

The `lsof` help panel (``lsof -h``) will show the default. `Lsof` is distributed with reporting disabled by default.

3.18.2 How can I display only portmap registrations?

`Lsof` doesn't have an option that will display only TCP or UDP ports with portmap registrations. The `+M` option only enables the reporting of registration information when Internet socket files are displayed; `+M` doesn't select the displaying of Internet socket files -- the `-i` option does that.

This simple `lsof` pipe to `grep` will do the job:

```
$ lsof -i +M | grep "["
```

This works because `-i` selects Internet socket files, `+M` enables portmap registration reporting, and only output

lines with opening square brackets will have registrations.

When portmap registration reporting is enabled by default, because the lsof builder constructed it that way, +M is not necessary. (The lsof help panel, produced with ``lsof -h`` will display the default portmapper registration reporting state.) However, specifying +M when reporting is already enabled is acceptable, as is specifying -M when reporting is already disabled.

Digression: lsof will accept ``+`` or ``-`` as a prefix to most options. (That isn't documented in the man page or help panel to reduce confusion and complexity.) The `-i` option is as acceptable as `+i`, so the above example could be written a little more tersely as:

```
$ lsof +Mi | grep "["
```

But be careful to use the ``Mi`` ordering, since ``iM`` implies M is an address argument to ``i``.

3.18.3 Why doesn't lsof report portmap registrations for some ports?

Lsof reports portmap registrations for local TCP and UDP ports only. It identifies local ports this way:

- * The port appears in the local address section of the kernel structure that contains it.
- * The port appears in the foreign address section of a kernel structure whose local and foreign Internet addresses are the same.
- * The port appears in the foreign address section of a kernel address structure whose Internet address is `INADDR_LOOPBACK` (127.0.0.1).

Following these rules, lsof ignores foreign portmapped ports. That's done for reasons of efficiency and possible security prohibitions. Contacting all remote portmappers could take a long time and be blocked by network difficulties (i.e., be inefficient). Many firewalls block portmapper access for security reasons.

Lsof may occasionally ignore portmap registration information for a legitimate local port by virtue of its local port

rules. This can happen when a port appears in the foreign part of its kernel structure and the local and foreign Internet addresses don't match (perhaps because they're on different interfaces), and the foreign Internet address isn't INADDR_LOOPBACK (127.0.0.1).

3.18.4 Why doesn't lsof report portmap registrations for some Solaris versions?

In some versions of Solaris -- 9 and 10 are known to exhibit this problem -- lsof is unable to display portmap registrations.

This portmap registration reporting failure occurs when the Solaris netconfig field (in /etc or etc/inet) has its first two non-comment lines enabling tcp6 and udp6. When netconfig is configured in that fashion, lsof's attempt to read the portmap via an RPC function fails.

I don't have an explanation for the failure, but this comment in the netconfig(4) man page appears to have some bearing on the problem:

```
# The following two entries starting with udp6 and tcp6 are
# meant to be used for IPv6. If you have Ipv6 enabled on your
# machine then you can uncomment these two lines to enable
# RPC and NFS to use the Ipv6 stack.
...
#udp6 tpi_clts    v inet6 udp /dev/udp6 -
#tcp6 tpi_cots_ord v inet6 tcp /dev/tcp6 - "
```

My interpretation of that comment is that there is a different RPC interface to the portmap when IPv6 is enabled. However, I can't find any documentation on it in the RPC man pages. If anyone has information on it, please send it to me at <abe@purdue> and put "lsof Solaris portmap" in the subject line.

A work-around may be to move the ucp6 and tcp6 lines after the udp and tcxp lines in netconfig. I don't know if that change has any unacceptable consequences, but it works for me on my Solaris 9 test system, and I have a report that it also works on Solaris 10.

3.19 Why is `lsof | wc` bigger than my system's open file limit?

There is a strong temptation to count open files by piping lsof output to wc. If your purpose is to compare the number you get to some Unix system parameter that defines the number of open files your system can have, resist the temptation.

One reason is that lsof reports a number of "files" that don't occupy Unix file table space -- current working directories, root directories, jail directories, text files, library files, memory mapped files are some. Another reason is that lsof can report a file shared by more than one process that itself occupies only one file table slot.

If you want to know the number of open files that occupy file table slots, use the +ff option and process the lsof output's FILE_ADDR column information with standard Unix tools like cut, grep, sed, and sort.

You might also consider using lsof's field output with +ff, selecting the file struct address with -FF, and processing the output with an AWK or Perl script. See the list_fields.awk, list_fields.perl, and shared.perl5 scripts in the scripts/ subdirectory of the lsof distribution for hints on file struct post-processing filters.

3.20 Why doesn't lsof report file offset (position)?

Lsof won't report a file offset (position) value if the -s option (without parameters) has been specified, or if the dialect doesn't support the displaying of file offset (position). (Note that on selected dialects the help output, obtained with -h or -?, may show that the -s option can also be supplied the "p:s" parameters; for more information on that addition, see the answer to the "How are protocol state name exclusion and inclusion used?" question.)

That lsof is reporting only file size is indicated by the fact that the appropriate column header says SIZE instead of SIZE/OFF.

If lsof doesn't support the displaying of file offset (position) -- e.g., for Linux /proc-based lsof -- the -h or -? output panel won't list the -o option.

Sometimes the availability of file offset information depends on the dialect's kernel. This is particularly true

for socket file offsets.

Maintenance of offsets for pseudo-terminal devices varies by UNIX dialect and is related to how the dialect kernel implements pseudo-terminal support. Kernels like AIX, for example, that short-circuit the transfer of data between socket and pseudo devices to reduce TCP/IP daemon interrupt rates won't advance offsets in the TCP/IP daemon socket files. Instead they will advance offsets in the open standard I/O files of the shell child process where the pseudo-terminal devices are used.

When in doubt about the behavior of lsof in reporting file offset information, do some carefully measured experiments, consult the lsof sources, or contact me at <abe@purdue.edu> to discuss the matter. Please follow the reporting guidelines in the "How do I report an lsof bug?" section of this FAQ.

3.20.1 What does lsof report for size when the file doesn't really have one?

When a file has no true size -- e.g., it's a socket, a FIFO, or a pipe -- lsof tries to report the information it finds in the kernel that describes the contents of associated kernel buffers.

Thus, for example, size for most TCP/IP files is socket buffer size. The size of the socket read buffer is reported for read-only files; the size of the write buffer for write-only files; and the sum of the buffers sizes for read-write files.

3.21 Problems with path name arguments

3.21.1 How do I ask lsof to search a file system?

You can ask lsof to search for all open files on a file system by specifying its mounted path name as an lsof argument -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof /
```

Output of the mount command will show file system mounted path names. It will also show the mounted-on device path for the file system.

If the mounted-on device is a block device (the permission field in output of `ls -l <device>` starts with a `b/`), you can specify its name, too -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof /dev/sd0a
```

If the mounted-on device isn't a block device -- for example, some UNIX dialects call a CD-ROM device a character device (ls output starts with a `c'`) -- you can force lsof to assume that the specified device names a file system with the `+f` option -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof +f -- /dev/sd0a
```

(Note: you must use `--` after `+f` or `-f` if a file name follows immediately, because `+f` and `-f` can be followed by characters that specify flag output selections.)

When you use `+f` and lsof can't match the device to a file system, lsof will issue a complaint.

The `+f` option may be used in some dialects to ask lsof to search for an NFS file system by its server name and server mount point. If the mount application reports an NFS file system mounted-on value that way, then this sample lsof request should work.

```
$ lsof +f -- fleet:/home/fleet/u5
```

Finally, you can use `-f` if you don't want a mounted file system path name to be considered a request to report all open files on the file system. This is useful when you want to know if anyone is using the file system's mounted path name. This example directs lsof to report on open access to the `/` directory, including when it's being used as a current working or root directory.

```
$ lsof -f -- /
```

The lsof `-f` option performs the same function as `-f` does in some fuser implementations. However, since the lsof `-c` option was chosen for another purpose before the `-f` option was added to lsof, `+f` was selected as the analogue to the fuser `-c` option. (Sorry for the potential confusion.)

3.21.2 Why

doesn't lsof find all the open files in a file system?

Lsof may not find all the open files in a file system for several reasons.

First, some processes with files open on the file system may have been changing status when lsof examined the process table, and lsof "missed" them. Remember, the kernel changes much faster than lsof can respond to the changes.

Second, be sure you have specified the file system correctly. Perhaps you specified a file instead. You can use lsof's -V option to have lsof report in detail on what it couldn't find. Make sure the report for the file system you specified says "file system." Here's some -V output:

```
$ lsof -V /tmp ./lsof.h ./lsof
COMMAND PID USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF INODE NAME
lsof    2688 abe  txt  VREG 18,1,7 1428583 226641 ./lsof
lsof    2689 abe  txt  VREG 18,1,7 1428583 226641 ./lsof
lsof: no file use located: ./lsof.h
```

You can also use lsof's +f option to force it to consider a path name as a file system. If lsof can't find a file system by the specified name, it will issue a complaint -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof +f -- /usr
lsof: not a file system: /usr
```

(/usr is a directory in the / file system.)

3.21.3 Why does the lsof exit code report it didn't find open files when some files were listed?

Sometimes lsof will list some open files, yet return a non-zero exit code, suggesting it hasn't found all the specified files.

The first thing you should when you suspect lsof is incorrect is to repeat the request, adding the -V option. In the resulting report you may find that your file system specification really wasn't a file system specification, just a file specification.

Finally, if you specify two files or two file systems twice, lsof will credit all matches to the first of the two and

believe that there were no matches for the second. It's possible to specify a single file system twice with different path names by using both its mounted directory path name and mounted-on device name.

```
$ lsof +f -V spcuna:/sysprog /sysprog
COMMAND  PID USER  FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF INODE NAME
ksh      11092 abe  cwd   VDIR 39,0,1  1536 226562 /sysprog
(spcuna:/sysprog)
...
lsof: no file system use located: spcuna:/sysprog
```

All matches were credited to /sysprog; none to spcuna:/sysprog.

3.21.4 Why won't lsof find all the open files in a directory?

When you give lsof a simple directory path name argument (not a file system mounted-on name), you are asking it to search for processes that have the directory open as a file, or as a process-specific directory -- e.g., root or current working directory.

If you want to list instances of open files inside the directory, you need to specify the individual path names of those files, or use the lsof +D and +d options.

See the answer to the question "Why are the +D and +d options so slow?" before you use +D or +d casually.

See the answer to the question "Why do the +D and +d options produce warning messages?" for an explanation of some process authority limitations of +D and +d.

3.21.5 Why are the +D and +d options so slow?

The +D and +d options cause lsof to build a path name search list for a specified directory. +D causes lsof to descend the directory to its furthest subdirectory, while +d restricts it to the top level. In both cases, the specified directory itself is included in the search list. In both symbolic links are ignored.

Building such a search list can take considerable time, especially when the specified directory contains many files and subdirectories -- lsof must call the system readlink() and stat() functions for each file and directory. Storing

the search list can cause lsof to use more than its normal amount of dynamic memory -- each file recorded in the search list consumes dynamic memory for its path name, characteristics, and search linkages. Using the list means lsof must search it for every open file in the system.

Building the search list for a directory specified on some file systems can be slow -- e.g., for an NFS directory with many files. Some file systems have special logging features that can introduce additional delays to the building of the search list -- e.g., NFS logging, or logging on a Solaris UFS file system. The bottom line is that slow search list construction may not be so much an lsof problem as a file system problem. (Hint: if you're using Solaris UFS logging, consider specifying the "logging,noatime" option pair to reduce the number of atime writes to the UFS logging queue and disk.)

A somewhat risky way to speed up lsof's building of the search list is to use lsof's `--O` option. It forces lsof to do all system calls needed to build the search list directly, rather than in a child process. While direct system calls are much faster, they can block in the kernel -- e.g., when an NFS server stops responding -- stopping lsof until the kernel operation unblocks.

As an example of the load +D can impose, consider that an ``lsof +D /`` on a lightly loaded NeXT '040 cube with a 1GB root file system disk took 4+ minutes of real time. It also generated several hundred error messages about files and directories the lsof process didn't have permission to access with `stat(2)`.

The bottom line is that +D and +d should be used cautiously. +D is more costly than +d for deeply nested directory trees, because of the full directory descent it causes. So use +d where possible. And you might need to consider the performance of the file system that holds the directory you name with +d or +D.

In view of these warnings, when is it appropriate to use +D or +d? Probably the most appropriate time is when you would specify the directory's contents to lsof with a shell globbing construct -- e.g., ``lsof *``. If that's what you need to do, ``lsof +d .`` is probably more efficient than having the shell

produce a directory list, form it into an argument vector, and pass the vector to `lsuf` for it to unravel.

See the answer to the question "Why do the `+D` and `+d` options produce warning messages?" for an explanation of some process authority limitations of `+D` and `+d`.

3.21.6 Why do the `+D` and `+d` options produce warning messages?

`+D` and `+d` option processing is limited by the authority of the `lsuf` process -- i.e., `lsuf` can only examine (with `lstat(2)` and `stat(2)`) files the owner of the process can access.

If the ownership, group membership, or permissions of the specified directory, file within it, or directory within it prevents the owner of the `lsuf` process from using `lstat(2)` or `stat(2)` on it, `lsuf` will issue a warning message, naming the path and giving the system's (`lstat(2)`'s or `stat(2)`'s) reason (errno explanation text) for refusing access.

As an example, assume user `abc` has a subdirectory in `/tmp`, owned by `abc` and readable, writable and searchable by only its owner. If user `def` asks `lsuf` to search for all `/tmp` references with `+D` or `+d`, `lsuf` will be unable to `lstat(2)` or `stat(2)` anything in `abc`'s private subdirectory, and will issue an appropriate warning.

`lsuf` warnings can usually be suppressed with the `-w` option. However, using `-w` with `+D` or `+d` means that there will be no indication why `lsuf` couldn't find an open reference to a restricted directory or something contained in it.

Hint: if you need to use `+D` or `+d` and avoid authority warnings, and if you have super-user power, `su` and use `lsuf` with `+D` or `+d` as root.

3.22 Why can't my C compiler find the `rpcent` structure definition?

When you try to compile `lsuf` your compiler may complain that the `rpcent` structure is undefined. The complaints may look like this:

```
>print.c: In function `fill_portmap':
>print.c:213: dereferencing pointer to incomplete type
>...
```

The most likely cause is that someone has allowed a BIND installation to update /usr/include/netdb.h (or perhaps /usr/include/rpc/netdb.h), removing the rpcent structure definition that lsof expects to find there.

Only Solaris has an automatic work-around. (See dlsof.h in dialects/sun.). The Solaris work-around succeeds because there is another header file, <rpc/rpcent.h>, with the rpcent structure definition, and there is a Solaris C pre-processor test that can tell when the BIND <netdb.h> is in place and hence <rpc/rpcent.h> must be included.

Doubtlessly there are similar work-arounds possible in other UNIX dialects whose header files have been "touched" by BIND, but in general I recommend restoration of the vendor's <netdb.h> and any other header files BIND might have replaced. (I think BIND replaces <resolv.h>, <sys/bitypes.h>, <sys/cdefs.h> -- and maybe others.)

3.23 Why doesn't lsof report fully on file "foo" on UNIX dialect "bar?"

Lsof sometimes won't report much information on a given file, or may even report an error message in its NAME column. That's usually because the file is of a special type -- e.g., in a file system specific to the UNIX dialect -- and I haven't used a system where the file appeared during my testing.

If you encounter such a situation, send me e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> and we may be able to devise an addition to lsof that will report on the file in question. Please follow the reporting guidelines in the "How do I report an lsof bug?" section of this FAQ. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

3.24 Why do I get a complaint when I execute lsof that some library file can't be found?

On systems where the LIBPATH (or the equivalent) environment variable is used to record the library search path in executable files when they are built, an incorrect value may make it impossible for the system to find the shared libraries needed to load lsof for execution.

This may be particularly true on systems like AIX >= 4.1.4, where the lsof Makefile takes the precautionary step of using the -bnolibpath loader flag to insure that the path to the private static lsof library is not recorded in the lsof binary. Should LIBPATH be invalid when lsof is built, it will be recorded in the lsof binary as the default library path search order and lead to an inability to find libraries when lsof is executed.

So, if you get missing library complaints when you try to execute lsof, check LIBPATH, or whatever environment variable is used on your system to define library search order in executable files. Use the tools at your disposal to look at the library paths recorded in the lsof binary -- e.g., chatr on HP-UX, dump on AIX, ldd on Solaris.

Make sure, too, that when the correct library search path has been recorded in the executable file, the required library files exist at one or more of the search paths.

3.25 Why does lsof complain it can't open files?

When lsof begins execution, unless it has been asked to report only help or version information, typically it will attempt to access kernel memory and symbol files -- e.g., /unix, /dev/kmem. Even though lsof needs only permission to open these files for reading, read access to them might be restricted by ownerships and permission modes.

So the first step to diagnosing lsof problems with opening files is to use ls(1) to examine the ownerships and permission modes of the files that lsof wants to open. You may find that lsof needs to be installed with some type of special ownership or permission modes to enable it to open the necessary files for reading. See the "Installing Lsof" section of 00README for more information.

3.26 Why does lsof warn "compiled for x ... y; this is z."?

Unless warnings are suppressed (with -w) or the kernel identity check symbol (HASKERNIDCK) definition has been deleted, all but one lsof dialect version (exception: /proc-based Linux lsof) compare the identity of the running kernel to that of the

one for which lsof was constructed.

If the identities don't match, lsof issues a warning like this:

lsof: WARNING: compiled for Solaris release 5.7; this is 5.6.

Two kernel identity differences can generate this warning -- the version number and the release number.

Build and running identity differences are usually significant, because they usually indicate kernels whose structures are different -- kernel structures commonly change at dialect version releases. Since lsof reads data from the kernel in the form of structures, it is sensitive to changes in them. The general rule is that an lsof compiled for one UNIX dialect version will not work correctly when run on a different version.

There are three work-arounds: 1) use -w to suppress the warning -- and risk missing other warnings; 2) permanently disable the identity check by deleting the definition of HASKERNIDCK in the dialect's machine.h header file -- with the same risk; or 3) rebuild lsof on the system where it is to be run. (Deleting HASKERNIDCK can be done with the Customize script or by editing machine.h.)

Generally checking kernel identity is a quick operation for lsof. However, it is potentially slow under AIX, where lsof must run /usr/bin/oslevel. To speed up lsof, use -w to suppress the /usr/bin/oslevel test. See "Why does AIX lsof start so slowly?" for more information.

3.27 How can I disable the kernel identity check?

The kernel identity check is controlled by the HASKERNIDCK definition. When it is defined, most dialects (exclusion: /proc-based Linux lsof) will compare the build-time kernel identity with the run-time one.

To disable the kernel identity check, disable the HASKERNIDCK definition in the dialect's machine.h header file. The Customize script can be used to do that in its section about the kernel identity check.

Caution: while disabling the kernel identity check may result in smaller lsof startup overhead, it comes with the risk of

executing an lsof that may produce warning messages, error messages, incorrect output, or no output at all.

3.28 Why don't ps(1) and lsof agree on the owner of a process?

Generally the user ID lsof reports in its USER column is the process effective user ID, as found in the process structure. Sometimes that may not agree with what ps(1) reports for the same process.

There are sundry reasons for the difference. Sometimes ps(1) uses a different source for process information, e.g., the /proc file system or the psinfo structure. Sometimes the kernel is lax or confused (e.g., Solaris 2.5.1) about what ID to report as the effective user ID. Sometimes the system carries only one user ID in its process structure (some BSD derivatives), leaving lsof no choice.

The differences between lsof and ps(1) user identifications should be small and normally it will be apparent that the confusion is over a process whose application has changed to an effective user ID different from the real one.

3.29 Why doesn't lsof find an open socket file whose connection state is past CLOSE_WAIT?

TCP/IP connections in states past CLOSE_WAIT -- e.g., FIN_WAIT_1, CLOSING, LAST_ACK, FIN_WAIT_2, and TIME_WAIT -- don't always have open files associated with them. When they don't, lsof can't identify them. When the connection state advances from CLOSE_WAIT, sometimes the open file associated with the connection is deleted.

3.30 Why don't machine.h definitions work when the surrounding comments are removed?

The machine.h header files in dialect subdirectories have some commented-out definitions like:

```
/* #define HASSYSDC "/your/choice/of/path */
```

You can't simply remove the comments and expect the definition to work. That's intended to make you think about what value you are assigning to the symbol. The assigned value might have a system-specific convention. HASSYSDC, for example, might be /var/db/lsof.dc for FreeBSD, but it might be /var/adm/lsof.dc for

Solaris.

Symbols defined in the lsof documentation are described in 00PORTING, other machine.h comments, and other lsof documentation files. HASSYSDC, for example, is discussed in 00DCACHE. When comments and documentation don't suffice, consult the source code for hints on how the symbol is used.

3.31 What do "can't read inpcb at 0x...", "no protocol control block", "no PCB, CANTSENDMORE, CANTRCVMORE", etc. mean?

Sometimes lsof will report "can't read inpcb at 0x00000000", "no protocol control block", "no PCB, CANTSENDMORE, CANTRCVMORE" or a similar message in the NAME column for open TCP socket files. These messages mean the file's socket structure lacks a pointer to the INternet Protocol Control Block (inpcb) where lsof expects to find connection addresses -- local and foreign ports, local and foreign IP addresses. The socket file has probably been submitted to the shutdown(2) function for processing.

In some implementations lsof issues the "no PCB, CANTSENDMORE, CANTRCVMORE" message, which tries to explain the absence of a protocol control block by showing the socket state settings that have been made by the shutdown(2) function.

If a non-zero address follows the "0x" in the "can't read inpcb" message, it means lsof couldn't read inpcb contents from the indicated address in kernel memory.

3.32 What do the "unknown file system type" warnings mean?

Lsof may report a message similar to"

unknown file system type, v_op: 0x10472f10

in the NAME column for some files.

This means that lsof has encountered a vnode for the file whose operation switch address (from v_op) references a file system type for which there is no support in lsof. After lsof identifies the file system type, it uses pre-compiled code to locate the file system specific node for the file where lsof finds information like file size, device number, node number, etc.

To get some idea of what the file system type might be,
use nm on your kernel symbol file
to locate the symbol name
that corresponds to the v_op address -- e.g., on Solaris
do:

```
$ nm -x /dev/ksyms | grep 0x10472f10
0x10472f10 ... |file_system_name_vnodeops
```

Where "file_system_name" is the clue to the unsupported
file system.

Lsof doesn't use the v_op address to identify file system
types on all dialects. Sometimes it uses an index number
it finds in the vnode. It will translate that symbol to
a short name in the warning message -- e.g., "nfs3" -- if
possible.

3.33 Installation

3.33.1 How do I install lsof?

There is no "standard" way to install lsof. Too much
depends on local conditions for me to be able to provide
working install rules in the lsof make files. (The skeleton
install rules you will find just give "hints.") See the
"Installing lsof" section of 00README for a fuller explanation.

To install lsof you will need to consider these questions:

- * Who should be able to use lsof? (See HASSECURITY and
HASNOSOCKSECURITY in the
"Security" section of 00README.)
- * Where should lsof be installed? This is a decision
mostly dictated by local conditions. Somewhere in
/usr/local -- etc/ or sbin/ -- is a common choice.
- * What permissions should I give the lsof executable?
The answer to this varies by dialect. The make files
have install rules that give hints. The "Installing
lsof" section of 00README gives information, too.
- * What if I want to install lsof in a shared file system
for machines that require different lsof configurations?
See the next question and answer, "How do I install a
common lsof when I have machines that need differently
constructed lsof binaries?"

3.33.2 How do I install a common lsof when I have machines that need differently constructed lsof binaries?

A dilemma that faces some system administrators when they install lsof in a shared file system -- e.g., NFS -- is that they must have different lsof executables for different systems.

The answer is to build an lsof wrapper script that is executed in place of lsof. The script can use system commands to determine which lsof binary should be executed.

Consider this example. You have HP-UX machines with 32 and 64 bit kernels that share the /usr/local/sbin directory where you want to install lsof. Consequently, on each system you must use a different lsof executable, built for the system's bit size. (That's because lsof reads kernel structures, sized by the kernel's bit size.)

One answer is to install three things in /usr/local/sbin:

1) a 32 bit lsof as lsof32; 2) a 64 bit lsof as lsof64; and 3) an lsof script. The script might look like this one, based on work by Amir J. Katz:

```
#!/bin/sh
x=`/usr/bin/getconf KERNEL_BITS` # returns 32 or 64
if /usr/bin/test "X$x" = "X32"
then
    lsof32 $*
else
    if /usr/bin/test "X$x" = "X64"
    then
        lsof64 $*
    else
        echo "Can't determine which lsof executable to use;"
        echo
        "getconf KERNEL_BITS says: $x"
        exit 1
    fi
fi
```

Solaris users should consult "How do I install lsof for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?" for information on a similar trick using the Solaris isaexec command.

Users of other dialects might be able to use a command like

uname(1) that can identify a distinguishing feature of the system to be incorporated in pre-installed lsof executable names. For example, use `uname -r` and install binaries with suffixes that match `uname -r` output.

3.34 Why do lsof 4.53 and above reject device cache files built by earlier lsof revisions?

When lsof revisions 4.53 run and encounter a device cache file built by an earlier revision, it will reject the file and build a new one. The rejection will be advertised with these messages:

```
lsof: WARNING: no /dev device in <name>; 2 sections
...
lsof: WARNING: created device cache file: <name>
```

This happens because the header line of the device cache file was changed at revision 4.53 to contain the number of the device on which the device directory resides. The old device cache file header line -- the "2 sections" line in the above warning message, now reads "2 sections, dev=600".

This is not a serious problem, since lsof automatically rebuilds the device cache file with the correct header line.

3.35 What do "like block special" and "like character special" mean in the NAME column?

When lsof comes across an open block or character file whose device, raw device and inode place it somewhere other than /dev (or /devices), lsof doesn't report the /dev (or /devices) name in the NAME column. Instead lsof reports the file system name and device or path name in the NAME column and parenthetically adds "like block special <path>" or "like character special <path>".

The value for <path> will point to a block or character device in /dev (or /devices) whose raw device number matches that of the open file being reported, but whose device number or node number (or both) don't match.

Such an open file is connected to a device node that has been created in a directory other than /dev (or /devices.) See mknod(8) for information on how such nodes are created.

(Generally one needs root power to create device nodes with mknod.)

3.36 Why does an lsof make fail because of undefined symbols?

When lsof is compiled via the `make` step and the final load step fails because of missing symbols, the problem may not be lsof. The problem may be that ld, called by the compiler as part of the `make` step, can't find some library that lsof needs.

First check the last compiler line of the make operation -- e.g., the last line with cc or gcc in it before the undefined symbol report -- for loader arguments, i.e., ones beginning with "-l". Except for "-llsof" the rest name system libraries. ("-L./lib" precedes "-llsof" to tell the loader its location.)

Check that all the named system libraries exist. Look in /lib and /usr/lib as a start, but that may not be the only place system libraries live. Consult your dialect's documentation, e.g., the compiler and loader man pages, for other possible locations.

If some system library doesn't exist, that may mean it was never installed or was removed. You'll have to re-install the missing library.

You may find that all the system libraries lsof uses exist. Your next step might be to use nm and grep to see if any of them contain the undefined symbols.

```
$ nm library | grep symbol
```

If the undefined symbol exists in some library named by the lsof make step, then you might have a problem with some environment variable that controls the load step. The most common is LD_LIBRARY_PATH. It may have a setting that causes ld to ignore a directory containing a library lsof names. If this is the case, try unsetting LD_LIBRARY_PATH in the environment of the ld process -- e.g., do:

```
$ unset LD_LIBRARY_PATH
or
% unsetenv LD_LIBRARY_PATH
```

Consult your

ld man page for other environment variables that might affect library searching -- e.g., LIBPATH, LPATH, SHLIB_PATH, etc.

If the undefined function doesn't exist in any libraries lsof names, check other libraries. See if the function has a man page that names its library. If the latter is true, please let me know, because that is an lsof problem I need to fix.

If none of these solutions work for you, send me some documentation via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Include `uname -a` output, the output of the lsof `Configure ...` and `make` steps, and the contents of the environment in force when the `make` step was executed -- e.g., `env` or `printenv` output. If you've located the libraries lsof names, send me that information, too. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

3.37 Command Regular Expressions (REs)

3.37.1 What are basic and extended regular expressions?

Lsof's ``-c" option allows the specification of regular expressions (REs), enclosed in two slash (/) characters and followed by these modifiers:

- b the RE is a basic RE.
- i ignore case.
- x the RE is an extended RE (the default).

Note: the characters of the regular expression may need to be quoted to prevent their expansion by the shell.

Example: this RE is an extended RE that matches exactly four characters, whose third may be an upper ('O') or lower case ('o') oh:

```
-c /^..o.$/i
```

For simplicity's sake, an RE that is acceptable to egrep(1) is usually called an extended RE.

REs suitable for the old line editor, ed(1), are often called basic REs (and sometimes also called obsolete).

These are some ways basic REs usually differ from extended

REs. (There are other differences.)

- * ``, `+', `?', `{', and `}'` are ordinary characters.

- * ``^'` is an ordinary character except at the beginning of the RE.

- * ``$'` is an ordinary character except at the end of the RE.

- * ``*'` is an ordinary character if it appears at the beginning of the RE.

For more information on REs and the distinction between basic and extended REs, consult your dialect's man pages for `ed(1)`, `egrep(1)`, `sed(1)`, and possibly `regex(5)` or `regex(7)`.

3.37.2 Why can't I put a slash in a command regular expression?

Since a UNIX command name is the last part of a path to the command's executable, the `lsuf` command regular expression (RE) syntax uses slash (`/`) to mark the beginning and end of an RE. Slash may not appear in the RE and the ``\'` back-slash escape is ineffective for "hiding" it.

More likely than not, if you try to put a slash in an `lsuf` command RE, you'll get this response:

```
$ lsuf -s/.\/ ...
lsuf: invalid regexp modifier: /
```

`lsuf` is complaining the the first character it found after the second slash isn't an `lsuf` command RE modifier -- `'b'`, `'i'`, or `'x'`.

3.37.3 Why does `lsuf` say my command regular expression wasn't found?

When you use both forms of `lsuf`'s `-c` option -- ``-c <command>'` and ``-c /RE/[m]'` -- and ask that `lsuf` do a verbose search (``-V'`), you may be surprised that `lsuf` will say that the regular expression wasn't found.

This can happen if the ``-c <command>'` form matches first, because then the ``-c /RE/[m]'` test will never have been applied. For example:

```
$ ./lsof -clsof -c/^..o.$/ -V -adcwd
COMMAND PID USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
lsof   7850 abe cwd  VDIR  6,0   2048 96442 / (/dev/sd0a)
lsof: no command found for regex: ^..o.$
```

The ``-clsof'' option matched first, so the ``-c/^..o.\$/' option wasn't tested.

3.38 Why doesn't lsof report on shared memory segments?

Lsof reports on shared memory segments only if they're associated with an open file. That's consistent with lsof's mission -- to LiSt Open Files. Shared memory segments with no file associations aren't open files.

That's not to say that a report on shared memory segments and their associated processes wouldn't be useful. But it calls for a new tool, not more baggage for lsof.

3.39 Why does lsof report two instances of itself?

When you ask lsof to report all open files and it has permission to do so, you may see two lsof processes in the output. The processes are connected via pipes -- e.g., here's an HP-UX 11 example.

```
COMMAND  PID USER  FD  TYPE  DEVICE ...
...
lsof    29450 abe   7w PIPE 0x48732408 ...
lsof    29450 abe   8r PIPE 0x48970808 ...
...
lsof    29451 abe   6r PIPE 0x48732408 ...
lsof    29451 abe   9w PIPE 0x48970808 ...
```

The first process will usually be the lsof you initiated; the second, an lsof child process that is used to isolate its parent process from kernel functions that can block -- e.g., readlink() or stat().

Information to and from the kernel functions is exchanged via the two pipes. When the parent process detects that the child process has become blocked, it attempts to kill the child. Depending on the UNIX dialect that may succeed or fail, but the parent won't be blocked in any event.

See the "BLOCKS AND TIMEOUTS" and "AVOIDING KERNEL BLOCKS" sections of the lsof man page for more information on why the child process is used and how you can specify lsof options to avoid it. (Caution: that may be risky.)

3.40 Why does lsof report '\n' in device cache file error messages?

Lsof revisions prior to 4.58 may report '\n' in error messages it delivers about problems in the device cache file -- e.g.,

```
lsof: WARNING: no ...: 4 sections\n
```

That's deliberately done to show the exact contents of the device cache file line about which lsof is complaining, including its terminating NL (New Line) '\n' character. In the above example the line in the device cache file causing the lsof complaint contains "4 sections" and ends with a '\n'.

At revision 4.58 and above, device cache error messages like the one in the above example have been changed to read:

```
lsof: WARNING: no ...: line "4 sections"
```

The terminal '\n' is no longer reported, the line contents are enclosed in double quote marks (""), and the word "line" has been added as a prefix to denote that what follows is a line from the device cache file.

3.41 Kernel Symbol and Address Problems

3.41.1 What does "lsof: WARNING: name cache hash size length error: 0" mean?

When run on some systems, lsof may issue this warning:

```
lsof: WARNING: name cache hash size length error: 0
```

That is an example from a FreeBSD system where lsof reads the kernel's _nchash variable and finds its value is zero.

Similar warnings include:

```
WARNING: kernel name cache size:
WARNING: can't read kernel's name cache:
```

WARNING: no name cache address
WARNING: name cache hash size length error:
WARNING: unusable name cache size:

These warnings are issued when lsof is attempting to read the kernel's name cache information. They are usually the result of a mis-match between the addresses for kernel symbols lsof gets via nlist(2) and the addresses in use by the kernel.

Lsof usually gets kernel symbol addresses from what it believes to be the kernel boot file. In FreeBSD, for example, that's the path returned by getbootfile(3), usually /kernel. The boot file can have other names in other UNIX dialects -- /unix, /vmunix, /bsd, /netbsd, /mach, /stand/vmunix, etc.

Lsof will get incorrect (mismatched) addresses from the boot file if it has been replaced by a newer one which hasn't yet been booted -- e.g., if this is done in FreeBSD:

```
# mv /kernel /kernel.OLD  
# mv /kernel.NEW /kernel
```

Until the FreeBSD system is rebooted, the booted kernel is /kernel.OLD, but getbootfile() says it is /kernel. If symbol addresses important to lsof in /kernel.OLD and /kernel don't match, the lsof WARNING messages result.

3.41.2 Why does lsof produce "garbage" output?

Kernel name cache warnings may not be the only sign that lsof is using incorrect symbol addresses to read kernel values. If there's no reasonable test lsof can make on what it reads from the kernel, it may issue other warnings or even report nonsensical results.

The warnings may appear on STDERR, such as:

```
lsof: can't read proc table info
```

Or the warnings may appear in the NAME column as messages saying lsof can't read or interpret some kernel structure -- e.g.,

```
... NAME
```

... can't read file struct from 0x12345

One possible work-around is to point lsof's kernel symbol address gathering at the proper boot file. That can be done with lsof's -k option -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof -k /kernel.OLD
```

The best work-around is to make sure the standard boot file is properly sited -- e.g., if you've moved a new /kernel in place, boot it.

3.42 Why does lsof report open files when run as super user that it doesn't report when run with lesser privileges?

The most likely cause is that the HASSECURITY option was selected when the lsof executable was built.

If HASSECURITY is defined when lsof is built, and lsof is run with the privileges of a non-ROOT user, it will only list open files belonging to the user. The same lsof executable, when run with root user privileges, will list all open files.

However, if HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY are both defined when lsof is built, lsof will list open files belonging to the user and will also list anyone else's open socket files, provided their listing is selected with the "-i" option.

So first ask yourself if the process whose open files lsof won't list belong to a user other than the one under which you're running lsof, and are not open socket files. If either is true, use lsof's help (-h or -?) option and look for a line near the bottom of the help panel that says:

```
"... can list all files..."
```

If the leading "..." says "Only root" then HASSECURITY was defined when lsof was built. If the trailing "..." says "...", but anyone can list socket files" then HASNOSOCKSECURITY was also defined.

Should you want an lsof not built with HASSECURITY defined, rerun the lsof Configure script. If you let Configure do customization, make sure you answer 'n' when it asks if

you want to enable HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY. If you don't need to do customization, you can rebuild lsof with the "-n" option to Configure. Here's an example of such a rebuild sequence:

```
$ Configure -clean
$ Configure -n <dialect-abbreviation>
$ make
```

More information on the HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY options may be found in the "Security" section of the README file of the lsof distribution.

3.43 Test Suite Problems

3.43.1 Errors all tests can report:

3.43.1.1 Why do tests complain "ERROR!!! can't execute ../lsof"?

All tests in the test suite expect an executable lsof file to exist in the tests parent directory, ../lsof.

If there's none there, the tests/Makefile has a rule to make it, but there are probably circumstances where that rule may fail.

The work-around is to re-Configure and re-make lsof, then run the test suite.

3.43.1.2 Why do tests complain "ERROR!!! can't find ..." a file?

Many tests create (or use from a supplied environment variable path) a test file and use lsof to find it. When lsof can't find the file, the tests report the error with messages of the form:

```
ERROR!!! can't find ... : <some file path>
or
ERROR!!! lsof couldn't find ...
```

These type of error messages mean that the lsof field output delivered to the test didn't contain a file that the test could identify as the one it intended lsof to find. It might also mean that the process information -- command name, PID or parent PID -- didn't match what the test expected.

This could imply a bug in the test or a bug in lsof. Try using lsof to find a known file that is open. For example, while in the tests sub-directory, do this:

```
$ sleep 30 < Makefile
$ ../lsof Makefile
```

If lsof doesn't report that Makefile is open, then the fault may be with lsof. If lsof reports the file is open, search further in the test code for the failure cause.

3.43.1.3 Why do some tests fail to compile?

If a test suite program fails to compile, it may be because I've never had an opportunity to compile the test on the particular UNIX version you are using.

See Appendix B in 00TEST for a list of the UNIX dialects where the test suite has been validated.

3.43.1.4 Why do some tests always fail?

There are several tests in the optional group that have conflicting or special requirements:

LTbigf needs a dialect and file system that support large files.

LTlock won't work if the tests/ sub-directory is on an NFS file system.

LTnfs won't work if the tests/ sub-directory is not on an NFS file system.

So for two tests in particular, LTlock and LTnfs, one will generally fail.

Some failing tests can be run successfully by supplying to them a path to the appropriate type of file system with the -p option.

3.43.1.5 Why does the test suite say it hasn't been validated on my dialect?

When you use the default rule of the test suite's Makefile, it may issue this complaint:

\$ cd tests

\$ make

!!!WARNING!!!

This dialect or its particular version may not have been validated with the lsof test suite. Consequently some tests may fail or may not even compile.

!!!WARNING!!!

You are then given the opportunity to answer 'y' to have the test suite operation continue.

This message means that the tests/TestDB file in the tests sub-directory doesn't show that the test suite has been run with the combination of compiler flags found in tests/config.cflags. The tests might not run; they may encounter compiler failures.

See 00TEST for more information on the UNIX dialects where the test suite has been validated and on the workings of TestDB and its supporting scripts.

When the tests/Makefile "auto" rule is used, the message is more terse and the condition is fatal.

This suite has not been validated on:

<dialect_description>

No opportunity to continue is offered.

The tests/Makefile "silent" rule will skip checking for the validation footprint.

3.43.1.6 Why do the tests complain they can't stat() or open() /dev/mem or /dev/kmem?

When the tests detect that lsof for the dialect reads its information from kernel memory (i.e., the LT_KMEM definition is present in tests/config.cflags), and when the lsof executable path is ../lsof, the tests make sure they can stat() and open() for read access the relevant kernel memory devices, /dev/kmem and possibly /dev/mem.

If those stat() or open() operations fail, the tests issue

an error message and quit. The message explains why the system rejected the operation in terms of system "errno" symbols and messages. More often than not the explanation will be that the process lacks permission to access the indicated device node.

One work-around is to give the lsof executable being tested the necessary permission -- e.g., via `chgrp`, `chmod`, etc. -- and set its path in the `LT_LSOF_PATH` environment variable. (See 00TEST.)

Another work-around is to make sure the process that runs the tests has the necessary permissions -- e.g., run it as root, or enable the process login to access the resources. For example, I can run the tests on my personal work-station because `/dev/kmem` and `/dev/mem` are readable by the "kmem" group and my login is in that group.

3.43.2 LTbigf test issues

3.43.2.1 Why does the LTbigf test say that the dialect doesn't support large files?

Large file support is defined dialect by dialect in the lsof source files and Configure script. If large file support isn't defined there, it isn't defined in the LTbigf test.

If you think that's wrong for a particular dialect, contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

3.43.2.2 Why does LTbigf complain about operations on its config.LTbigf* file?

The LTbigf must be able to write a large file test (size > 32 bits) and seek within it and the process file ulimit size must permit the operation. If the default location for the test file, `tests/`, isn't on a file system enabled for large file operations or if the process ulimit file block size is too small, lsof will get file operation errors, particularly when seeking

There may be a work-around. Specify the path to a file

LTbigf can write in a file system enabled for large file operations a the -p option. Make sure that the ulimit file block size permits writing a large file. For example, presuming /scratch23 is large-file-enabled, and presuming you have permission to raise the ulimit file block size, this shell commands will allow the LTbigf test to run on AIX:

```
$ ./LTbigf -p /scratch23/abe/bigfile
```

(Note: syntax for the ulimit command varies by dialect and by shell. Discovering the proper variant is left to the reader.)

More information on this subject can be found in the LTbigf description in the 00TEST file. Of course, the LTbigf.c source file in tests/ is the ultimate source of information,

3.43.2.3 Why does LTbigf warn that lsof doesn't return file offsets?

On some dialects (e.g., Linux) lsof can't report file offsets, because the data access method underlying lsof doesn't provide them. If LTbigf knows that lsof can't report file offsets for the dialect, it issues this warning:

```
LTbigf ... WARNING!!! lsof can't return file offsets
for this dialect, so offset tests have
been disabled.
```

LTbigf then performs the size test and skips the offset tests.

For more information see 00TEST and the "Why doesn't /proc-based lsof report file offsets (positions)?" Q&A of this file.

3.43.3 Why does the LTbasic test complain "ERROR!!! lsof this ..." and "ERROR!!! lsof that ..."?

The LTbasic test program uses lsof to examine a running lsof process. It looks for the lsof current working directory, executable (if possible), and kernel memory file (if applicable).

Failures to find those things result in the LTbasic error messages. More information on how LTbasic produces the error

messages may be found in the LTbasic.c source file.

On HP-UX 11.11 and higher, for example, if the test's current working directory is on a loopback (LOFS) file system, LTbasic won't be able to find the current working directory of the lsof process because of a bug in the HP-UX kernel.

The solution for that HP-UX problem is to install an HP-UX patch. See the answer to the "Why doesn't PSTAT-based lsof report a CWD that is on a loopback (LOFS) file system?" question for more information on the patch.

3.43.4 NFS test issues

3.43.4.1 Why does the LTnfs test complain "couldn't find NFS file ..."?

The LTnfs test must work with an NFS test file.

After it opens the file it asks lsof to find it on an NFS file system. If the file isn't on an NFS file system, lsof won't find it, and the NFS test script complains and fails.

The work-around is to use -p option to supply a path to a regular NFS file (not a directory) that is on an NFS file system that LTnfs can read. Presuming /share/bin/file is such a file and can be opened for reading by the LTnfs test, this sample shell command could be used to run the LTnfs test successfully:

```
$ ./LTnfs -p /share/bin/file
```

(If the NFS file system is enabled for large files, the NFS test will produce the error message described in the following Q&A.)

3.43.5 LTnlink test issues

3.43.5.1 Why does the LTnlink test complain that its test file is on an NFS file system?

The LTnlink test may complain:

```
LTnlink ... WARNING!!! test file <path> is NFS mounted.
```

and then issue an explanation and a hint about using the -p option.

The LTnlist test does this because of the

way NFS file

links are managed when an NFS file is unlinked and the unlinking process still has the file open. Unlike with files on a local file system, when an NFS file that is still open is unlinked, its link count is not reduced.

The file name is changed to a name of the form .nfsxxxx and the link count is left unchanged until the process holding the file open closes it. That's done by NFS so it can keep proper track of the file on NFS clients and servers.

Since the link count isn't reduced when the LTnlink test program closes the NFS test file it still has open, lsof won't find it for LTnlink with a link count of zero. Consequently, LTnlink disables that test section and issues its warning.

The warning suggests that the unlink test section can be run by giving LTnlink a path to a test file with the -p option. That path must name a file LTnlink can write and unlink. Presuming /scratch23/abe/nlinkfile is on a local file system and the LTnlink test can write to it and unlink it, this sample shell command can be used to run the complete LTnlink test successfully:

```
$ LTnlink -p /scratch23/abe/nlinkfile
```

3.43.5.2 Why does LTnlink delay and report "waiting for link count update: ..."?

On some UNIX dialects and file system combinations the updating of link count after a file has been unlinked can be delayed. Consequently, lsof won't be able to report the updated link count to LTnlink for a while.

When lsof doesn't report the proper link count to LTnlink, it sleeps and repeats the lsof call, using the "waiting for link count update: ..." message as a signal that it is waiting for the expected lsof response. The wait cycle duration is limited to approximately one minute.

3.43.5.3 Why does LTnlink fail because of an unlink error?

LTnlink may fail with an error similar to:

```
LTnlink ... ERROR!! unlink(<name>) failed: (Permission denied).
```

That message will be followed by a short explanation.

The error means that the kernel support for the file system on which the file <name> resides does not allow a process to unlink a file while it has the file open. (When LTnlink is run without the "-p path" option, it creates a <name> that begins with "./config.LTnlink" and ends with the LTnlink process ID number.)

An unlink failure of this type runs counter to original UNIX file system behavior, but it has been observed on some file system types, especially on the ZFS file system.

The work-around is to run LTnlink on a file system that allows a process to unlink a file it has open. Usually /tmp has that support. So, try running LTnlink this way:

```
$ ./LTnlink -p /tmp/<name>
```

where <name> is a unique name in /tmp of your choosing. To be safe, create a subdirectory in /tmp, named by your login:

```
$ rm -f /tmp/<login>
$ mkdir /tmp/<login>
$ ./LTnlink -p /tmp/<login>/<name>
```

3.43.6 LTdnlc test issues

3.43.6.1 Why won't the LTdnlc test run?

Lsof is unable to access the DNLC cache on AIX, because the kernel symbols for the DNLC aren't exported. Contact IBM to learn why that decision was made.

The LTdnlc test won't work on Apple Darwin because lsof can't obtain reliable DNLC information.

The LTdnlc test may fail on other dialects. Failure causes include: a busy system with a DNLC that is changing rapidly; path name components too large for the DNLC; a file system -- e.g., NFS, /tmp, loopback -- which doesn't fully participate in the DNLC; or DNLC limitations (Many DNLC implementations will only store path name components if they are 31 characters or less.)

If you suspect the file system doesn't fully participate

in kernel DNLC processing, as a work-around rebuild and test lsof on one that does.

3.43.6.2 What does the LTdnlc test mean by "... <path> found: 100.00%"?

Even when it succeeds the LTdnlc test will report:

```
LTdnlc ... /export/home/abe/src/lsof4/tests found: 100.00%
```

This message means that the LTdnlc test asked lsof to find the file at the indicated path five times and lsof found the full path name in the indicated percentage of calls. The LTdnlc test considers it a failure if the percentage falls below 50.0%

3.43.6.3 Why does the DNLC test fail?

The DNLC test may fail when some component of the lsof tests/ sub-directory can't be cached by the kernel DNLC. Some kernels have a limit on the length of individual components (typically) 32.

3.43.7 Why hasn't the test suite been qualified for 64 bit HP-UX 11 when lsof is compiled with gcc?

When I attempted to qualify lsof for HP-UX 11, compiled with gcc 3.0, the LTsock test failed. I traced the failure to a gcc compilation error. Because LTsock is an important test, I didn't feel that the test suite was qualified if it failed.

LTsock compiles and runs correctly on 64 bit HP-UX 11 when compiled with HP's ANSI-C.

3.43.8 LTzsoff test issues

3.43.8.1 Why does LTzsoff warn that lsof doesn't return file offsets?

On some dialects (e.g., Linux) lsof can't report file offsets, because the data access method underlying lsof doesn't provide them. If LTzsoff knows that lsof can't report file offsets for the dialect, it issues this warning:

```
LTzsoff ... WARNING!!! lsof can't return file offsets
for this dialect, so offset tests have
been disabled.
```

LTszoft then performs the size test and skips the offset tests.

For more information see 00TEST and the "Why doesn't /proc-based lsof report file offsets (positions)?" Q&A of this file.

3.43.9 LTlock test issues

3.44 File descriptor list (the ``-d" option) problems

3.44.1 Why does lsof reject a ``-d" FD list?

Lsof rejects ``-d" FD lists that contain both exclusions and inclusions with messages like:

lsof: exclude in an include list: ^1

lsof: include in an exclude list: 2

That's because ``-d" FD lists are processed as ORed lists, so it makes no sense for them to contain both exclusions and inclusions.

I.e., if a ``-d" FD list were to contain ``^cwd,1", the ``^cwd" member is useless, because the ``1" member dominates by saying "include only FD 1". That effectively excludes ``cwd" FD.

Note that lists may have multiple members of the same type, exclude or include. They are processed as an ORed set. If an FD isn't excluded by any member of an exclude list, it is selected. If an FD is included by any member of an include list, it is selected.

3.44.2 Why are file descriptors other than those in my FD list reported?

The FD list that follows ``-d" excludes or includes file descriptors, but unless the ``-a" (AND) option is specified, the FD list selections are ORed to the other selections.

For example, the following lsof command will cause all file descriptors to be listed for the lsof command, and all but the cwd descriptor for all other commands, probably not what was intended.

```
$ lsof -clsof -d^cwd
```

Hint: use ``-a" -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof -clsof -a -d^cwd
```

3.45 How can I supply device numbers for inaccessible NFS file systems?

When lsof can't get device numbers for inaccessible NFS file systems via stat(2) or lstat(2), it attempts to get them from the mount table's dev=xxx options. Successes are reported with a warning message that indicates the source of the device number and that output might be incomplete as a consequence of the warnings.

Some system mount tables -- e.g., Linux /proc/mounts -- don't have a dev=xxx option. In that case, and provided lsof for the dialect supports them, you can use the +m option to create a mount table supplement file and the "+m m" option to use it.

First check the lsof -h (help) output to see if the +m and "+m m" options are supported. If they are, use +m to create a mount table supplement file when all mounted file systems are accessible. Use "+m m" later to make the supplement available when some mounted file systems might not be available.

Here's an example that creates a mount supplement file in \$HOME/mnt-sup and later makes it available to lsof.

```
$ rm -f $HOME/mnt-sup
$ lsof +m > $HOME/mnt-sup
...
$ lsof +m $HOME/mnt-sup <other lsof options>
```

If lsof has to get the device number from the supplement, it will issue an informative warning message. The warning can be suppressed with lsof's -w option.

Caution! Since the mount table supplement file is static, it is its supplier's responsibility to update it as file system mounts change.

For more information, consult the lsof man page. The "ALTERNATE DEVICE NUMBERS" section has useful information on how lsof acquires device numbers when stat(2) or lstat(2)

fail.

3.46 Why won't lsof find open files on over-mounted file systems?

When a file system, /xyz for example, is mounted on the same mount point as another file system, /abc for example, running lsof with an argument of the path of the first file system's mount point -- the over-mounted one, /abc -- probably will not reveal any files open on /abc.

That's because lsof looks for open files on a file system by looking for files with the file system's device number. The two file systems usually have different device numbers and lsof determines the device number search key from the supplied name of the second file system.

A general work-around exists only for Linux. On that UNIX dialect, when you know the over-mounted file system's mount point path, you can ask lsof to report on all open files and grep that output for the path of the over-mounted file system mount point.

3.47 What can be done when lsof reports no more space?

Many lsof methods cache information in memory, using the dialects malloc() library function. When malloc() can't allocate the requested amount of memory, lsof exits with warning messages similar to this AIX message:

```
lsof: no more dev-ch space at pid 2257750: 0x82a8e600
```

Lsof then exits immediately and produces no more output.

A possible work-around is to increase the memory foot print of the shell that runs lsof. That is often done with the ulimit(1) shell command.

3.48 What if the lsof build encounters ar and ld problems?

The lsof main and library Makefiles use the library archiver, ar, and the system loader, ld, applications. Improperly located, installed or configured versions of them may cause the lsof build to encounter errors with them.

The application producing the error should identify itself in its error messages.

The first thing to check the path of the application that is being used. Try ``which ar`` or ``which ld`` to see if perhaps the PATH used during the build might be causing the wrong archiver or loader to be used.

If the problem is with the use of the wrong archiver, and it's not possible to correct the PATH to it, try using the LSOF_AR environment variable to specify the path to and arguments for the correct archiver. See 00XCONFIG for more information and note that LSOF_AR must specify the path to the archive application and the arguments for it, less the terminating library and module name arguments.

If the problem is with the loader, there is no lsof work-around. That's because lsof calls the loader via the C compiler, so the problem must be fixed at the compiler (system) level.

3.49 Why does lsof -i report an open socket file for a process, but lsof -p on that process' ID report nothing?

The lsof in use was probably built with the HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY options and the process in question does not belong to the user of lsof.

The HASSECURITY option limits lsof output to processes owned by the user invoking lsof and the HASNOSOCKSECURITY option weakens that slightly to allow output of open socket file information for all processes.

For example, if process PID 12345 is owned by some user other than the one invoking lsof, and lsof has been compiled with the HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY options, the following lsof command will display the open socket files of process 12345:

```
$ lsof -p 12345 -a -i
```

This security restriction is described in the lsof(8) manual page.

4.0 AIX Problems

4.1 What is the Stale Segment ID bug and why is -X needed?

Kevin Ruderman reports that he has been informed by IBM that processes using the AIX 3.2.x, 4.1[.12345]], 4.2[.1], and 4.3.x kernel's `readx()` function can cause other AIX processes to hang because of what appears to be file system corruption.

This failure, known as the Stale Segment ID bug, is caused by an error in the AIX kernel's journaled segment memory handler that causes the kernel's `dir_search()` function erroneously to believe directory entries contain zeroes. The process using the `readx()` call need not be doing anything wrong. Usually the system must be under such heavy load that the segment ID being used in the `readx()` call has been freed and then reallocated to another process since it was obtained from kernel memory.

Lsof uses the `readx()` function to access library entry structures, based on the segment ID it finds in the `proc` structure of a process. Since IBM probably will never fix the kernel bug, I've added an AIX-specific option to lsof that controls its use of the `readx()` function.

By default lsof `readx()` use is disabled; specifying the `--X` option enables `readx()` use.

If you want to change the default `readx()` behavior of AIX lsof, change the `HASXOPT`, `HASXOPT_ROOT`, and `HASXOPT_VALUE` definitions in `dialects/aix/machine.h`. You can also use these definitions to enable or disable `readx()` -- consult the comments in `machine.h`. You may want to disable `readx()` use permanently if you plan to make lsof publicly executable.

When `HASXOPT_ROOT` is defined, lsof will restrict use of the `-X` option to processes whose real UID is root; if `HASXOPT_ROOT` isn't defined, any user may specify the `-X` option. The Customize script offers the option to change `HASXOPT_ROOT` when `HASXOPT` is defined and `HASXOPT_ROOT` is named in any dialect's `machine.h` header file.

I have never seen lsof cause a problem with its use of `readx()`, but I believe there is some chance it could, given the right circumstances.

4.1.1 Stale Segment ID APAR

Here are the details of the Stale Segment ID bug and IBM's

response, provided by Kevin Ruderman.

AIX V3

APAR=ix49183

user process hangs forever in kernel due to file system corruption

STAT=closed prs TID=tx2527 ISEV=2 SEV=2

(A "closed prs" is one closed with a Permanent Restriction.)

RCOMP=575603001 aix v3 for rs/6 RREL=r320

AIX V4 (internal defect, no apar #)

prefix p

name 175671

abstract KERMP: loop for ever in dir_search()

Problem description:

1. Some user application -- e.g., lsof -- gets the segment ID (SID) for the process private segment of a target process from the process table.
2. The target process exits, deleting the process private segment.
3. The SID is reallocated for use as a persistent segment.
4. The user application runs again and tries to read the user area structure from /dev/mem, using the SID it read from the process table.
5. The loads done by the driver for /dev/mem cause faults in the directory; new blocks are allocated; the size changed; and zero pages created.
6. The next application that looks for a file in the affected directory hangs in the kernel's dir_search() function because of the zero pages. This occurs because the kernel's dir_search() function loops through the variable length entries one at a time, moving from one to the next by adding the length of the current entry to its address to get the address of the next entry. This process should end when the current pointer passes the end of the known directory length.

However, while the directory length has increased, the entry length data has not, so when dir_search() reaches

the zero pages, it loops forever, adding a length of zero to the current pointer, never passing the end of the directory length. The application process is hung; it can't be killed or stopped.

IBM closed the problem with a PRS code (Permanent Restriction) under AIX Version 3 and had targeted a fix for AIX 4.2. They have recently (I became aware of it September 10, 1996) cancelled the defect report altogether and have indicated they are not going to fix the defect.

4.2 Gcc Work-around for AIX 4.1x

When gcc is used to compile lsof for AIX 4.1x, it doesn't align one element of the user structure correctly. Xlc sees the U_irss element as a type "long long" and aligns it on an 8 byte boundary. That's because the default mode of xlc is -qlonglong; when -qlonglong is enabled, the _LONG_LONG symbol is also defined.

Gcc sees U_irss as a two element array of type long, because _LONG_LONG isn't defined. Hence gcc aligns the U_irss element array on a 4 byte boundary, rather than an 8 byte one, making the gcc incantation of the user structure 4 bytes shorter than xlc's.

When the length of gcc's user structure is supplied as argument 4 to the undocumented getuser() function of the AIX kernel, getuser() rejects it as an incorrect size and returns EINVAL.

Lsof has a work-around for this problem. It involves a special test in the Configure script when the "aixgcc" Configure abbreviation is used -- e.g.,

```
$ Configure -n aixgcc
```

The test is to compile a small program with gcc and check the alignment of U_irss. If it's not aligned on an 8 byte boundary, the Configure script makes a special copy of <sys/user.h> in ./dialects/aix/aix<AIX_version> whose U_irss will align properly, and generates compile time options to use it.

While I have tested this work-around only with 4.1.4, it should work with earlier versions of AIX 4.1. It does not

work for AIX 4.2; a different work-around is employed there.
(See the next section.)

If you want to use this technique to compile other AIX
4.1x
programs with gcc for using getuser(), check the
Configure script.

Stuart D. Gathman identified this gcc AIX alignment problem.

4.3 Gcc and AIX 4.2[.1]

Alignment problems with gcc and AIX 4.2[.1] inside the user
structure are more severe, because there are some new 64
bit types in AIX that gcc doesn't yet (as of 2.7.x) support.
The <sys/user.h> U_irss element problem, discussed in 4.3
above, doesn't exist in 4.2[.1].

The AIX lsof machine.h header file has a work-around,
provided by Henry Grebler, that bypasses gcc alignment
problems. Later versions of gcc (e.g., 2.8.x) will probably
bypass the problems as well.

4.4 Why won't lsof's Configure allow the use of gcc for AIX below 4.1?

Gcc can't reliably be used to compile lsof for AIX versions
below AIX 4.1 because of possible kernel structure element
alignment differences between it and xlc.

4.5 What is an AIX SMT file type?

When you run AIX X clients with the DISPLAY environment
variable set to ``:0.0" they communicate
with the AIX X
server via files whose kernel file structure has an undefined
type (f_type == 0xf) -- at least there's no definition for
it in <sys/file.h>.

These are Shared Memory Transport (SMT) sockets, an artifact
of AIXWindows, designed for more efficient data transfers
between the X server and its clients.

Henry Grebler and David J. Wilson alerted me to the existence
of these files. Mike Feldman and others helped me identify
them as SMT sockets.

The curious reader can find more about SMT sockets in

/usr/lpp/X11/README.SMT.

4.6 Why does AIX lsof start so slowly?

When AIX lsof starts it compares the running kernel's identity to the one for which it was built, using /usr/bin/oslevel. That comparison can sometimes take a long time to complete, depending on the system's maintenance level and how recently it was examined with oslevel.

AIX revisions 4.67 and above for AIX 5 and above don't use oslevel to determine the kernel identity. They use uname(2) instead, and it is much faster.

You can skip the oslevel test by suppressing warning messages with lsof's -w option. Doing that carries with it the risk of missing other warning messages, however.

You can also disable the kernel identity check by disabling the definition of the HASKERNIDCK symbol by editing AIX machine.h header file or by using the Customize script to disable it.

See the "Why does lsof warn "compiled for x ... y; this is z.?" section for more information.

4.7 Why does exec complain it can't find libc.a[shr.o]?

When you try to execute lsof you may get this complaint:

```
exec(): 0509-036 Cannot load program ./lsof because of
the following errors:
0509-022 Cannot load library libc.a[shr.o].
0509-026 System error: A file or directory in
the path name does not exist.
```

This is probably the result of making lsof when the LIBPATH environment variable contained a directory path that doesn't contain libc.a. You can see what LIBPATH contained when

lsof was made by using the dump application on lsof. For example, if LIBPATH contained /foo/bar when lsof was made, you will see this (partial) dump output:

```
$ dump -H lsof
...
***Import File Strings***
```

```
INDEX PATH          BASE    ...
0    /foo/bar
```

To correct the problem, revisit the lsof source directory and remake lsof this way:

```
$ unset LIBPATH; make (sh or ksh)
or
% unsetenv LIBPATH; make (csh or tcsh)
```

4.8 What does lsof mean when it says, "no PCB, CANTSENDMORE, CANTRCVMORE" in a socket file's NAME column?

When an AIX application calls shutdown(2) on an open socket file, but hasn't called close(2) on the file, the file will remain visible to lsof as an open socket file without any extended protocol information.

Lsof reports that state in the NAME column by saying that there is "no PCB" (Protocol Control Block) for the protocol (e.g., TCP in the NODE column). If the open socket file has the state variables SO_CANTSENDMORE and SO_CANTRCVMORE set -- i.e., from the shutdown(2) call -- lsof reports them with the CANTSENDMORE and CANTRCVMORE notes in the NAME column.

4.9 When the -X option is used on AIX 4.3.3, why does lsof disable it, saying "WARNING: user struct mismatch; -X option disabled?"

The -X option causes lsof to read the loader information of the user structure from virtual memory via the readx() system call. It does that with the user structure definition from <sys/user.h> that was compiled into the lsof executable.

On AIX 4.3.3 there are two different user structure definitions in two separate <sys/user.h> header files, distributed at different times by IBM. If lsof was compiled with one and the kernel on which lsof is being run was compiled with the other, lsof normally won't get correct loader information when it calls readx().

In an attempt to compensate for that difference, lsof makes an independent check of the loader information by getting the user structure's open file count via readx() and comparing it to the open file count obtained independently via getprocs(). When the two counts don't match, lsof

tries to read the count (and re-read the loader information) with two offsets, based on observed differences between the two user structures.

When one of the three attempts produces a correct open file count, lsof uses its corresponding offset on subsequent readings of the loader information.

When none of the three attempts produces a correct open file count, lsof issues the WARNING message and disables -X processing.

To eliminate this problem, obtain an lsof binary that matches the kernel of the AIX 4.3.3 system where you want to run lsof. Compiling lsof on the target system is the preferred way to get a matching binary.

4.10 Why doesn't the -X option work on my AIX 5L or 5.[123] system?

If your AIX 5L or 5.[123] system uses the ia64 architecture, lsof needs setuid-root permission to be able to do the processing that -X requires.

Check the output of ``uname -a`` to determine the architecture type.

The work-around is to give lsof setuid-root permission.

4.11 Why doesn't /usr/bin/oslevel report the correct AIX version?

The oslevel man page says, "The oslevel command reports the level of the operating system using a subset of all filesets installed on your system."

You can see which fileset is below the expected level with oslevel's -l option. For example, if you believe your system is at AIX level 4.3.3, but oslevel reports 4.3.2, use this oslevel command to find the filesets below 4.3.3:

```
$ /usr/bin/oslevel -l 4.3.3.0
```

If you don't know what level argument to supply to oslevel's -l option, use oslevel's -q option first.

4.11.1 Why doesn't /usr/bin/oslevel report the correct AIX version on AIX 5.1?

The subset list for oslevel on AIX 5.1 seems to include at least two filesets, xlsmp.msg.en_US.rte and xlsmp.rte, that do not install from AIX 5.1 media with a 5.1.0.0 level. Hence, oslevel reports 5.0.0.0 instead of the expected 5.1.0.0.

If either xlsmp.msg.en_US.rte or xlsmp.rte is installed, lsof's Configure script and run-time tests will identify the AIX version incorrectly. The run-time test will issue a complaint message of this form:

```
lsof: WARNING: compiled for AIX version xxx; this is yyy.
```

You can correct the Configure test by pre-defining the oslevel value, setting the correct value in the LSOF_VSTR environment variable before running the Configure script -- e.g., to pre-define AIX 5.1 when using ksh, do this:

```
$ LSOF_VSTR=5.1.0.0 Configure -n aix
```

You can't affect oslevel output without uninstalling xlsmp.msg.en_US.rte and xlsmp.rte. If you can't do that, you'll have to put up with the run-time complaint.

4.12 Why does lsof for AIX 5.1 or above Power architecture complain about kernel bit size?

When you run an lsof binary on an AIX 5.1 or above Power system, it might complain:

```
lsof: FATAL: compiled for a 32 bit kernel.
```

```
The bit size of this kernel is 64.
```

or

```
exec: 0509-036 Cannot load program ./lsof because of  
the following errors:
```

```
0509-032 Cannot run a 64-bit program on a 32-bit  
machine.
```

Starting at lsof revision 4.61, lsof binaries for Power architecture systems running AIX 5.1 or above are closely tied to the kernel bit size. Lsof must do that so it can read and understand kernel structures.

Lsof's Configure script tunes the lsof configuration so that the binary built in the make(1) step is adjusted to the kernel bit size.

An lsof binary knows the bit size for which it was constructed, tests the bit size of the kernel under which it is running, and objects if the two sizes don't match. To see the bit size for which lsof was constructed, run it with its -v option and look for these lines in the output:

```
configuration info: 32 bit kernel
or
configuration info: 64 bit kernel
```

(Note: these lines will appear only in -v output for AIX 5.1 and above lsof binaries, built for Power architecture.)

You can see the kernel bit size test method in the aix stanza of the lsof Configure script and in the get_kernel_access() function of the lsof .../dialects/aix/dproc.c source file.

There is more information on pre-defining the kernel bit size when building lsof in Configure, 00PORTING, and 00XCONFIG.

The only work-around is to use an lsof binary built to match the running kernel bit size.

4.13 What can't gcc be used to compile lsof on the ia64 architecture for AIX 5 and above?

Gcc can't be used to compile lsof on the ia64 architecture for AIX 5 and above because I haven't had access to a system that has a working gcc compiler. The gcc compiler on my one and only ia64 AIX 5.1 test system, provided by IBM, didn't work at all.

4.14 Why does lsof get a segmentation fault when compiled with gcc for a 64 bit Power architecture AIX 5.1 kernel?

When lsof is configured with the lsof "aixgcc" Configure abbreviation, the resulting lsof executable may cause a segmentation violation when it is run. I've observed this with gcc version 2.9-aix43-010414-7.

As far as I have been able to tell, the segmentation fault is the result of a gcc compilation, loading, or library error. Watching lsof run with gcc's companion debugger, gdb, shows no error in the lsof source code that might

explain the fault.

The only work-around I know is to use the IBM C compiler in place of gcc -- i.e., use the "aix" lsof Configure abbreviation.

4.15 Why does lsof ignore AFS on my AIX system?

The lsof Configure script quits on AIX when AFS is present, the AIX version is greater than 4.3.3.0 or the AFS version is greater than 3.5. That's because I have no test systems available for those AIX and AFS version combinations.

When the lsof Configure script detects an AIX and AFS version combination that is unsupported, it will report:

```
!!!FATAL: Lsof does not support
AFS on this combination of
    AIX and AFS versions. To disable AFS, set the
    value of the AIX_HAS_AFS environment variable to
    "no".
```

The only work-around is to set the AIX_HAS_AFS environment variable as explained in the error message:

```
$ AIX_HAS_AFS=no; export AIX_HAS_AFS
$ ./Configure -n aix
```

4.16 Why does lsof report "system paging space is low" and exit?

When AIX paging space runs low, the AIX kernel sends a SIGDANGER signal to processes, warning them that they should reduce their memory usage.

When lsof receives that signal, it issues the following fatal error message and exits:

```
lsof: FATAL: system paging space is low.
```

A possible work-around is to limit the amount of information lsof must cache in its process memory with the "-c", "-g", "-l" and "-p" options.

Also see the answer to the "What can be done when lsof reports no more space?" question.

4.17 Why does lsof have a compilation problem on AIX 5.3 above maintenance level 1?

On some AIX 5.3 systems with maintenance levels 2 and higher installed, lsof 4.77 and below may not compile properly. The compiler complains the snapshotObject structure definition, needed by <j2/j2_inode.h>, is missing.

That problem is fixed in the 4.78 revision.

5.0 Apple Darwin Problems

5.1 What do /dev/kmem-based and libproc-based mean?

Lsof for Apple Darwin currently uses /dev/kmem to read kernel data structures from which it gathers and reports open file information. That version of lsof is called /dev/kmem-based lsof.

At an upcoming release lsof will use a library called libproc to obtain information about open files. That version of lsof will be called libproc-based lsof.

The /dev/kmem-based lsof sources may be found in the kmem subdirectory of the dialects/darwin branch of the lsof source tree. When the supporting version of Apple Darwin is released, the libproc-based lsof sources will be found in .../dialects/darwin/libproc.

5.2 /dev/kmem-based Apple Darwin Questions

5.2.1 Why does Configure ask for a path to the Darwin XNU kernel header files?

When lsof was ported to Apple Darwin by Allan Nathanson at revision 4.53, some kernel header files needed by lsof weren't being exported by the developers. (That's still true at lsof revision 4.76.)

At first a shell script that Allan provided would get the missing header files by checking them out from the CVS root. Although the script was updated from time to time, eventually the re-organization of Darwin sources has made it impossible to update the script to do an automatic download of the missing header files.

At lsof revision 4.69 and above it is necessary for the Darwin

lsof builder to download the Darwin XNU kernel headers before attempting to build lsof. The download may be done via a web browser, starting at this URL:

<http://www.opensource.apple.com/darwinsource/index.html>

Once there, select the link to the Mac OS X version that matches the one on the system where lsof is to be built.

Follow that link's "[Source]" link. Once there, select the tar.gz link of the xnu* entry near the bottom of the page. That entry should have a name that matches the xnu* name shown by `uname -a` -- e.g., if `uname` reports:

```
$ uname -a
... root:xnu/xnu-517.7.21 ...
```

Then the appropriate xnu* entry is xnu-517.7.21. Clicking its link should lead to an "Apple Open Source" page requesting an Apple ID and password.

Enter them if they're available. If an Apple ID and password are not available, get them by following the instructions on the page -- i.e., follow the signin.apple.com link.

Once a valid Apple ID and its password have been entered, the download will begin. Select the saving of the downloaded xnu*.tar.gz file in an appropriate place on the Mac OS X system.

Once the download completes, install it. Use `gunzip` to decompress the download and `tar` to extract the archive -- e.g.,

```
$ gunzip -c xnu-517.7.21.tar.gz
| tar xf -
```

Remember the absolute path to the extracted archive. That is its installed place. E.g., if the xnu-517.7.21.tar archive was extracted to the lsof builder's home directory, its full installation path will be something like:

```
~/xnu-517.7.21
```

Now run the lsof Configure script. When it asks for the path to the installed Darwin XNU kernel header files, supply the path to the gunzip'd and extracted xnu* archive -- e.g., `~/xnu-517.7.21`.

The path to the Darwin XNU kernel headers may also be supplied to the Configure script in the DARWIN_XNU_DIR environment variable, eliminating the need to enter it interactively -- e.g.,

```
$ DARWIN_XNU_DIR=~/.xnu-344.49 ./Configure -n darwin
```

5.2.1.1 Why does Configure complain that Darwin XNU kernel header files are missing?

These are some reasons why the lsof Configure script might claim that Darwin XNU header files are missing:

- * The wrong path to them was specified.
- * The files and directories in the path are not readable and searchable -- i.e., check the modes and ownerships.
- * The downloaded archive doesn't match the Mac OS X version of the system.

If in doubt, revisit the Darwin XNU kernel header file download instructions in the answer to the question "Why does Configure ask for a path to the Darwin XNU kernel header files?"

If Configure still can't find Darwin XNU kernel header files, contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> for help. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

5.2.2 Why doesn't Apple Darwin lsof report text file information?

At the first port of lsof to Apple Darwin, revision 4.53, insufficient information was available -- logic and header files -- to permit the installation of VM space scanning for text files. As of lsof 4.70 it is still not available.

Text file support will be added to Apple Darwin lsof after the necessary information becomes available.

5.2.3 Why doesn't Apple Darwin lsof support IPv6?

At the first port of lsof to Apple Darwin, revision 4.53, Apple Darwin lacked IPv6 support. IPv6 became available

in Apple Darwin version 1.5 and support for it was added to lsof then.

5.2.4 Why does lsof complain about a mismatch between the release for which lsof was compiled and the booted Mac OS X release?

When lsof is started on the "Gold Master" Darwin release (aka Mac OS X), it complains:

lsof: compiled for 1.0 release; this is 1.3.2.

This happens because the lsof binary released with Mac OS X was built on a system whose release number (1.0) doesn't match that of the released system -- usually 1.3.x. Lsof makes this check because UNIX dialect OS changes are often accompanied by header file changes that affect lsof.

In this specific case, this error can be ignored. If you don't want to do that, get the lsof distribution and build lsof so its built-on and running-on Mac OS X release numbers match.

5.2.5 Why does lsof for Apple Darwin 8 and higher report "stat(...): ..." in the NAME column?

Lsof for Apple Darwin 8 may report messages like these in the NAME column:

```
stat(/private/var/run/asl_prune): No such file or directory
or
stat(/private/var/db/netinfo/local.nidb/Config): Permission denied
```

Those messages indicate that lsof was unable to collect open file information for the paths enclosed in "stat(...)" with the stat(2) function, because the function encountered the reported error.

A work-around for the "Permission denied" error is to run lsof with elevated privileges -- e.g., when logged on as the super user.

If the stat(2) error message is "No such file or directory", the file probably has been unlinked (removed) and there is no lsof work-around.

5.2.6 What are the limitations of Apple Darwin lsof link count reporting?

Lsof for Apple Darwin cannot report link count information reliably.

For Apple Darwin below 8 link count information is not always available

in the kernel node structures available to lsof.

When link count information is available, however, it includes link counts of zero. Thus, using lsof's +L1 option may result in the finding of some files whose link counts are zero.

Lsof can report only some link count information for Apple Darwin 8 and above. Link count information is only available for files where lsof can assemble the full file path and has permission to apply stat(2) to it. (See the answer to the "Why does lsof for Apple Darwin 8 and higher report "stat(...): ..." in the NAME column?" question for more information on stat(2) failures.)

Apple Darwin 8 and above files that have been unlinked and thus have a link count of zero cannot be found by stat(2) -- i.e., stat(2) returns a "No such file or directory" error. As a result lsof never displays link counts of zero and the use of lsof's +L1 option to find them always fails.

5.2.7 Why does Apple Darwin report process group IDs incorrectly?"

The kmem version of lsof for Apple Darwin does not report process group IDs correctly when requested to do so with its ``-g" option. This is a bug that surfaced after the libproc version was released and access to kmem test systems has prevented patching the bug.

If you are using the kmem version and would like a fix for this problem, please send e-mail to me <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

5.3 Libproc-based Apple Darwin Questions

6.0 BSD/OS BSDI Problems

6.0.5 Statement of deprecation

As of lsof revision 4.76 support for BSDI BSD/OS has been dropped. The 4.76 distribution of lsof for BSDI BSD/OS may be

found on lsof.itap.purdue.edu in `pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src`.

7.0 DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, and Tru64 UNIX Problems

7.1 Why does lsof complain about non-existent /dev/fd entries?

When you run lsof for Digital UNIX 3.2, lsof may complain:

```
lsof: can't lstat /dev/fd/xxx:
No such file or directory
lsof: can't lstat /dev/fd/yyy: No such file or directory
```

(Or it may warn about other missing /dev/fd paths.) When you do an `ls /dev/fd` none of the missing paths are listed.

This is caused by a bug in the DEC library function `getdirentries()`. For some reason, when /dev/fd is a file system mount point, `getdirentries()` returns an incorrect size for it to `readdir()`. (Lsof calls `readdir()` in its `ddev.c readdev()` function.) Because of the incorrect size, `readdir()` goes past the end of the /dev/fd directory buffer, encounters random paths and returns them to lsof. Lsof then attempts to `lstat(2)` the random paths, gets error replies from `lstat(2)`, and complains about the paths.

Duncan McEwan discovered this error and has reported it to DEC. Duncan also supplied an alternate `readdir()` function as a work-around. I've incorporated his `readdir()` in `dialects/osf/ddev.c` (as the static `ReadDir()` function) with some slight modifications, and enabled its use when the `USELOCALREADDIR` symbol is defined.

The Configure script defines `USELOCALREADDIR` for Digital UNIX version and 3.2. If you don't want to use Duncan's local `readdir()` function, edit the Makefile and remove `-DUSELOCALREADDIR` from the CFGF string. When DEC releases a corrected `getdirentries()` function, I'll modify the Configure script to stop defining `USELOCALREADDIR`.

7.2 Why does the Digital UNIX V3.2 ld complain about Ots* symbols?

When you compile lsof on your Digital UNIX V3.2 system, ld may complain:

```
ld:
Unresolved:
```

```
knlist
_OtsRemainder32Unsigned
_OtsDivide64Unsigned
_OtsRemainder64Unsigned
_OtsDivide32Unsigned
_OtsMove
_OtsDivide32
_OtsRemainder32
*** Exit 1
```

Chris Eleveld reports this happens on Digital UNIX V3.2 systems after the Fortran compiler has been installed.

The best work-around seems to be to remove -lmld from the CFGL string in the Makefile produced by Configure -- i.e., change:

```
CFGL= -lmld
to
CFGL=
```

According to the V3.2 man page for nlist(3), this shouldn't work, but my testing shows that it does. Although I haven't been able to test this second work-around, you might try adding -lots to CFGL, rather than removing -lmld -- i.e., change:

```
CFGL= -lmld
to
CFGL= -lmld -lots
```

WARNING: my testing also shows that the V2.0 nlist(3) man page means what it says when it calls for -lmld -- lsof loaded without -mld under V2.0 can't locate the proc (process) table address.

DON'T REMOVE -lmld FROM THE DIGITAL UNIX V2.0 MAKEFILE.

If you run into this problem, please let me know what problem you encountered and how you solved it.

7.3 Why can't lsof locate named pipes (FIFOs) under V3.2?

While lsof for V3.2 can report on named pipes (FIFOs), it can't find them by name. That appears to happen because of the way the V3.2 kernel lstat(2) function reports named pipe device numbers.

The V3.2 kernel reports the device number as 0xffffffff, while the kernel structures for named pipes that lsof examines contain the device number of the file system on which the named pipe resides.

Consequently, lsof can't match the device and inode number pair it receives from applying lstat(2) to the named pipe with any device and inode number pair it finds when scanning kernel structures.

I don't have a work-around. You can, of course, ask for full lsof output and use a post-processing filter (e.g., grep) to locate the named pipe of interest.

This problem doesn't exist under V2.0.

7.4 Why does lsof use the wrong configuration header files?

For example, why can't the lsof compilation find cpus.h?

DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, and Tru64 UNIX configuration header files describe the hardware and software environment for which your kernel boot file was constructed. For example, /sys/<name>/cpus.h defines the number of CPUs in its NCPUS #define.

Lsof searches for the configuration header file subdirectory in /sys (/usr/sys for Digital UNIX version 4.0 and Tru64 UNIX) by converting the first host name component to capital letters -- e.g., TOMIS is derived from tomis.bio.purdue.edu. If that subdirectory exists, lsof uses header files from it. (Configure reports what subdirectory is being used.)

If Configure doesn't find a host-name derived subdirectory, it prompts you for the entry of a subdirectory name. If you can't find one, quit Configure and run the kernel generation process to create a proper configuration subdirectory. If you don't identify a proper configuration subdirectory and you try to compile lsof, the compiler will complain about missing header files -- e.g., a missing cpus.h.

Once you have located or generated a proper configuration subdirectory, rerun Configure. If you have generated a configuration subdirectory whose name is derived from the host name, Configure will find and use it. If not, you

will have to specify its name to Configure.

7.5 Why

does lsof indicate incomplete paths with " -- " for Tru64 UNIX 5.1 files?

When lsof can't find a component of a path in the kernel's name cache (aka DNLC), or can't determine that the left-most component has as its parent the file system root, it uses an "incomplete path" notation. That notation begins with the file system root name, followed by " -- ", followed by the consecutive path name components lsof was able to find in the DNLC -- e.g., "/" -- init".

Because the DNLC was significantly redesigned in Tru64 UNIX 5.1, lsof's handling of the cache had to be completely redone. As part of the DNLC redesign a name cache entry parameter lsof formerly used to locate the file system root of a path was removed. With help from Chang Song I've been able to implement an alternate method for detecting the root of these file system types: AdvFS (MSFS), CDFS, DVDFS, FDFS, NFS, NFS3, and UFS.

When lsof doesn't know how to identify the root for a file system type, it will resort to the " -- " incomplete path notation.

7.6 Why doesn't lsof report link count, node number, and size for some Tru64 5.x CFS files?

Lsof reports link count, node number, and size for open CFS files as recorded in their kernel node structure's cached attributes. Sometimes not all attributes are cached on the system where lsof runs, so lsof cannot report them.

7.7 Why does lsof say it can't read the kernel name list or proc table on Digital UNIX 4.x or Tru64 UNIX?

By default on Digital UNIX 4 and Tru64 UNIX lsof reads the addresses for kernel symbols with the knlist(3) function. That function can fail, for example, when the kloadsrv daemon isn't running or is malfunctioning. When that happens, lsof may abort with one of these error messages:

lsof: can't read kernel name list from knlist(3): ...

or

lsof: can't read proc table info

The first message suggests a complete knlist(3) or kloadsv failure; the second, a partial one.

If you know the name of the file from which the running system was booted, e.g., /vmunix, you can use lsof's -k option to direct it to read kernel symbol addresses from the name list of that file --

```
$ lsof -k /vmunix ...
```

If that works, then knlist(3) is malfunctioning and you need to fix it.

8.0 FreeBSD Problems

8.1 Why doesn't lsof report on open kernfs files?

Lsof doesn't report on open FreeBSD kernfs files because the structures lsof needs aren't defined in the kernfs.h header file in /sys/misc/kernfs.

8.2 Why doesn't lsof work on my FreeBSD system?

If lsof doesn't work on your FreeBSD system, first make sure you have the latest lsof revision. See the answer to the "Where do I get lsof?" question for information on how to get the latest lsof revision.

Once you have gotten the latest lsof revision, Configure and make it. If Configure fails -- e.g., it complains about an unknown FreeBSD version -- then lsof probably hasn't been ported to your FreeBSD version yet, and there's no need to go any further. Follow the answer to the "How do I report an lsof bug" to report the Configure complaint to me.

If you are able to Configure and make lsof, run its test suite. (See the answer to the "Is there a test suite?" question for more information on how to use lsof's test suite.)

If lsof still fails, make sure your kernel sources, kernel header files, kernel boot file, standard header files and libraries are synchronized. They should all be built from the

same CVS refresh. (Don't forget to do a "make buildworld" followed by a "make installworld".) If they aren't, then the KVM library or lsof may be using kernel structure definitions that don't match the booted kernel; or lsof may fail to compile properly because of header files in /usr/src/sys/sys and /usr/include/sys that don't match.

If you have synchronized your kernel, header files and libraries, and still can't get lsof to work, follow the steps in the answer to the "How do I report an lsof bug" question to report the problem to me.

8.3 Why doesn't lsof work on the RELEASE version of CURRENT?

Lsof tracks the CURRENT release of the current leading edge FreeBSD version, because my access to leading edge FreeBSD is limited to FreeBSDSD.org reference systems, all running the CURRENT release.

Sometimes that tracking leads to changes in lsof that won't work on an earlier RELEASE version of the current leading edge version.

When that happens, please send e-mail to me <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

8.4 Why does kvm_open() complain it can't find some file?

If lsof issues this complaint:

```
lsof: kvm_open(execfile=/boot/kernel/kernel,  
corefile=/dev/mem: No such file or directory
```

Your FreeBSD system might not have a /dev/mem device. If not, create one -- e.g., as root do:

```
# mknod /dev/mem c <major> 0  
# chmod 440 /dev/mem  
# chgrp kmem  
/dev/mem
```

For <major> use /dev/kmem's major device number.

You may have to run kldload, too -- again as root do:

```
# kldload mem
```

8.5 FreeBSD ZFS Problems

8.5.1 Why does FreeBSD lsof report "WARNING: no ZFS support has been defined."?

Lsof issues that message when it detects a file on a ZFS file system, but has not been built with support for ZFS. Lsof's Configure script detects support can be added for ZFS when it finds this file:

```
/usr/src/sys/contrib/opensolaris/uts/common/fs/zfs/sys/zfs_znode.h
```

That header file and others in the OpenSolaris files in /usr/src enable lsof to extract information about ZFS files from the kernel structures associated with them.

8.6 Why can't Configure create lockf_owner.h for FreeBSD 6 and above?

Lsof may report:

```
Creating ./lockf_owner.h from /usr/src/sys/kern/kern_lockf.c
FATAL ERROR: can't read /usr/src/sys/kern/kern_lockf.c
FATAL ERROR: ./lockf_owner.h creation failed (see 00FAQ)
```

or

```
Creating ./lockf_owner.h
from /usr/src/sys/kern/kern_lockf.c
FATAL ERROR: ./lockf_owner.h creation failed (see 00FAQ)
```

Those messages mean that lsof's Configure script failed to create a local header file, ./lockf_owner.h, needed to use the new kernel file locking code of some versions of FreeBSD 6 and above.

The changes that implement that new locking code alter the lockf structure in <sys/lockf.h> and introduce a new structure, lockf_entry, to that header file. When Configure detects the presence of the lockf_entry definition in <sys/lockf.h>, it tries to construct the local header file, ./lockf_owner.h.

Configure has to do that because an unfortunate side effect of the new kernel file locking code is that <sys/lockf.h> doesn't contain the lockf_owner structure definition referenced in its own lockf structure. Lsof needs to access elements of that lockf_owner structure to determine if a lock belongs to the process that has a file open.

The missing lockf_owner structure definition

is in the kernel
source file, typically `/usr/src/sys/kern/kern_lockf.c`.
Configure tries to extract the `lockf_owner` structure definition
from `kern_lockf.c` into lsof's local header file, `./lockf_owner.h`.
If Configure can't do that, it reports:

```
FATAL ERROR: ./lockf_owner.h creation failed
```

If Configure can't even read `kern_lockf.c`, it first reports:

```
FATAL ERROR: can't read /usr/src/sys/kern/kern_lockf.c
```

The work-around for this problem is to update the FreeBSD
kernel `/usr/src` tree (e.g., do a CVSup or csup) on the system
where lsof is to be built and then do a "make buildworld"
followed by a "make installworld".

8.6.1 Why are there lockf structure compiler errors for FreeBSD 6.0 and higher lsof?

If, when compiling lsof, the compiler complains with error
messages like:

```
dnode.c: In function 'get_lock_state':  
dnode.c:113: error: 'struct lockf' has no member named 'lf_flags'  
dnode.c:115: error: 'struct lockf' has no member named 'lf_id'  
...
```

Then
lsof is being built on a system that has new kernel file
locking code and lsof's Configure script failed to build a
local `lockf_owner.h` header file with a structure definition
lsof needs.

See the "Why can't Configure create `lsof_owner.h` for FreeBSD 6
and above?" section for more information and a work-around.

8.6.2 Why don't `/usr/src/sys/sys/lockf.h` and `/usr/include/sys/lockf.h` match?

This mismatch can cause the errors explained in the answer to
the "Why are there lockf structure compiler errors for FreeBSD
6.0 and higher lsof?" question.

If `/usr/src/sys/sys/lockf.h` has been updated with a CVSup or
csup, the new `lockf.h` won't be propagated to `/usr/include/sys`
until the "make buildworld" and "make installworld" steps have
been completed.

8.7 FreeBSD and clang

As of lsof revision 4.87, lsof may be compiled with clang.

8.7.1 Why does clang complain about VOP_FSYNC?

There is an error in the Solaris ZFS compatibility vnode.h header file with use of VOP_FSYNC before it is defined. No work-around is possible that will eliminate the clang compile-time warning message about the invalid declaration of the VOP_FSYNC function.

9.0 HP-UX Problems

9.1 What do /dev/kmem-based and PSTAT-based mean?

Lsof for HP-UX 11.0 and below uses /dev/kmem to read kernel data structures from which it gathers and reports open file information. That version of lsof is called /dev/kmem-based lsof.

Starting with HP-UX 10.10, finding definitions for the necessary kernel structures became more difficult as HP no longer distributed header files in /usr/include that defined all kernel structures. So I started "inventing" structure definitions by using Q4 to display them.

By HP-UX 11, the process of invention became extremely intensive to support. Following a patch to the ipc_s structure in early 1999, my invented definition of that structure became incorrect. Although I was able to devise a work-around test for the patch with Q4, it was clear that my inventions were bound to cause more problems.

Discussion with HP about the patch led to my proposing that an lsof API in the HP-UX kernel was the proper solution. Much to my surprise, HP agreed. I believe Carl Davidson was the prime mover behind that decision, but I know others participated, among them Louis Huemiller, Rich Rauenzahn, and Sailu Yallapragada. I am indebted to these folks and HP for their willingness to do this work.

The API was added to the PSTAT interface in a project named PEGl, Pstat Enhancements for Glance and Lsof. Louis and

Sailu did the bulk of the design and implementation work and testing began in March, 2000

HP-UX 11.11 is the first version that provides PSTAT support for lsof. HP-UX versions in between 11.0 and 11.11 -- all Beta versions as far as I can determine -- have no lsof support.

See the "PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof Questions" section for questions and answers specific to PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof. The next section, "Why doesn't a /dev/kmem-based HP-UX lsof compilation use -O?" covers /dev/kmem-based HP-UX lsof.

The /dev/kmem-based lsof sources may be found in the kmem subdirectory of the dialects/hpux branch of the lsof source tree. The PSTAT-based lsof sources may be found in .../dialects/hpux/pstat.

9.2 /dev/kmem-based HP-UX lsof Questions

The sources for /dev/kmem-based lsof for HP-UX may be found in lsof_<revision>/dialects/hpux/kmem.

lsof's Configure shell script decides to use these sources when it finds that the /usr/include/sys/pstat subdirectory doesn't exist.

lsof can be forced to use the /dev/kmem sources by setting "/dev/kmem" in the HPUX_BASE environment variable. Consult the Configure shell script and 00XPORTING for more information.

9.2.1 Why doesn't a /dev/kmem-based HP-UX lsof compilation use -O?

If you only have the standard (bundled) HP-UX C compiler and haven't purchased and installed the optional one, then you can't use cc's -O option. The HP-UX cc(1) man page says this:

"Options

Note that in the following list, the cc and c89 options -A , -G , -g , -O , -p , -v , -y , +z , and +Z are not supported by the C compiler provided as part of the standard HP-UX operating system. They are supported by the C compiler sold as an optional separate product."

lsof's Configure script tries to detect what C compiler

product you have installed by examining your compiler. If that examination reveals a standard (bundled) compiler, lsof avoids using -O.

If the Configure compiler test fails, the C compiler will complain that it doesn't support -O. You can suppress that complaint with this make invocation:

```
$ make DEBUG=""
```

9.2.2 Why doesn't the /dev/kmem-based CCITT support work under 10.x?

Pasi Kaara, who originally provided the HP-UX CCITT support, reports that it no longer works under HP-UX 10.x. Consequently, at lsof revision 4.02 it has been disabled.

9.2.3 Why can't /dev/kmem-based lsof be compiled with ``cc -Aa`` or ``gcc -ansi`` under HP-UX 10.x?

Some HP-UX 10.x header files, needed by lsof, can't be compiled properly in ANSI_C mode; structure element definition and alignment problems result. The `f_offset` member of the file structure, for example, is incorrect.

This ANSI-C obstacle extends to using the `-Aa` option of the HP C compiler and the `-ansi` option of gcc.

9.2.4 Why does /dev/kmem-based lsof complain about no C compiler?

Lsof's Configure script looks in /bin and /usr/ccs/bin for an HP C compiler, because it needs to know if the compiler is the standard (bundled) one or the optional separate product. If it finds no compiler in either place, Configure quits after complaining:

```
No executable cc in /bin or /usr/ccs/bin
```

If you don't have a C compiler in either of these standard places, you should consider installing it. If you have gcc installed, you can use it by declaring the ```hpuxgcc``` abbreviation to lsof's Configure script.

If you have a C compiler in a non-standard location, you can use the `HPUX_CC_DIR[12]` environment variables to name the path to it. Consult the `00XCONFIG` file of the lsof distribution for more information.

9.2.5 Why does Configure complain about q4 for /dev/kmem-based lsof for HP-UX 11?

When you run Configure on an HP-UX 11 system, it may complain:

```
!!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!  
Configure can't use /usr/contrib/bin/q4 to examine the ipis_s  
structure. You must do that yourself, report the result in  
the HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH environment variable, then repeat the  
Configure step. Consult the Configure script's use of  
/usr/contrib/bin/q4 and the 00XCONFIG file for information  
on ipis_s testing and the setting of HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH.  
!!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!  !!!ERROR!!!
```

This message states that Configure cannot use q4 from /usr/contrib/bin to examine the kernel's boot image for the ipis_s structure. Maybe q4 hasn't been installed, or perhaps Configure can't execute it.

Lsof needs to gather information about ipis_s to determine if the ipis_s structure is defined in the kernel boot image, if the ipis_s structure of the kernel boot image has an ipis_msgsqueued member, and if the ipc_s structure of the kernel boot image uses has an ipc_ipis member.

The ipis_s structure isn't described in any header file HP-UX releases with HP-UX 11. It appears in the private lsof header file ../dialects/hpux/kmem/hpux11/ipc_s.h. Lsof gets local and remote connection addresses (IP and port numbers) from ipc_s, so an incorrect ipc_s definition may cause incorrect reporting of TCP/IP connection addresses. It definitely will cause incorrect reporting on 32 bit kernels. In any case lsof should be compiled with a correct ipc_s definition no matter the kernel bit size, so the Configure script always tests for it when the HP-UX version is 11.

For lsof's Configure script to gather the necessary ipis_s information q4 needs to be installed in /usr/contrib/bin and the kernel boot image, /stand/vmunix, needs to have been processed with pxdb. If either is untrue, lsof issues the above error message, perhaps preceded by q4 messages. (Note: lsof's use of q4 may also fail if q4 can't execute nm -- e.g., it can't find /usr/bin/nm, or there is a conflicting, private version of nm earlier in the path.)

If /stand/vmunix hasn't been processed by pxdb, the q4 messages will include:

```
q4: (error) vmunix not pxdb'd
or
q4: (warning) /stand/vmunix has not been processed by pxdb.
```

It's possible to make a suitable private copy of /stand/vmunix for configuring lsof. That requires /opt/langtools/bin/pxdb or the q4 version of pxdb from /usr/contrib/bin/q4pxdb. The path to the result is supplied to the lsof Configure script in the HPUX_BOOTFILE environment variable. Configure still requires /usr/contrib/bin/q4.

The following sample Bourne shell commands make a private copy of /stand/vmunix in /tmp, process it with pxdb or q4pxdb, and supply its path to lsof's Configure script in HPUX_BOOTFILE.

```
$ cp /stand/vmunix /tmp/vmunix.lsof

$ /opt/langtools/bin/pxdb /tmp/vmunix.lsof
or
$ /usr/contrib/bin/q4pxdb /tmp/vmunix.lsof

... pxdb messages ...
$ HPUX_BOOTFILE=/tmp/vmunix.lsof Configure -n hpx
```

It may also be necessary to use q4 outside the lsof Configure script. In that case q4 can be used to determine the state of ipis_s and ipc_s with these q4 commands:

```
$ /usr/contrib/bin/q4 /stand/vmunix
...
q4> fields -c struct ipc_s
...
q4> fields -c struct ipis_s
```

Look in the q4 output for the ipc_ipis member of the ipc_s structure, and look in the q4 output for the ipis_s structure for the ipis_msgsqueued member. If ipc_s has ipc_ipis but ipis_s lacks ipis_msgsqueued, set HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH environment variable to "1". If ipc_s has ipc_ipis and ipis_s has ipis_msgsqueued, set HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH to "2" -- e.g.,

```
$ HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH=1
```

Configure -n hpux

or

```
$ HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH=2 Configure -n hpux
```

If ipc_s has no ipc_ipis member, set HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH to "N" -- e.g., use this Configure step:

```
$ HPUX_IPC_S_PATCH=N Configure -n hpux
```

9.2.6 When compiling /dev/kmem-based lsof for HP-UX 11 what do the "aCC runtime: ERROR..." messages mean?

When the lsof Makefile asks the HP-UX unbundled compiler to load lsof, it may complain:

```
/bin/cc -o lsof -DHPUXV=1100 -DHASVXFS -DHPUXKERNBITS=64 \
-I/home/abe/src/lsof4/dialects/hpux/kmem/hpux11 +DD64 \
-DHAS_IPC_S_PATCH=2 -I/home/abe/src/lsof4/dialects/hpux/kmem \
-DLSOF_VSTR="B.11.00\" -g dfile.o dmnt.o dnode.o dnode1.o \
dnode2.o dproc.o dsock.o dstore.o arg.o main.o misc.o \
node.o print.o proc.o store.o usage.o -L./lib -llsof -lelf \
-lnsl
aCC runtime: ERROR: Unexpected use of shared libraries
aCC runtime: ERROR: Read aCC manpage, +A option
/usr/lib/nls/loc/locales.1//is_IS.iso88591
```

This is a bug in the HP-UX national language support.

(Notice the last message with "locales" in it?) Complain to HP -- then use this work-around before executing make:

```
$ unset LANG
$ make
```

9.2.7 Why doesn't /dev/kmem-based lsof for HP-UX 11 report VxFS file link counts, node numbers, and sizes correctly?

This is usually the result of running an lsof binary whose revision number is less than 4.57 on a system that has OnlineJFS support installed. It can also happen with lsof 4.57 binaries when the OnlineJFS support with which they were built doesn't match the OnlineJFS status of the system on which they are run.

The OnlineJFS status of lsof 4.57 and higher binaries can be determined by running:

```
$ lsof -v 2>&1 | grep HASONLINEJFS
```

If that shell pipe produces output, lsof was compiled with OnlineJFS support enabled; no output, disabled.

If OnlineJFS is installed on an HP-UX 11 system the /sbin/fs/vxfs/subtype executable exists and outputs "vxfs3.3" when run.

The problem occurs because the optional OnlineJFS support installation doesn't update <sys/fs/vx_inode.h>. Consequently lsof can be compiled with an incorrect definition of the vx_inode structure and look for link counts, node numbers, and sizes in the wrong places in the structure.

The current response I have gotten from HP is that no <sys/fs/vx_inode.h> update will be provided for OnlineJFS.

I've addressed this problem temporarily with a work-around (hack) in lsof revision 4.57.

9.2.8 Why can't /dev/kmem-based lsof be built with gcc for 64 bit HP-UX 11?

When Configure is given the "hpuxgcc" abbreviation, the HP-UX version is 11, and the kernel bit size is 64, the lsof Configure script may abort with the messages:

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! FATAL ERROR !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

```
APPARENTLY GCC CANNOT BUILD 64 BIT EXECUTABLES.  
A COMPILER MUST BE USED THAT CAN. SEE 00FAQ  
FOR MORE INFORMATION.
```

(This is the "more information" in 00FAQ.)

This means the Configure script compiled a test program with gcc the result wasn't an ELF-64 binary. Lsof tries two gcc modes, one with no options and another with the -mlp64 option, before it concludes gcc can't be used.

See the "How can I acquire a gcc for building lsof for 64 bit HP-UX 11?" answer for information on where you might be able to get a gcc for HP-UX 11 that can produce ELF-64 executables.

9.2.8.1 How can I acquire a gcc for building lsof for 64 bit HP-UX 11?

Check this HP URL:

http://h21007.www2.hp.com/dspp/tech/tech_TechSoftwareDetailPage_IDX/1,1703,547,00.html

(That's one very long link; be careful you cut 'n paste it all.)

In November 2001 that URL led to a web page whose title was "gcc for hp-ux 11." The page offered a link for downloading a 64 bit gcc 3.0 compiler for HP-UX 11.0 and 11i. Rich Rauenzahn of HP installed that compiler on an HP test system he allows me to use and I successfully built a 64 bit lsof with it.

The HP package may install the 64 bit capable gcc in /usr/local/pa20_64/bin/gcc, so you may have to adjust your path or set the LSOFF_CC environment variable to compensate.

9.2.9 Why does /dev/kmem-based lsof for HP-UX 11 report "unknown file system type" for some open files?

The lsof binary being used probably doesn't have support for the VxFS file system.

To confirm that, check `lsof -v` output for "-DHASVXFS". If it's not present, lsof doesn't have VxFS support.

You also need to establish that lsof really is complaining about VxFS files by checking the kernel boot file for the symbol associated with the hexadecimal address reported in the "unknown file system type" message -- e.g., "v_op: 0x8711c8." Use nm(1) to do that:

```
$ nm -x /stand/vmunix | grep 8711c8
```

If nm reports the symbol associated with the address is vx_vnodeops, then lsof is complaining about an open VxFS file.

The solution in that case is to build lsof yourself (The bundled C compiler will do it.), making sure that lsof's Configure script detects the presence of VxFS. Configure does that by finding these two header files:

```
/usr/include/sys/fs/vx_hpux.h  
/usr/include/sys/fs/vx_inode.h
```

If the system where you are building lsof doesn't have those header files, but does have VxFS, you might be able to install the header files by installing the HP JournalFS package from the CoreOS CD -- in particular the file set JournalFS.VXFS-PRG and its associated patch, PHKL_18543. (My thanks to Steve Bonds for that information.)

Finally, if you find that lsof isn't complaining about VxFS when it complains about an unknown file system type, send e-mail to me <abe@purdue.edu> for further assistance. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

9.2.10 Why does the ANSI-C compiler complain about comments in HP-UX 11 header files?

When compiling lsof on HP-UX 11, the HP ANSI-C compiler's pre-processor, cpp, may complain about comments in HP-UX header files

-- e.g.,

```
cpp: "/usr/include/sys/cdfs.h", line 232: warning 2028:
Found comment inside comment started on line 232.
cpp: "/usr/include/sys/cdnode.h", line 196: warning 2028:
Found comment inside comment started on line 196.
cpp: "/usr/include/nfs/snode.h", line 30: warning 2028:
Found comment inside comment started on line 30
```

This is not a problem with lsof. It is a problem with the HP-UX header files; they have non-compliant ANSI-C comment sequences in them -- e.g.,

```
<sys/cdfs.h>: 232
/* struct cdfs *cdfs_link; /* linked list of file systems */
```

The initial "/*" is not terminated by an ending "*/" before the appearance of a second "/*".

9.2.11 Why does dnode1.c cause the HP-UX 11 compiler to complain that <sys/fs/vx_inode.h> is missing or incorrect?

If CFLAGS in the lsof Makefile for an HP-UX 11 compilation includes HASONLINEJFS, indicating the system has OnlineJFS support, lsof needs the <sys/fs/vx_inode.h> header file. Sometimes it is missing from /usr/include/sys/fs.

<sys/fs/vx_inode.h> is a header file that must be obtained from Veritas. If that proves impossible, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

9.3 PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof Questions

The sources for PSTAT-based lsof for HP-UX may be found in lsof_<revision>/dialects/hpux/pstat.

Lsof's Configure shell script decides to use these sources when it finds that the /usr/include/sys/pstat subdirectory exists.

Lsof can be forced to use the PSTAT-based sources by setting "pstat" in the HPUX_BASE environment variable. Consult the Configure shell script and 00XPORTING for more information.

9.3.1 Why does PSTAT-based lsof complain about pst_static and other PSTAT structures?

When lsof starts it may issue one of these fatal error messages:

lsof: FATAL: can't determine PSTAT static size
lsof: FATAL: can't read <n> bytes of pst_static

lsof: FATAL: pst_static doesn't contain <name>_size
lsof: FATAL: <name>_size should be <n>

These messages indicate that lsof's tests for the proper level of PSTAT support have failed. The structure names, given in <name>, and sizes, given in <n>, identify the support deficiency more precisely.

You may need to upgrade the PSTAT support in your kernel to be able to use PSTAT-based lsof.

9.3.2 Why does PSTAT-based lsof complain it can't read pst_* structures?

Lsof may put messages like the following in the NAME column of its output.

can't read cwd pst_filedetails: Permission denied
can't read mem pst_filedetails: Permission denied

can't read rtd_pst_filedetails: Permission denied
can't read txt_pst_filedetails: Permission denied
can't read pst_filedetails: Permission denied
can't read 3 stream structures: Permission denied
can't read pst_socket: Permission denied

These messages indicate that the lsof binary lacks the authority to read the name structures for processes other than ones belonging to the UID under which lsof is running. Authority to read the structures of other processes is limited to root processes -- i.e., lsof must have setuid-root permission if it is to list open files for arbitrary processes.

If you want to eliminate these errors, you must run lsof as root or install it with setuid-root permission.

9.3.3 Why does PSTAT-based lsof rebuild the device cache file after each reboot?

After each HP-UX rebuild, the first time a user runs lsof it will report:

```
lsof: WARNING: device cache mismatch: /dev/tun...  
lsof: WARNING: created device cache file: /<user_path>
```

This happens because the device numbers on /dev/tun* device nodes are recalculated at each reboot. When lsof detects a change in the device number of a /dev/tun* file, it rebuilds its local device cache file.

9.3.4 Why doesn't PSTAT-based lsof report TCP addresses for telnetd's open socket files?

When lsof can't report TCP addresses for telnetd's open socket files it is because an unpatched PSTAT kernel interface doesn't report the addresses to lsof.

This has been addressed in PSTAT kernel patch PHKL_24047. It is available from the HP IT Resource Center at:

<http://itrc.hp.com>

In the page's "maintenance / support" box select the "individual patches" link. Once at its page, select the "hp-ux" link. On that page select the "Series 800" or

"Series 700" radio button and select "11.11" from the pull-down list to the right of the button. Under "search or browse the path list" select "Search by Patch IDs" from the pull down list, enter PHKL_24047 in the following text box, and select search. That should lead to information about PHKL_24047 and a link for downloading it. (You may have to log in first and you may have to create a login identity by registering before you can log in.)

Some time in March 2006 the PHKL_24047 patch was "lost" by the HP-UX networking lab. It has been "found" again in August 2006 and will be re-released as a GRO patch "some time." I don't yet know when that will be. You must contact HP to learn about the availability of the GRO patch.

9.3.5 Why does PSTAT-based lsof cause an HP-UX 11.11 kernel panic?

When PSTAT-based lsof runs on some HP-UX 11.11 kernels, the kernel may panic. Symptoms include:

Console message:

```
0xFBE000301100EF00 00000000 0000EF00 -  
type 31 = legacy PA HEX chassis-code
```

/var/adm/syslog:

```
... vmunix: Trap Type 15 (Data page fault)  
... vmunix: Instruction Address (pcsq.pcoq) = 0x...
```

The panic is caused by a bug in the way PSTAT's pstat_getstream() function obtains module names from streams managed by the otsam stream driver (part of OSI Transport Services). Lsof calls pstat_getstream() when it encounters an open otsam stream file. An HP-UX 11.11 system uses otsam if otsam appears in /stand/system.

HP-UX 11.11 patch PHKL_24507 (available some time after July 15, 2001) fixes the pstat_getstream() bug. See the information in the answer to the "Why doesn't PSTAT-based lsof report TCP addresses for telnetd's open socket files?" question for information on how to obtain the patch.

9.3.6 Why doesn't PSTAT-based lsof report a CWD that is on a loopback (LOFS) file system?

When PSTAT-based lsof reports on processes whose current

working directory (CWD) is on a loopback file system, lsof can't report the open CWD file. The reason is that the HP-UX 11.11 and above kernel's loopback file system code is not passing the CWD file ID to the kernel's pstat(2) code. Hence lsof is given no information on the lofs CWD.

The problem was first reported to me by Ermin Borovac and an internal bug report was filed with the HP-UX file system group on October 26, 2004. That report has now been answered by the patch PHKL_33200 -- s700_800 11.11 lofs cumulative patch. The HP IT Resource Center (<http://itrc.hp.com>) is a source for the patch.

9.3.7 Why

do some swinstall packages for PSTAT-based HP-UX 11.11 packages complain about setgid and setuid bits?

First, let me explain that I do not provide lsof swinstall packages for lsof. Others provide them and they should be contacted about problems with their packages.

However, I have become aware of a problem with one package about which I have some information I can share. The problem shows up in these swinstall messages:

```
ERROR: Unknown owner and/or group for file
"/usr/local/bin/lsof". SUID and/or SGID bit was
not set.
ERROR: Failed installing fileset "lsof.lsof-RUN,r=4.73".
Check the above output for details.
```

The swpackage SUID/SGID functionality was restricted by changes for POSIX compliance, breaking backward compatibility. The patch PHCO_27671 allows SUID/SGID for uid/gid of 0 only, as a compromise between backward compatibility and POSIX conformance.

If the setuid bit is to be set on the executable, the UID and GID of the executable must be 0 (zero).

9.3.8 Why won't the bundled C compiler build PSTAT-based lsof for PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23?

A PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23 bundled C compiler dated May 2005 or later will not build PSTAT-based lsof. It will deliver error messages related to the system's <gssapi/gssapi.h> header file.

There is nothing wrong with that header file or lsof. The problem is that the bundled C compiler can't cope with the gssapi.h header file.

The work-around is to use the HP ANSI C compiler. Using gcc is not a satisfactory work-around. See the answer to the "Why won't gcc build PSTAT-based lsof for PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23?" question for more information.

9.3.9 Why won't gcc build PSTAT-based lsof for PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23?

Gcc will not even compile PSTAT-based lsof revisions below 4.77 for PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23 dated May 2005 or later. It reports errors in lsof's print.c fill_portmap() function about missing members of the rpcent structure. That happens because gcc defines _XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED which disables the definition of the rpcent structure in <netdb.h>.

Using the HP bundled C compiler is not a viable work-around. That is explained in the answer to the "Why won't the bundled C compiler build PSTAT-based lsof for PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23?"

While an lsof revision 4.77 or higher can be compiled with gcc, the results are unreliable. Lsof will compile, but it occasionally produces segment faults when it runs. I have not been able to reproduce the failure reliably or locate a debugger that will work with the gcc-compiled lsof.

The only reliable work-around is to use the HP ANSI C compiler.

9.3.10 Why does PSTAT-based lsof complain, "FATAL: pst_stream_size should be: 672; is 72" on HP-UX 11.11 and above?

This message indicates a mismatch between the PSTAT header files used to build lsof (<sys/pstat.h> and those in the /usr/include/sys/pstat subdirectory), and those that built the running kernel.

Unfortunately the June 2008 patch set for HP-UX 11.23 creates this inconsistency, because it does not contain all the patches needed to match the kernel with the PSTAT header files. Even more serious is that the missing patches update the kernel's PSTAT support to provide TCP/UDP endpoint information to lsof from TCP/TLI streams.

The patch inconsistency comes about because, while the following patch is installed,

PHKL_36577 1.0 PM-PSTAT section 2 manpage changes

other kernel patches are not.

The PHKL_36577 patch updates the PSTAT header files and manual pages to match kernel changes that other patches with the following numbers (or patches that contain or supersede them) contain:

PHNE_36575 1.0 Cumulative STREAMS Patch
PHNE_37670 1.0 cumulative ARPA Transport patch
PHNE_37851 1.0 NFS cumulative patch

Those patches implement the kernel changes that support the delivery of information promised in patch PHKL_36577.

The work-around is to install the missing patches.

9.4 Why

won't the HP-UX depot install?

I don't distribute lsof depots, so I can't support them.

From time to time depots prepared by various sites -- e.g., usually HP-UX software collection sites -- will contain errors that cause installation of the depot to fail.

Do not contact me when this happens. Instead, contact the administrator of the site that prepared the depot.

As should be clear from the bulk of the lsof documentation, I do not recommend you use pre-built lsof binaries in any form. Instead, I recommend you obtain the lsof source distribution and build lsof yourself.

10.0 Linux

10.1 What do /dev/kmem-based and /proc-based lsof mean?

At approximately Linux 2.1.72 and exactly at lsof revision 4.23 support for Linux forks. The first fork, containing the oldest lsof form is based on access to kernel memory structures, and is called /dev/kmem-based lsof. A /dev/kmem-based lsof is heavily intertwined with the Linux

kernel version, its header files,
and its system map file.
Typically a /dev/kmem-based lsof needs only setgid permission
to local all open file information.

After approximately Linux 2.1.72 and at revision 4.23 lsof
obtains all its information from the /proc file system.
That lsof is called the /proc-based lsof. A /proc-based
lsof does not read kernel memory, needs neither kernel
header files nor the system map file, and is less likely
to be affected by Linux kernel changes. However, it does
require setuid-root permission to list all open files, and
it can't report file offsets (positions).

After revision 4.52 the /dev/kmem-based Linux sources for
lsof are no longer distributed. Information about them
may be found in the 00INDEX and README files at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src>

10.2 /proc-based Linux lsof Questions

10.2.1 Why doesn't /proc-based lsof report file offsets (positions)?

/proc-based lsof revisions 4.79 and above can only report file
offsets (positions)
for the files of Linux kernels 2.6.22 and
above.

During its initialization /proc-based lsof tests to see if
offset information can be obtained. If it cannot, lsof
disables offset reporting. If the -o option was selected, lsof
also issues this warning:

lsof: WARNING: can't report offset; disregarding -o.

10.2.2 Why does /proc-based lsof report "can't identify protocol" for some socket files?

/proc-based lsof may report:

```
COMMAND PID ... TYPE ... NODE NAME
pump    226 ... sock ... 309 can't identify protocol
```

This means that it can't identify the protocol (i.e., the
AF_* designation) being used by the open socket file. Lsof
identifies protocols by matching the node number associated

with the /proc/<PID>/fd entry to the node numbers found in selected files of the /proc/net sub-directory. Currently /proc-based lsof examines these protocol files:

- /proc/net/ax25 (untested)
- /proc/net/icmp
- /proc/net/ipx (needs kernel patch)
- /proc/net/netlink

- /proc/net/packet
- /proc/net/raw
- /proc/net/raw6
- /proc/net/sctp/assocs
- /proc/net/sctp/eps
- /proc/net/sockstat
- /proc/net/sockstat6
- /proc/net/tcp
- /proc/net/tcp6
- /proc/net/udp
- /proc/net/udp6
- /proc/net/udplite
- /proc/net/udplite6
- /proc/net/unix

If /proc-based lsof says it can't identify the protocol for an open socket file, you may be able to identify the protocol yourself by using grep to look for the specific node number in the files of /proc/net -- e.g.,

```
$ grep <node_number> /proc/net/*
```

You may not be able to find the desired node number, because not all kernel protocol modules fully support /proc/net information.

If you find a matching node number in a /proc/net file that is not currently being processed by lsof, contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. I'll discuss adding support to /proc-based lsof for the protocol of the /proc/net file with you. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

The code that matches node numbers of open IPX protocol socket files to those in /proc/net/ipx requires Jonathan Sargent's Linux 2.1.79 patch to /usr/src/linux/net/ipx/af_ipx.c. The patch, suitable for input to Larry Wall's patch program, may be found in the lsof distribution file:

.../dialects/linux/proc/patches/net_ipx_af_ipx.c.patch

10.2.3 Why does /proc-based lsof warn about unsupported formats?

Lsof may issue the following warning:

lsof: WARNING: unsupported format: /proc/net/<file>

if the header line of the indicated <file> in /proc/net --
ax25, ipx, raw, tcp, udp, or unix -- doesn't match what
lsof expects to find.

When the header line of a /proc/net file isn't what lsof
expects, lsof probably can't parse the rest of the file
correctly and doesn't try. As a result, lsof can't report
any NAME column information (e.g., local and remote addresses)
for socket files bound to the indicated
network protocol.

If you get this warning, please send me e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>.
Include the contents of the file lsof claims has an unsupported
format. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my
e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

10.2.4 Why does /proc-based lsof report "(deleted)" after a path name?

The "(deleted)" notation following a path name in /proc-based
lsof's NAME column comes from the /proc/<PID>/fd/<FD> entry
for the open file. It's the Linux kernel's way of indicating
the file is open but has been unlinked (rm'd).

10.2.5 Why doesn't /proc-based lsof report full open file information for all processes?

/proc-based lsof can only report on processes whose /proc
files it has permission to read. /proc normally grants
permission to read all its files only to root or to the
owning user ID.

Without permission to read most /proc files, lsof can only
report full information for processes belonging to the user
who is running

lsof. /proc-based lsof may be able to report
some information for all processes, depending on the
permissions of their associated /proc files, but usually
/proc-based lsof won't be able to access the files in
/proc/<PID>/fd/ that describe regular open files.

If you want /proc-based lsof to report on all processes, you must install it with setuid-root permission.

10.2.6 Why won't Customize offer to change HASDCACHE or WARNDEVACCESS for /proc-based lsof?

/proc-based lsof doesn't read device information from /dev or the device cache file, so it makes no sense to change the state of device cache processing or /dev node accessibility warnings.

10.2.7 /proc-based lsof Linux NFS questions

10.2.7.1 Why can't lsof find files on an accessible NFS file system?

On occasion lsof may be unable to identify that an open file is on an NFS file system. This is most likely the result of a bug in the way the Linux kernel supplies information to the reader of /proc/mounts (lsof) -- sometimes that pseudo-file is truncated by the kernel.

One way to see if this is the case is to search for the NFS file system in /proc/mounts -- e.g.,

```
$ grep <NFS_file_system_mount_point> /proc/mounts
```

If you get no output or the third word of the output isn't "nfs", then lsof won't consider the file system an NFS file system.

A second test is to look at the end of /proc/mounts -- e.g.,

```
$ tail /proc/mounts
```

If tail reports "# truncated" then /proc/mounts is incomplete because of a Linux kernel bug. The bug is documented at:

<http://www.xss.co.at/sysinfo/mounts.html>

The bug is fixed in Linux kernel 2.4.18, and possibly in some earlier Linux kernel versions.

10.2.7.2 Why can't lsof find files on an inaccessible NFS file system?

If lsof issues this message about a Linux file system,

mounted from an NFS server:

```
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() nfs file system /xxx/yyy
```

Then lsof won't be able to find any open files on the file system.

That's because of an inadequacy in the Linux /proc file system. Its /proc/mounts file doesn't give the device doublet (major and minor numbers) of the file system as do many UNIX systems (e.g., Solaris). The only way lsof can get the device doublet for a Linux file system is to call stat(2) on the file system path, which fails if the NFS server isn't accessible.

When lsof doesn't know the device doublet of a file system, it can't find open files on the inaccessible file system, because it can't match the doublets of open files to the doublet of the inaccessible file system.

This topic is covered extensively in lsof(8) in its ALTERNATE DEVICE NUMBERS and BLOCKS AND TIMEOUTS sections.

10.2.8 Why doesn't /proc-based Linux lsof report socket options and values, socket state flags, and TCP options and values?

The Linux /proc file system doesn't report socket options and values, socket states, and TCP options and values to lsof.

10.2.9 Does /proc-based Linux lsof use a device cache?

No.

The Linux /proc/<PID>/fd/* entries provide device names to lsof via readlink(2). It is not necessary to enable device cache processing for /proc-based Linux lsof via the Customize script or modifications to the Linux machine.h header file.

10.2.10 Why doesn't /proc-based Linux lsof report any or all file structure values for its +fcfgGn option?

/proc-based lsof revisions 4.79 and above can only report some file structure values for Linux kernels below 2.6.22.

When running on Linux kernels at 2.6.22 and above lsof 4.79 can report some file flag values -- i.e., in response to the +fg or +fG options. The flag values are obtained from the

/proc/<PID>/fdinfo/ files introduced at Linux kernel 2.6.22.

/proc-based Linux lsof tests its availability to obtain file flag values at initialization. If values are not available, lsof disables file flag reporting. If the flags were requested with +fg or +fG, lsof displays this warning:

lsof: WARNING: can't report
file flags; disregarding +f.

As a special note, when Linux lsof can report flag bits, it will not report 'R' for a read-only file. There is no read-only flag bit O_* symbol in <fcntl.h> (or <bits/fcntl.h>) and lsof reports only bits that are set. The absence of O_RDWR and O_WRONLY flag bits implies the file is read-only.

10.3 Special Linux file types

10.3.1 Why is ``DEL" reported as a Linux file type?

Lsof usually reports entries from the Linux /proc/<PID>/maps file with ``mem" in the TYPE column. However, when lsof can't stat(2) a path in the process' ``maps" file and the ``maps" file entry contains ``(deleted)", indicating the file was deleted after it had been opened, lsof reports the file type as ``DEL".

10.3.2 Why is ``unknown" reported as a Linux file type?

Lsof may report a Linux file's type as ``unknown" in the TYPE column when lsof can't obtain complete stat(2) results for the file.

Usually the NAME column will contain a ``(stat: xxx)" error message,
but that could have been suppressed with the lsof
``-w" option.

10.4 Linux ``mem" Entry Problems

10.4.1 What do ``path dev=xxx" and ``path inode=yyy" mean in the NAME column of Linux ``mem" file types?

When the device or inode number in the process' ``maps" file entry doesn't match the stat(2) results from the file path, lsof reports the inconsistent information from the stat(2) of the path parenthetically after the path in the NAME column in one of these forms:

(path dev=xxx) only the device number,
``xxx", from a stat(2) of the
``maps" file entry path
differs from the ``maps" file
entry value reported in the
DEVICE column.

(path inode=yyy) only the inode number,
``yyy", from a stat(2) of the
``maps" file entry path
differs from the ``maps" file
entry value reported in the
NODE column.

(path dev=xxx inode=yyy) Both device and inode numbers
differ.

Lsof reports the
``maps" file device number in the DEVICE
column and the inode number in the NODE column.

When device and inode mismatches occur, lsof suppresses the
reporting of link count and size. See the answer to the "Why
is neither link count nor size reported for some Linux ``DEL"
and ``mem" file types?" question for more information.

Device and inode inconsistencies can occur when a file at a
``maps" path is replaced after the process has started, or
when a different file system with similar path names is mounted
on top of the original file system.

The device inconsistency parenthetical messages can be
suppressed with lsof's ``-w" option.

10.4.2 Why is neither link count nor size reported for some Linux ``DEL" and ``mem" file types?

Link count and size are not reported for some entries from the
process' ``maps" file because a stat(2) of the entry file path
failed or stat(2) delivered device or inode numbers that don't
match the ones in the ``maps" entry.

When
the stat(2) device or inode numbers don't match those in
the ``maps" file entry, it is likely that the stat(2) results
don't apply to the file that was originally mapped by the
process and whose path appears in the ``maps" file entry, so

lsof tries to avoid reporting possibly incorrect information.

See the answer to the "What do ``path dev=xxx" and ``path inode=yyy" mean in the NAME column of Linux ``mem" file types?" for more information on how mismatched stat(2) device and inode numbers are reported.

10.5 Special Linux NAME column messages

10.5.1 What does ``(stat: xxx)" mean in the NAME column of Linux files?

When lsof tried to stat(2) the path in the NAME column, the stat(2) system call failed and produced an error message of ``xxx".

This situation usually occurs if the lsof process lacks permission to stat(2) the path -- e.g., the lsof executable lacks root permission, or lsof is attempting to stat(2) a path on an NFS device mounted with the root_squash option.

The message can be suppressed with lsof's ``-w" option.

10.5.2 What does ``(readlink: xxx)" mean in the NAME column of Linux files?

When lsof tried to convert the /proc/<PID>/fd path, reported in the NAME column, to its full and more meaningful path, the readlink(2) system call used to do the conversion failed. The readlink(2) failure message is ``xxx".

This situation usually occurs if the lsof process lacks permission to readlink(2) some part of the path -- e.g., the lsof executable lacks root permission, or lsof is attempting to stat(2) a path on an NFS device mounted with the root_squash option.

The message can be suppressed with lsof's ``-w" option.

10.6 Why is ``NOFD" reported as a Linux file type?

When lsof lacks permission to use opendir() on the fd/ subdirectory of a process' /proc/<PID> directory, it reports a single file of the type ``NOFD" (for no file descriptors).

Lsof reports the the /proc/<PID>/path in the NAME column, followed

by "(opendir: xxx)", where ``xxx" is the error message returned by opendir().

The ``NOFD" entry can be suppressed with lsof's ``-w" option.

10.7 Why does Linux lsof report a NAME column value that begins with ``/proc"?

When lsof has problems processing a ``/proc/<PID>" entry -- e.g., it can't convert the entry to a full and more meaningful path name, or it can't access the /proc/<PID>/fd subdirectory with opendir() -- it will report the /proc/<PID> path in the NAME column.

10.8 Linux /proc/net/tcp* and /proc/net/udp* issues

10.8.1 Why use the Linux -X option?

If you're not interested in TCP/IP socket information for a particular use of lsof, adding the -X option will make lsof run more quickly, because -X inhibits the reading of the /proc/net/tcp* and /proc/net/udp* files. For example, you may only be interested in knowing what process has a particular file open.

When the Linux system has a large number of open TCP/IP socket files, the time savings provided by -X can be significant.

10.8.2 Why does lsof say ``-i is useless when -X is specified"?

If -X is specified, lsof can't report much information on open TCP/IP socket files. However, lsof's -i option requests that information. Hence, the two options conflict and can't be used together.

10.8.3 Why does lsof say ``can't identify protocol (-X specified)"?

If the Linux lsof -X option is specified and an open socket file can't be identified without accessing the /proc/net/tcp* and /proc/net/udp* files, lsof will report that it can't identify the socket's protocol and that the failure may be caused by the -X specification

11.0 NetBSD Problems

11.1 Why doesn't lsof report on open kernfs files?

Lsof doesn't report on open NetBSD kernfs files because the structures lsof needs aren't defined in the kernfs.h header file in /sys/misc/kernfs.

11.2 Why doesn't lsof report on open files on: file descriptor file systems; /proc file systems; 9660 (CD-ROM) file systems; MS-DOS (floppy disk) file systems; or kernel file systems?

Lsof is not able to report on open files on certain file system if /usr/src/sys/msdosfs didn't exist when the lsof Configure script ran and lsof was made. /usr/src/sys/msdosfs contains header files lsof needs for collecting data on certain file system files.

You can tell if an lsof executable above) lacks support for a file system if the following test of `lsof -v` produces nothing:

```
$ lsof -v 2>&1 | grep <support_enabled_definition>
```

The <support-enabled_definition> will be:

File System Type Definition Note

File descriptor HASFDESCFS

/proc HASPROCFS

9660 HAS9660FS

MS-DOS HASMSDOSFS (lsof 4.61 and above)

Kernel HASKERNFS

The work-around is to install /usr/src/sys, rerun the lsof Configure script, and remake lsof.

11.3 Why does lsof produce confusing results for nullfs file systems?

Consider this report from /sbin/mount:

```
/usr/home
on /home type null (local)
```

(According to /sbin/mount /usr/home is the mounted-on device and /home is the mounted-on directory.)

When lsof is asked to report on open files on /home, it will report them as files on /usr/home instead. That's an

artifact of the NetBSD kernel's dynamic name lookup cache (DNLC) and the way the kernel handles nullfs mounted-on directories.

While `lsOf` will report all open files on `/home` when given `/home` as a file system directory argument, even though reporting them as located on `/usr/home`, `lsOf` will not find the same files when asked to report on all open files on `/usr/home` when given `/usr/home` as a file system device argument. That's because from the mount perspective `/usr/home` is equivalent to a device, but from the device perspective it is still a directory.

So, what this `lsOf` command reports:

```
$ lsOf /home
... NAME
... /usr/home/...
```

Won't be duplicated by this `lsOf` command:

```
$ lsOf /usr/home
```

Another way to look at this confusing `/home` and `/usr/home` example is to consider what `stat(2)` reports. For `/home` `stat(2)` reports a device doublet that matches what `lsOf` finds in open file node structures, while the device doublet `stat(2)` reports for `/usr/home` won't match what `lsOf` finds. Nor does the mode reported by `stat(2)` indicate a block devices, as is the expected case.

There is no simple answer to this confusion, nor is there even a simple explanation. Simply be aware that when supplying file system arguments to `lsOf` on NetBSD, use the mounted-on directory name for a nullfs as the `lsOf` argument, and don't be surprised when the `NAME` column reports the mounted-on device name.

11.4 NetBSD header file problems

11.4.1 Why can't the compiler find some NetBSD header files?

If the compiler's pre-processor complains it can't find some header files when it compiles `lsOf` source files, `/usr/include` and `/usr/src` may not have all the header files `lsOf` needs.

As a work-around use the

NETBSD_SYS environment variable
to specify to lsof the location of the additional header
files -- e.g.,

```
% setenv NETBSD_SYS /my_source  
% ./Configure -n netbsd
```

or

```
$ NETBSD_SYS=/mys_source ./Configure -n netbsd
```

Caution: using this work-around may cause the lsof Configure script to activate or omit different features, depending on where it finds the header files that determine the state of the features.

11.4.2 Why does NetBSD lsof produce incorrect output?

If the NetBSD system's kernel was built from header files that don't match those in /usr/include -- e.g., //usr/src has the ones from which the kernel was built -- lsof may build, but won't produce correct output.

As a possible work-around, try directing the C compiler to select header files from /usr/src before it selects them from /usr/include. That can be done with the DEBUG make string -- e.g.,

```
$ make DEBUG="-I/usr/src -I/usr/include"
```

If that work-around fails, try using the LSOF_INCLUDE and NETBSD_SYS environment variables to swap /usr/include and /usr/src when running the Configure script, then use the make DEBUG string when running make -- e.g.,

```
$ LSOF_INCLUDE=/usr/src; export LSOF_INCLUDE  
$ NETBSD_SYS=/usr/include; export NETBSD_SYS  
$ ./Configure -n netbsd  
$ make DEBUG="-I/usr/src -I/usr/include"
```

11.5 Why isn't lsof feature xxx enabled for NetBSD?

Lsof's Configure script enables NetBSD features by locating and examining header files associated with the features, and based on what it finds, setting compile-time definitions in Makefiles. (See 00PORTING for a list of the definitions.)

When Configure doesn't find header files or doesn't find

appropriate values in header files, that may mean the header file tree lsof is searching is incomplete or out of date.

Lsof normally looks for NetBSD header files in /usr/include. It can also be directed to look in other directories -- e.g., /sys -- if told to do so with the contents of the LSOF_INCLUDE and NETBSD_SYS environment variables.

To determine what header file enables a missing feature, check the NetBSD stanza in the Configure script. Then check the locations it checks for the indicated header files and contents.

See 00XCONFIG for more information on LSOF_INCLUDE and NETBSD_SYS.

12.0 NEXTSTEP and OPENSTEP Problems

12.1 Why can't lsof report on 3.1 lockf() or fcntl(F_SETLK) locks?

Lsof has code to test for locks defined with lockf() or fcntl(F_SETLK) under NEXTSTEP 3.1, but that code has never been tested. I couldn't test it, because my NEXTSTEP 3.1 lockf() and fcntl(F_SETLK) functions return "Invalid argument" every way I have tried to invoke them.

If your NEXTSTEP 3.1 system does allow you to use lockf() and fcntl(F_SETLK) and lsof doesn't report locks set with them, then the code in ../dialects/next/dnode.c probably isn't correct. Please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> and tell me how you got your lockf() and fcntl(F_SETLK) system calls to work. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

12.2 Why doesn't lsof compile for NEXTSTEP with AFS?

I no longer have a NEXTSTEP test system that has AFS. Changes to lsof since I once had a test system have caused me to change the AFS code in NEXTSTEP without being able to test the changes.

If you need AFS support for NEXTSTEP and can't get it to compile, please contact me. Perhaps we can jointly fix the problems.

13.0 OpenBSD Problems

13.1 Why doesn't lsof support kernfs on my OpenBSD system?

Lsof supports the kernel file system on OpenBSD versions whose `/sys/miscfs/kernfs/kernfs.h` (or `<miscfs/kernfs/kernfs.h>` header file correctly defines the `kern_target` structure. The Lsof Configure script's `openbsd` stanza checks for the presence of the structure's `kt_name` element and activates kernfs support for the `CFLAGS -DHASKERNFS` definition only when it finds `kt_name`.

The `kernfs.h` header file is scheduled to be updated in the OpenBSD 2.1 release, according to Kenneth Stailey, who authored its changes.

13.2 Will lsof work on OpenBSD on non-x86-based architectures?

I've not tested lsof on an OpenBSD system that uses a non-x86-based architecture, but I've had one report that lsof 4.33 compiles and works on OpenBSD for the `pmax` architecture (decstation 3100).

13.3 `<sys/pipe.h>` problems

13.3.1 Why does the compiler claim `nbpg` isn't defined?

When compiling lsof on some (older) OpenBSD SPARC versions, the compiler may complain:

```
In file included from ../dlsof.h:191,
  from ../lsof.h:166,
  from fino.c:52:
/usr/include/sys/pipe.h:83: `nbpg' undeclared here
(not in a function)
/usr/include/sys/pipe.h:83: size of array `ms' has
non-integer type
```

This happens because `<sys/pipe.h>` uses `NBPG` from `<machine/param.h>` to size the ``ms'` array, and some OpenBSD systems define `NBPG` in terms of a kernel integer variable, `nbpg`.

Lsof

revisions 4.46 and above have a hack to dlsof.h, developed by Volker Borchert that avoids the compiler problem for SPARC OpenBSD 2.3. The hack might work for other OpenBSD SPARC versions, but hasn't been tested there.

If you want to enable the hack for your OpenBSD SPARC version, modify this code in .../dialects/n+obsd/dlsof.h:

```
# if defined(OPENBSDV)
# if OPENBSDV==2030 && defined(__sparc__)
# if defined(nbpkg)
#undef nbpg
# endif /* defined(nbpkg) */
#define nbpg 4096 /* WARNING!!! ... */
# endif /* OPENBSDV==2030 && defined(__sparc__) */
#include <sys/pipe.h>
#endif /* defined(OPENBSDV) */
```

You will probably want to change the second #if test to match your OpenBSD version. You may also want to change what value is assigned to nbpg. See the next section, "What value should I assign to nbpg?"

13.3.2 What value should I assign to nbpg?

If you need to enable the nbpg hack, described in "Why does the compiler claim nbpg isn't defined?", you may also need to assign a value other than 4096 to nbpg. 4096 works for the sun4c processor and should work for sun4m, but 8192 may be needed for sun4.

Check <machine/param.h> and other OpenBSD documentation to determine the correct nbpg assignment.

13.4 Why doesn't lsof report on open MS-DOS file system (floppy disk) files?

Lsof is not able to report on open MS-DOS file system files if /usr/src/sys/msdosfs didn't exist when the lsof Configure script ran and lsof was made. /usr/src/sys/msdosfs contains header files lsof needs for collecting data on MS-DOS file system files.

You can tell if an lsof executable (revisions 4.61 and above) lacks MS-DOS file system support if the following command reports nothing:

```
$ lsof -v 2>&1 | grep HASMSDOSFS
```

The work-around is to install `/usr/src/sys`, rerun the `lsof` Configure script, and remake `lsof`.

13.5 Why isn't `lsof` feature xxx enabled for OpenBSD?

`lsof`'s Configure

script enables OpenBSD features by locating and examining header files associated with the features, and based on what it finds, setting compile-time definitions in Makefiles. (See `00PORTING` for a list of the definitions.)

When Configure doesn't find header files or doesn't find appropriate values in header files, that may mean the header file tree `lsof` is searching is incomplete or out of date.

`lsof` normally looks for OpenBSD header files in `/usr/include` and `/sys`. It can also be directed to look in other directories if told to do so with the contents of the `LSOF_INCLUDE` and `NETBSD_SYS` environment variables.

To determine what header file enables a missing feature, check the OpenBSD stanza in the Configure script. Then check the locations it checks for the indicated header files and contents.

See `00XCONFIG` for more information on `LSOF_INCLUDE` and `NETBSD_SYS`.

14.0 Output Problems

14.1 Why do the `lsof` column sizes change?

`lsof` dynamically sizes its output columns each time it runs to make sure that each column takes the minimum space. Column parsing -- e.g., with `awk` -- is possible, because each column is guaranteed to be separated from the preceding one by at least one space, and no column except the last (`NAME`) contains embedded spaces.

14.2 Why does the offset have ``0t'` and ``0x"` prefixes?

The offset value that appears in the `SIZE/OFF` column has ``0t'` and ``0x"` prefixes to distinguish it from size values that may appear in the same column.

Normally if the offset value is less than 100,000,000 (8 digits), it appears in decimal with a ``0t' prefix; over 99,999,999, in hexadecimal with a ``0x" prefix.

A decimal offset is handy, for example, when tracking the progress of an outbound ftp transfer. When lsof reports on the ftp process, it will report the size of the file being sent with its open descriptor; it will report the progress of the transfer via the offset of the outbound open ftp data socket descriptor.

The ``-o [n]" option may be used to specify the maximum number of decimal digits to be printed after ``0t" before lsof switches to the hexadecimal digits after ``0x". As already noted, the default decimal digit count is 8.

14.3 What are the values printed in the FILE_FLAG column and why is 0x<value> sometimes included?

The two comma separated lists, separated by a semicolon, printed in the FILE-FLAG column (when the "+fg" option is specified), are short-hand names or hexadecimal values for the bits lsof finds in the f_flag or f_flags member of file structures for files (the first list, the one before the semicolon), and process open files flags found in various kernel structures, often named "pofile" (the second list, the one after the semicolon).

Lsof determines the short-hand names from symbols in the <fcntl.h>, <linux/fs.h>, <sys/fcntl.h>, <sys/fcntlcom.h>, <sys/file.h>, and <sys/user.h> header files.

See the discussion of FILE-FLAG in the OUTPUT section of the lsof man page, and the FF_* and POF_* symbols in lsof.h for a list of the names.

Bits with no names defined for them are represented by an 0x<value> member of the comma-separated list -- a hexadecimal integer. When "+fG" is specified (instead of "+fg"), lsof will list all flag values as two hexadecimal integers, separated by a semicolon.

When "-FG" is specified to get the flags in an output field, the format defaults to hexadecimal. You can get names instead by following "-FG" with "+fg" -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof -FG +fg ...
```

However, when you precede "-FG" with "+fg" -- e.g.,

```
$ lsof +fg -FG
```

the format will be hexadecimal; order is important.

14.3.1 Why doesn't lsof display FILE_FLAG values for my dialect?

All versions of lsof except the /proc-based Linux lsof report FILE-FLAG values. Lsof can't obtain FILE-FLAG information from the Linux /proc interface.

14.4 Network Addresses

14.4.1 Why does lsof's -n option cause IPv4 addresses, mapped to IPv6, to be displayed in IPv6 notation?

When you use the -n option to tell lsof to display numeric network addresses, and an IPv4 address has been mapped to IPv6, lsof displays the address in IPv6 format and puts "ipv4" in the TYPE column. That combination indicates the IPv4 address has been mapped to IPv6.

For example, the IPv4 address 1.2.3.4, when mapped to an IPv6 address, will be displayed by lsof as:

```
[::ffff:1.2.3.4]
```

The enclosing brackets are lsof's signal that this is an IPv6 address. Inside the brackets is a standard IPv6 address, reported by inet_ntop(). The first two colons, signifying zeroes in the first 64 bits of the IPv6 address, and the hexadecimal ffff in the next 32 bits, indicate that the last 32 bits contains a mapped IPv4 address, which is then displayed in IPv4 dot notation.

14.5 Why does lsof output \x, ^x, or \xnn for characters sometimes?

Lsof displays only printable ASCII characters. Lsof considers a character printable if isprint(3) says it is. If isprint(3) says a character isn't printable, the lsof man page explains:

"... Non-printable characters are printed in one of three forms: the C `\\[bfrnt]` form; the control character `^` form (e.g., `^@`); or hexadecimal leading `\\x` form (e.g., `\\xab`). Space is non-printable in the COMMAND column (`\\x20`) and printable elsewhere."

14.5.1 Why is space considered a non-printable character in command names?

Space is considered an unprintable character in command names because it is sometimes possible to hide the full command name from scripts that parse `ps(1)` output by embedding a space in the name.

14.6 Why doesn't `lsOf` print all the characters of a command name?

By default `lsOf` prints the first nine characters of the names of commands associated with processes. If more characters are required, the `"w"` value of the `"-c w"` option may be used to specify a larger width.

If `"w"` is zero (`'0'`) `lsOf` will print all characters of all command names up to the limit of the number of characters supplied by the particular UNIX dialect. When reporting command names, `lsOf` replaces non-printable characters as discussed in the answer to "Why does `lsOf` output `\\x`, `^x`, or `\\xnn` for characters sometimes?"

See the answer to the "Why is space considered a non-printable character in command names?" question for an explanation of why spaces are replaced by the `\\x20` representation in command names.

The number of command name characters supplied to `lsOf` by UNIX dialects in files and structures varies by dialect. For example, Linux 2.4.27 supplies `lsOf` the first 15 characters of command names and Solaris 9 supplies 16. Thus, even if `"w"` is zero (`'0'`), `lsOf` can't report more characters for command names on those two UNIX dialects than they provide `lsOf`.

14.7 Why does `lsOf` reject some `-c` command names, saying their lengths are `"> what system provides (nn)"`?

The command name length that a specific

system provides varies

from dialect to dialect. As noted in the answer to the "Why doesn't lsof print all the characters of a command name?" question, Linux and Solaris provide a limited number of command name characters.

When more characters are specified in the parameter to the -c option, lsof considers it an error and issues a fatal error message -- e.g.,

lsof: "-c xxxxyyyy" length (8) > what system provides (7)

The only work-around is to specify no more characters to -c than the system provides to lsof.

14.8 Why does lsof sometimes print TYPE numbers instead of names?

When lsof can't convert a type number to a name for printing in the TYPE column, it will report the number as four octets.

14.9 Marker line format problems

14.9.1 Why won't lsof accept a marker line format?

Lsof's Configure script must find the localtime(3) and strftime(3) functions in the dialect's C library in order to enable support for marker line formats.

Check the output of lsof's -v option for the presence of -DHAS_STRFTIME in the compiler flags. If it isn't there, Configure didn't find the necessary two C library functions.

If you think lsof should have found the functions, make a copy of the C test program in the Configure script that it uses to find the functions. Then use the copy, or a more informative modification of it, to learn why Configure can't find the functions. You can find that program by searching for strftime.

14.9.2 Why does lsof reject the NL (%n) marker line format?

When repeat mode and field output (with -F) have both been specified, lsof won't allow new line (NL) formats to be specified with ``%n''. That's because the marker line is always guaranteed to be a single line.

There is no work-around to this restriction.

14.10 How are protocol state name exclusion and inclusion used?

Protocol state name inclusion and exclusion with the ``-s p:s" option and its arguments have some issues to consider. Note: the ``-s p:s" option is only available when the help output, obtained with -h or -?, shows it; it was a recent addition to lsof and is supported only on dialects where it could be tested.

First, there is the problem of determining what state names, if any, the dialect produces. Try running this lsof command to find them:

```
$ lsof -i
```

Knowing the state names of interest, the next problem is to decide on the lsof options and their parameters that will produce the desired output. Here some examples are probably the most useful.

To list only TCP socket files in LISTEN and CLOSE_WAIT states, use:

```
$ lsof -itcp -stcp:listen,close_wait
or
$ lsof -iTCP -sTCP:LISTEN,CLOSE_WAIT
```

Case isn't important to lsof in protocol and state names.

To exclude TCP socket files in CLOSE_WAIT state, use:

```
$ lsof -itcp -stcp:^close_wait
```

Note the `^' preceding close_wait; it selects exclusion. You can mix included and excluded names in a comma separated list, but you may not include and exclude the same name for the same protocol.

To list TCP files in LISTEN state and UDP files in Idle state, use:

```
$ lsof -i -stcp:listen -sudp:idle
```

Note: if you don't accompany the ``-s p:s" list option and arguments with the -i option, lsof will list all other regular

files, while applying the specified inclusion and exclusion specifications to network files. Generally, then, you want to use -i with -s.

14.10.1 Why doesn't my dialect support state name exclusion and inclusion?

When state name inclusion and exclusion was added, I had access to test systems for AIX, Darwin, FreeBSD, Linux, PSTAT-based HP-UX and Solaris.

Therefore, I was unable to add and test the support to any other UNIX dialects.

If a dialect has the support, then the HASTCPUDPSTATE definition in its machine.h header file will be active; if not, it will be absent or commented out.

If your dialect doesn't have the support and you want it added, you will have to provide me Internet access to a test host, where I can compile lsof and have the credentials to test the changes the support requires. If that's possible for you, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

15.0 Pyramid Version Problems

15.0.5 Statement of deprecation

As of lsof revision 4.52 support for all Pyramid versions has been dropped. Contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> if you are interested in obtaining the last lsof Pyramid distribution. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

16.0 SCO Problems

16.1 SCO OpenServer Problems

16.1.1 How can I avoid segmentation faults when compiling lsof?

If you have an older SCO OpenServer compiler, it may get a segmentation fault when compiling some lsof modules. That appears to happen because of the -Ox optimization action requested in the lsof Makefile.

Try
changing -Ox to -O with this make invocation:

```
$ make DEBUG=-O
```

Bela Lubkin supplied this tip and Steve Williams verified it.

16.1.2 Where is libsocket.a?

If you compile lsof and the loader says it can't find the socket library, libsocket.a, called by the -lsocket option in the lsof compile flags, you probably are running an SCO OpenServer release earlier than 5.0 and don't have the TCP/IP Development System package installed.

You may have the necessary header files, because you have the TCP/IP run-time package installed, but if you don't have the TCP/IP Development System package installed, you won't have libsocket.a.

Your choices are to install the TCP/IP Development System package or upgrade to OpenServer Release 5.0. You will find libsocket.a in 5.0 -- you'll find all the libraries and header files there, in fact -- and you can use gcc to compile lsof if you don't want to install the 5.0 Development System package.

16.1.3 Why do I get "warning C4200" messages when I compile lsof?

When you compile lsof under OSR 3.2v4.2 (and perhaps under earlier versions as well), you may get many compiler warning messages of the form:

```
node.c(183) : warning C4200: previous declarator is not  
compatible with default argument promotion
```

In my opinion this is a bug in the OSR compiler. Because the compiler cannot handle full ANSI-C prototypes, it assumes default types for function parameters as it encounters untyped in a function prototype -- e.g., in this function declaration from node.c,

```
readrnode(ra, r)  
KA_T ra;  
struct rnode *r;
```

```
{  
...
```

the compiler assigns default int types to the ra and r arguments.

Then, when the compiler encounters the fully typed parameters after the function skeleton and sees parameters with types that don't match the assumptions it previously made, it whines about its own assumptions.

You can ignore these messages.

16.2 SCO|Caldera UnixWare Problems

16.2.1 Why doesn't lsof compile on my UnixWare 7.1.1 or above system?

When you Configure lsof with the "uw" abbreviation and try to compile it for UnixWare 7.1.1, you may get compiler error messages like this:

```
UX:acomp: ERROR: "dproc.c", line 98:  
undefined struct/union member: p_pgidp
```

This suggests that you probably have a non-stop cluster UnixWare 7.1.1 system. Its <sys/proc.h> header file differs from the one on the system where I did the lsof port to UnixWare 7.1.1. I currently don't have access to a non-stop cluster system to be able to develop changes to lsof that would make it compile and work there.

If you have a non-stop cluster UnixWare 7.1.1 system, want lsof for it, and can offer me a test account on the system, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

If you have a system with nsc_cfs and can offer me a test account on it, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>.

Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

16.2.2 Why does lsof complain about node_self() on my UnixWare 7.1.1 or above system?

If lsof exits immediately after issuing this message:

```
can't identify process NSC node; node_self(): <message>
```

It means that lsof has been built to run on a NonStop Cluster (NSC) UnixWare 7.1.1 or higher system and can't get the number of the node on which it is running. Lsof uses the node number to determine the path to the kernel boot file.

You can tell if lsof has been built for NSC by looking for "-DHAS_UW_NSC" in lsof's "-v" option output.

If the system on which you're trying to run lsof isn't running an NSC kernel, you will need to build a non-NSC lsof.

16.2.3 Why does UnixWare 7.1.1 or above complain about -lcluster, node_self(), or libcluster.so?

When you build, compile, and load lsof for UnixWare 7.1.1 and above, ld may complain that it can't find the -lcluster library or that the node_self symbol is undefined. When you try to run an existing lsof binary it may complain that libcluster.so can't be found.

These messages mean the tests made by Configure on your system led it to believe your system is running a NonStop Cluster (NSC) kernel, or the lsof binary you're trying to use was built on a NonStop Cluster system. If an lsof binary was built for NSC, this shell command produces output:

```
$ strings <lsof_binary> | grep HAS_UW_NSC
```

If that's not the case, and you can rebuild lsof, set the UW_HAS_NSC environment variable to "N" and do this:

```
$ Configure -n clean
$ UW_HAS_NSC=N
$ export UW_HAS_NSC
$ Configure -n uw
$ make
```

You can also edit Makefile and lib/Makefile. Remove -DHAS_UW_NSC from the CFGF strings. Remove -lcluster from the CFGL strings. Then run make again.

If you have an existing NSC lsof binary and you want one for a non-NSC system, you will have to build lsof yourself on the system where you want to use it. (That's always a good idea anyway.)

16.2.4 Why does UnixWare 7.1.1 or above lsof complain it can't read the kernel name list?

If lsof complains:

```
can't read kernel name list from <path>
```

It means that lsof can't find the booted kernel image file at <path>. On NonStop Cluster (NSC) UnixWare 7.1.1 or higher systems lsof determines the booted file path by examining this file:

```
/stand/^node_self^/boot
```

If examining that file doesn't lead to an NSC path, lsof uses:

```
/stand/1/unix
```

On non-NSC systems lsof expects the booted kernel image to be in /stand/unix.

If your booted kernel image is in a different place, use lsof's "-k <path>" option to specify its path.

16.2.5 Why doesn't lsof report link count, node number, and size for some UnixWare 7.1.1 or above CFS files?

Lsof reports link count, node number, and size for open CFS files as recorded in their kernel node structure's cached attributes. Sometimes not all attributes are cached on the node where lsof runs, so lsof cannot report them.

16.2.6 Why doesn't lsof report open files on all UnixWare 7.1.1 NonStop Cluster (NSC) nodes?

Lsof can only report on files open on the node on which it runs, because the information lsof reports comes from the private kernel memory of the node. This may mean that

asking lsof to find a specific open file, or use of a specific Internet address or port, may not report all open instances on nodes other than the one used to run lsof.

You can use the NSC onnode(1) command to run lsof on specific nodes, or the onall(1) command to run lsof on all nodes -- e.g.,

```
$ onall lsof [options] 2>&1 | less
```

or

```
$ onnode node-number lsof [options] 2>&1 | less
```

Note that, when lsof is run all nodes, the path name component assembly results it reports in its NAME column may vary, because the dynamic name cache from which lsof gets the components is private to the kernel of each node.

Also

note the use of shell redirection in the examples to merge the standard error file information from onnode and onall with lsof's standard output file output. That will put the onnode and onall node announcements in proper sequence with lsof's output.

16.2.7 Why doesn't lsof report the UnixWare 7.1.1 NonStop Cluster (NSC) node a process is using?

To induce lsof to report the node on which a process runs would be a significant, non-standard modification to lsof. It has much wider implications than merely the printing of a number in an output column. I'm not currently (April 2001) prepared to undertake such a modification.

If you want node-specific NSC information about open files, run lsof under the control of onall(1) or onnode(1).

```
$ onall lsof [options] 2>&1 | less
```

or

```
$ onnode node-number lsof [options] 2>&1 | less
```

16.2.8 Why does the compiler complain about missing UnixWare 2.1[.x] header files?

SCO|Caldera didn't ship the following header files with UnixWare 2.1 through 2.1.3:

```
<fs/proc/prdata.h>
```

<fs/procfs/prdata.h>

<sys/fs/fifonode.h>

<sys/fs/namenode.h>

Lsof needs those header files for its compilation. Contact SCO|Caldera to get copies of those header files.

If you can't get the header files from SCO|Caldera, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

17.0 Sun Problems

17.0.5 Statement of deprecation

Lsof support for SunOS 4.1.x was last tested at revision 4.51. Contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu> if you're interested in obtaining it. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter as Spam.

17.1 My Sun gcc-compiled lsof doesn't work -- why?

Gcc can be used to build lsof successfully. However, an improperly installed Sun gcc compiler will usually not produce a working lsof.

If your Sun gcc-compiled lsof doesn't report anything, or reports ``can't read proc table," or gcc refuses to compile lsof without error, check that the gcc step that "fixes" Sun header files was run on the system where you're using gcc to compile lsof. As an alternative, if you have the SunPro C 5.0 compiler or later available, use it to compile lsof -- e.g., use the solariscc Configure abbreviations.

17.2 How can I make lsof compile with gcc under Solaris 2.[456], 2.5.1, 7, 8 or 9?

Presuming your gcc-specific header files are wrong for Solaris, edit the lsof Configure-generated Makefile and lib/Makefile and make this change:

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20400 ...
```

to

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20400 -D__STDC__=0 -I/usr/include ...
```

or change:

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20500 ...
```

to

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20500 -D__STDC__=0 -I/usr/include ...
```

or change:

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20501 ...
```

to

```
CFGF= -Dsolaris=20501 -D__STDC__=0 -I/usr/include ...
```

This is only a temporary work-around. You really should instruct gcc to update your gcc-specific header files or install a recent gcc (e.g., 3.2), which has no need for private copies of Solaris include files.

17.3 Why does Solaris Sun C complain about system header files?

You're probably trying to use /usr/ucb/cc if you get compiler complaints like:

```
cc -O -Dsun -Dsolaris=20300 ...  
"/usr/include/sys/machsig.h", line 81: macro BUS_OBJERR  
redefines previous macro at "/usr/ucbinclude/sys/signal.h",  
line 444
```

Note the reference to "/usr/ucbinclude/sys/signal.h". It reveals that the BSD Compatibility Package C compiler is in use. Lsof requires the ANSI C version of the Solaris C compiler, usually found in /usr/opt/bin/cc or /opt/SUNWspro/bin/cc.

Try adding a CC string to the lsof Makefile that points to the Sun ANSI C version of the Sun C compiler -- e.g.,

```
CC= /usr/opt/bin/cc  
or  
CC= /opt/SUNWspro/bin/cc.
```

17.4 Why doesn't lsof work under my Solaris 2.4 system?

If lsof doesn't work under your Solaris 2.4 system -- e.g., it produces no output, little output, or the output is missing command names or file descriptors -- you may have a pair of conflicting Sun patches installed.

Solaris patch 101945-32 installs a kernel that was built with a <sys/auxv.h> header file whose NUM_*_VECTORS definitions don't match the ones in the <sys/auxv.h> updated by Solaris patch 102303-02.

NUM_*_VECTORS in the kernel of patch 101945-32 are smaller than the ones in the <sys/auxv.h> of patch 102303-02. The consequence is that when lsof is compiled with the <sys/auxv.h> whose NUM_*_VECTORS definitions are larger than the ones used to compile the patched kernel, lsof's user structure does not align with the one that the kernel employs.

If you have these two patches installed, contact Sun and complain about the mis-match.

You may be able to work around the problem by editing /usr/include/sys/auxv.h to have the following NUM_*_VECTORS definitions:

```
#define NUM_GEN_VECTORS 4
#define NUM_SUN_VECTORS
8
```

The Configure script issues a prominent WARNING that you should try the work-around.

I thank Leif Hedstrom for identifying the offending patches.

17.5 Where are the Solaris header files?

If you try to compile lsof under Solaris and get a compiler complaint that it can't find system header files, perhaps you forgot to add the header file package, SUNWhea.

17.6 Where is the Solaris /usr/src/uts/<architecture>/sys/machparam.h?

When you try to Configure lsof for Solaris 2.[23456], 2.5.1, and 7 -- e.g., on a `uname -m` == sun4m system -- Configure complains:

```
grep: /usr/src/uts/sun4m/sys/machparam.h:
No such file or directory
grep: /usr/src/uts/sun4m/sys/machparam.h:
No such file or directory
```

And when you try to compile the configured lsof, cc or gcc complains:

dproc.c:530: `KERNELBASE' undeclared (first use this function)

The explanation is that somehow your Solaris system doesn't have the header files in /usr/src/uts it should have. Perhaps someone removed the directory to save space. Perhaps you're using a gcc installation, copied from another system. In any event, you will have to load the header files from the SUNWhea package of your Solaris distribution.

KERNELBASE is an important symbol to lsof -- it keeps lsof from sending an illegal kernel value to kvm_read() where a segmentation violation might result (a bug in the kvm library). Lsof can get illegal kernel values because it reads kernel values slowly with kvm_read() calls that the kernel is changing rapidly.

Lsof doesn't need KERNELBASE at Solaris 2.5 and above, because it has a KERNELBASE value whose address lsof can find with /dev/ksyms and whose value it can read with kvm_read(). Under Solaris 2.5 /usr/src/uts has moved to /usr/platform.

17.7 Why does Solaris lsof say "can't read proc table"?

When lsof collects data on processes, using the kvm_*() functions to scan the kernel's proc structure table, it checks to make sure it has identified a reasonable number of them -- a minimum of three. When lsof can't identify three processes during a scan, it repeats the scan.

When five scans fail to yield three processes, lsof issues the fatal message:

lsof: can't read proc table

and exits.

Usually lsof fails to identify three processes during a scan because its idea of the form of the proc structure differs from that being used by the kernel. Since the proc structure is defined in <sys/proc.h> and other /usr/include header files, the root cause of a proc structure discrepancy usually can be found in the composition of /usr/include.

One common way that /usr/include header files can be

incorrect is that gcc was used to compile lsof, gcc used its special (i.e., "fixed") header files instead of the ones in /usr/include, and the special gcc header files weren't updated when Solaris was. Answers to these questions:

My Sun gcc-compiled lsof doesn't work -- why?

How can I make lsof compile with gcc under Solaris 2.[456], 2.5.1, 7, 8 or 9?

Why does Solaris Sun C complain about system header files?

discuss the gcc header file problem and offer suggestions on how to fix it or work around it.

It may also be that you are trying to run a version of lsof that was compiled on an older version of Solaris. For example, an lsof executable, compiled for Solaris 2.4, will produce the "can't read proc table" message if you try to run it under Solaris 2.5. If you have compiled lsof under Solaris 2.5 and it still won't work, see if the header files in /usr/include have been updated to 2.5, or still represent a previous version of Solaris.

Another source of header file discrepancies to consider is the Solaris patch level and whether a binary kernel patch was not matched with a corresponding header file update. See the "Why doesn't lsof work under my Solaris 2.4 system?" question for an example of one in Solaris 2.4 -- there may be other such patch conflicts I don't know about.

17.8 Why does Solaris lsof complain about a bad cached clone device?

When lsof revisions below 4.04 have been run on a Solaris system and have been allowed to create a device cache file, the running of revisions 4.04 and above on the same systems may produce this complaint:

```
lsof: bad cached clone device: ...  
lsof: WARNING: created device cache file: ...
```

This is the result of a change in the device cache file that took place at lsof revision 4.04. The change introduced a node number into the clone device lines of the device cache file and was done in such a way that lsof could detect device cache files whose clone lines don't have node numbers

(lines created by previous lsof revisions) and recognize the need to regenerate the device cache file.

17.9 Why doesn't Solaris make generate .o files?

Solaris /usr/ccs/bin/make won't generate .o files from .c files if /usr/share/lib/make/make.rules is missing. It may be found in and installed from the SUNWsport package.

17.10 Why does lsof report some Solaris 2.3 and 2.4 lock types as `N'?

For Solaris 2.3 with patch P101318 installed at level 45 or above, and for all versions of Solaris 2.4, NFS locks are represented by a NFS-specific kernel lock structure that sometimes lacks a read or write lock type indicator. When lsof encounters such a lock structure, it reports the lock type as `N'.

17.11 Why does lsof Configure say "WARNING: no cc in ..."?

When lsof's Configure script is executed with the solariscc abbreviation it tries to make sure it's using the Sun C compiler and not the UCB substitute from /usr/ucb/cc. Thus, it looks for cc in the "standard" Sun compiler location, /opt/SUNWspro/bin.

If Configure can't find cc there, it issues the warning:

```
lsof: WARNING: no cc in /opt/SUNWspro/bin;  
using cc without path.
```

and uses cc for the compiler name, letting the shell find cc with its PATH environment variable.

You can tell Configure where to find your cc with the SOLARIS_CC_DIR cross-configuration environment variable. (See 00XCONFIG for more information on SOLARIS_CC_DIR). For example, use this Configure shell command:

```
SOLARIS_CC_DIR=/usr/special/bin Configure -n solariscc
```

(SOLARIS_CC_DIR should be the full path to the directory containing your cc.)

17.12 Solaris 7, 8 and 9 Problems

17.12.1 Why does lsof say the compiler isn't adequate for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?

Solaris 7, 8 and 9 kernels come in two flavors, 32 and 64 bit. 64 bit kernels run on machines that support the SPARC v9 instruction set architecture. Separate executables for some programs, -- e.g., ones using libkvm like lsof -- must be built for 32 and 64 bit kernels.

Previous Sun (e.g., SC4.0) and earlier gcc compilers will build lsof for 32 bit kernels, but they won't build it for 64 bit kernels. Compilers that will build lsof for 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 and 9 kernels are the Sun WorkShop Compilers C 5.0 and above, and recent gcc versions, e.g., 3.2.

When given the `--xarch=v9` flag, the C 5.0 compiler and above, and associated loader and 64 bit libraries will build a 64 bit lsof executable; when given the `"-m64"` or `"-mcpu=v9"` (deprecated) flags, an appropriate gcc compiler will build a 64 bit lsof executable.

When the lsof Configure script detects a 64 bit kernel is in use (e.g., by executing `/bin/isainfo -kv`), and when it finds that the specified compiler is inappropriate, it complains with these messages:

For gcc:

```
!!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!!
"!
!"
"! LSOF NEEDS TO BE CONFIGURED FOR A 64 BIT KERNEL, BUT !"
"! THIS GCC DOESN'T SUPPORT THE BUILDING OF 64 BIT !"
"! SOLARIS EXECUTABLES. LSOF WILL BE CONFIGURED FOR A !"
"! 32 BIT echo KERNEL. !"
"!
!"
!!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!!
```

For

Sun C:

```
!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!!WARNING!!!
!
!"
"! LSOF NEEDS TO BE CONFIGURED FOR A 64 BIT KERNEL, BUT |
"! THE VERSION OF SUN C AVAILABLE DOESN'T SUPPORT THE !"
"! -xarch=v9 FLAG. LSOF WILL BE CONFIGURED FOR A 32 BIT !"
"! KERNEL. !"
!"
!"
```

!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!WARNING!!!=====!!!WARNING!!!

17.12.2 Why does Solaris 7, 8 or 9 lsof say "FATAL: lsof was compiled for..."?

Solaris 7, 8 or 9 lsof may say:

lsof: FATAL: lsof was compiled for a xx bit kernel,
but this machine has booted a yy bit kernel.

Where: xx = 32 or 64
yy = 64 or 32

(xx and yy won't match.)

This message indicates that lsof was compiled for one size kernel and is being asked to execute on a different size one. That's not possible for programs like lsof that use libkvm.

Depending on the instruction sets for which you need Solaris 7, 8 or 9 lsof, you may need two or more versions of lsof, compiled for each kernel size, installed for use with /usr/lib/isaexec. See the "How do I install lsof for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?" section of this document for more information on that.

17.12.3 How do I build lsof for a 64 bit Solaris kernel under a 32 bit Solaris kernel?

If your Solaris system has an appropriate compiler (e.g., WorkShop Compilers C 5.0 and above, or a recent gcc like 3.2) and the 64 bit libraries have been installed, you can force lsof's Configure script to build a 64 bit version of lsof with:

```
$ SOLARIS_KERNBITS=64 Configure -n solarisc
```

The SOLARIS_KERNBITS environment variable is part of the lsof cross-configuration support, described in the 00XCONFIG file of the lsof distribution.

17.12.4 How do I install lsof for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?

If you are installing lsof where it will be used only under the

bit size kernel for which it was built, no special installation is required.

If, however, you are installing different versions of lsof for different bit sizes -- e.g., for use on a 64 bit NFS server and from its 32 bit clients -- you should read the man page for isaexec(3C) and install lsof according to its instructions.

The executable at the directory where lsof is to be found should be a hard link to /usr/lib/isaexec or a copy of it. In the directory there must be instruction architecture subdirectories -- e.g., .../sparc/ and .../sparcv9/. The lsof for 64 bit size kernels is installed in the .../sparcv9/ subdirectory; the one for 32 bit size kernels, in .../sparc/.

For example, if you're installing 32 and 64 bit lsof executables in /usr/local/etc, you would:

```
# cd /usr/local/etc
# ln /usr/lib/isaexec lsof
# mkdir sparc sparcv9
# install the 32 bit lsof as sparc/lsof
# install the 64 bit lsof as sparcv9/lsof
# chmod, chown, and chgrp sparc/lsof and
    sparcv9/lsof appropriately
```

Lsof permissions and ownerships are the same whether one or more lsof executables are being installed, with or without the /usr/lib/isaexec hard link.

17.12.5 Why does my Solaris 7, 8 or 9 system say it cannot execute lsof?

When you attempt to execute lsof, your Solaris 7, 8 or 9 shell may complain:

```
ksh: ./lsof: cannot execute
```

If the lsof executable exists and has the proper execution permissions, this error may be the result of trying to execute an lsof, built for a 64 bit kernel, on a 32 bit kernel.

This will tell you about the lsof executable:

```
$ file lsof
```

lsof: ELF 64-bit MSB executable SPARCV9 Version 1,
dynamically linked, not stripped

The "64-bit" notation indicates the binary was built for a 64 bit kernel. To see the running kernel bit size, use this command:

```
$ isainfo -kv  
32-bit sparc kernel modules
```

The "32-bit" notation indicates a 32 bit kernel has been booted.

The only work-around is to obtain, or Configure and make, an lsof for the appropriate kernel bit size. If you Configure and make lsof on the kernel where you wish to run it the proper compiler, the lsof Configure step will generate Makefiles that can be used with make to build an appropriate lsof executable.

To compile a 64 bit lsof, you must have an appropriate compiler -- i.e., Sun WorkShop Compilers C 5.0 or higher or a recent gcc like 3.2.

17.12.6 What gcc will produce 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 and 9 executables?
8 and 9 executables?

Properly built and installed recent gcc versions -- e.g., 3.2 -- will build lsof for 64 bit Solaris kernels.

If you update your gcc version to 3.2 or later, make sure the private gcc header files become current -- i.e., clear out any private header files from a previous gcc or Solaris installation before installing the new ones, or build to a new --prefix root and replace the old root with it after the build and installation are complete.

17.12.7 Why does lsof on my Solaris 7, 8 or 9 system say, "can't read namelist from /dev/ksyms?"

You're probably trying to use an lsof executable built for an earlier Solaris release on a 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 or 9 kernel. The output from `lsof -v` will tell you the build environment of your lsof executable. You should also have gotten a warning message that lsof is compiled for a different Solaris version than the one under which it is

running -- something like this:

```
lsof: WARNING: compiled for Solaris release X; this is Y
```

You need to build lsof on the system where you want to use it. For 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 and 9 you need a compiler that can generate 64 bit Solaris executables -- e.g., the Sun Workshop 5 C compiler or later, or a recent gcc version like 3.2. See the "Why does lsof say the compiler isn't adequate for Solaris 7, 8 or 9?" section and the ones following it for a discussion of building lsof for 64 bit Solaris 7, 8 or 9.

17.13 Solaris and COMMON

17.13.1 What does COMMON mean in the NAME column for a Solaris VCHR file?

When lsof puts COMMON or (COMMON) in the NAME column of a Solaris VCHR file, it means that the file is handled by the special file system functions of the kernel through a common vnode.

17.13.2 Why does a COMMON Solaris VCHR file sometimes seem to have an incorrect minor device number?

When lsof reports on an open file in a Solaris special file system that uses a COMMON vnode, and the file is a VCHR file, lsof tries to locate the associated device node by looking for matches on the major and minor device numbers first.

If no major and minor match results, lsof then looks for a match on pseudo and clone device files. (See /devices/pseudo.) Those device nodes are matched specially by either their major or minor device numbers, but not both. Hence, when lsof finds a match under those special conditions, it may report a value in its output DEVICE column that differs from one of the major and minor numbers of the device node.

Here's an example from a sun4m Solaris 7 system:

```
$ ls -li /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
151261 crw-rw-rw- 1 root  sys  117, 0 ...
$ lsof /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
COMMAND ... DEVICE ...  NODE NAME
```

```
powerd    117,1 ... 151261 /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm (COMMON)
Xsun      ... 117,0 ... 151261 /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
```

Note that the DEVICE value for the file with (COMMON) in its name field has a different minor device number (1) from what ls reports (0), while the DEVICE value for the file without (COMMON) matches the ls output exactly. Both match on the major device number, 117. The minor device number mis-match is a result of the way the Solaris kernel handles special file system common vnodes, and it's the reason lsof puts (COMMON) after the name to signal that a mis-match is possible.

17.14 Why don't lsof and Solaris pfiles reports always match?

/usr/proc/bin/pfiles for Solaris 2.6, 7, 8, and 9 also reports information on open files for processes. Sometimes the information it reports differs from what lsof reports.

There are several reasons why this might be true. First, because pfiles is a Sun product, based on Sun kernel features, its developers have a better chance of knowing exactly how open file information is organized. I sometimes have to guess at how kernel file structure linkages are constructed by gleaning hints from header files.

Second, lsof is aimed at providing information, specifically device and node numbers, that can be used to identify named file system objects -- i.e., path names. Thus, lsof tries to make sure its device and node numbers match those reported by stat(2). Pfiles doesn't always report numbers that match stat(2) -- e.g., for files using clone and pseudo devices via common vnodes like the nlist() /dev/ksyms usage.

Here's the Solaris 7 COMMON VCHR example again with additional pfiles output:

```
$ ls -li /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
151261 crw-rw-rw-
1 root  sys   117, 0 ...
$ lsof /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
vic1: 10 = lsof /dev/pm
COMMAND ... DEVICE ...  NODE NAME
powerd ... 117,1 ... 151261 /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm (COMMON)
Xsun ... 117,0 ... 151261 /devices/pseudo/pm@0:pm
$ pfiles ...
0: S_IFCHR ... dev:32,24 ino:61945 ... rdev:117,1
```

...

14: S_IFCHR ... dev:32,24 ino:151261 ... rdev:117,0

Note that the NODE number, reported by lsof, matches what ls(1) and stat(2) report, while the ino value pfiles reports doesn't. Lsof also indicates with the (COMMON) notation that the DEVICE number is a pseudo one, derived from the character device's value. The lsof DEVICE value matches the pfiles rdev value, correct behavior for a character device, but pfiles gives no sign that it's not possible to find that character device number in /devices with ls(1) or stat(2).

17.15 Why does lsof say, "kvm_open(namelist=default, core=default): Permission denied?"

Lsof needs permission to read from the /dev/kmem and /dev/mem memory devices. Access to them is opened via a call to the kvm_open() library function and it reports the indicated message.

You must give lsof permission to read the memory devices. The super user can almost always do that, but other lsof users can do it if some group -- e.g., sys -- has permission to read the memory devices, and the lsof binary is installed with the group's ownership and with the setgid permission bit enabled.

17.16 Why is lsof slow on my busy Solaris UFS file system?

Lsof may be slow on a busy Solaris UFS file system when UFS logging has been enabled with the "logging" mount option. That option can significantly increase disk operations under certain conditions -- e.g., when a lot of files are accessed quickly.

When only the "logging" option is specified to mount, all file accesses (atime updates) are logged to the UFS logging queue. Each atime update requires two writes to the disk to complete it.

If you want to do UFS logging -- and there are reliability advantages to it -- consider using the "logging,noatime" mount options instead. That will shift atime updates from the logging queue to fewer and independent asynchronous operations, consequently making the UFS logging queue a

smaller bottleneck.

Consult `mount_ufs(1M)` for more information on the logging and `noatime` options.

(My thanks to Casper Dik for this tip on improving the performance of UFS logging.)

17.17 Why is `lsuf` so slow on my Solaris 8 or 9 system?

Solaris 8 has a post-release feature upgrade modifying kernel name cache (DNLC) handling that can slow `lsuf` throughput dramatically. The feature, sometimes called negative DNLC caching, is standard in Solaris 9.

As best I can tell, when you install the Solaris 8 MU1 package, you get negative DNLC caching. If this pipe produces any output, your system has negative DNLC caching.

```
$ nm /dev/ksyms | grep negative_cache_vnode
```

The reason negative DNLC caching perturbs `lsuf` is that a single vnode address (found in the `negative_cache_vnode` kernel variable) is used to mark entries in the DNLC that are not (the negative part) found on disk.

Since a single vnode address (the DNLC key `lsuf` uses) can represent many (I've seen upwards of 30,000.) DNLC entries, their presence overloads `lsuf`'s internal DNLC hashing function. An overloaded hash function is a slow hash function, and `lsuf`'s slows to a crawl when it encounters thousands of keys that produce the same value when the `lsuf` DNLC hash function is applied to them.

The solution is simple -- ignore negative DNLC cache keys. They don't represent path name components `lsuf` can use. `lsuf` revisions 4.50 and above have an addition that ignores them and the performance of those `lsuf` revisions improves significantly when presented with negative DNLC cache keys.

If you don't have an `lsuf` revision at 4.51 or later, there's a work-around. Use `lsuf`'s ```-C"` option. It disables `lsuf`'s DNLC caching. Of course, that also inhibits the reporting of any path name components from the kernel DNLC. When ```-c"` is used, `lsuf` will continue to report file system and character device paths.

17.18 Solaris and VxFS

17.18.1 Why doesn't lsof support VxFS 3.4 on Solaris 2.6, and above?

Lsof will not support VxFS version 3.4 on Solaris 2.6 and above unless some files from VxFS Update 2 have been installed. VxFS 3.4 FCS and VxFS 3.4 update 1 lack the header files lsof normally uses to obtain information from the VxFS 3.4 kernel node structure, vx_inode. VxFS 3.4 Update 2 provides a method whereby lsof can obtain the necessary vx_inode information from the vxfsu_get_ioffsets() function in Veritas utility libraries.

The utility libraries (32 bit and 64 bit versions) may be found in /opt/VRTSvxfs/lib. An ancillary header file may be found in /opt/VRTSvxfs/include/sys/fs/vx_libutil.h. Documentation of the vxfsu_get_ioffsets(3) function may be found in /opt/VRTS/man/man3/vxfsu_get_ioffsets.3.

Those files of VxFS 3.4 Update 2 may be downloaded from:

`ftp://ftp.veritas.com/pub/support/vxfs_34.i64243.tar`

The vxfs_34.i64243.tar archive will unpack into an i64243 directory containing these files:

```
$ ls i64243
README
libvxfsutil.sol26.sums
libvxfsutil.sol26.tar.Z
libvxfsutil.sol27.sums
libvxfsutil.sol27.tar.Z
libvxfsutil.sol28.sums
libvxfsutil.sol28.tar.Z
```

Read README. Select the *.tar.Z file appropriate for your Solaris version. Its contents will unpack into /opt/VRTS and /opt/VRTSvxfs, so you will need sufficient permission -- e.g., do it as root -- to unpack the uncompressed archive. Once you've done that, it's a good idea to compare the checksums of the archive you unpacked with the ones recorded in the appropriate *.sums file. Use `sum -r` to verify the checksums.

For example, if you want the Solaris 8 version, uncompress and unpack libvxfsutil.sol28.tar.Z -- e.g.,

```
$ su
...
# cd i6423
# zcat libvxfsutil.sol28.tar.Z | tar xf -
```

That should create these new files and subdirectories with the indicated checksums:

```
File or subdirectory  sum -r

/opt/VRTSvxfs/include/vxfsutil.h 03938
/opt/VRTSvxfs/lib/libvxfsutil.a 51794
/opt/VRTSvxfs/lib/sparcv9/
/opt/VRTSvxfs/lib/sparcv9/libvxfsutil.a 07420
/opt/VRTS/man/man3/
/opt/VRTS/man/man3/vxfsu_get_ioffsets.3 62480
```

Once these files are in place, run lsof's Configure script for the solaris or solariscc abbreviation. Configure will locate the appropriate VxFS 3.4 Update 2 files and set up for the making of an lsof that will properly display open VxFS 3.4 file information.

17.18.2 Why does lsof report "vx_inode: vxfsu_get_ioffsets error" for open Solaris 2.6 and above VxFS 3.4 and above files?

Even when lsof supports VxFS 3.4 and above on Solaris 2.6 and above, it may report "vx_inode: vxfsu_get_ioffsets error" in the NAME column for all VxFS files.

The usual cause is that lsof doesn't have permission to read the file at the end of the /dev/vxportal symbolic link. If, for example, lsof has been installed setgid(sys), then the /dev/vxportal symbolic link destination should be owned by the sys group and readable by it.

Update 2 for VxFS 3.4 sets the modes of the /dev/vxportal symbolic link destination to 0640 and the group ownership to sys. But I have had a report that the modes are wrong in a VxFS 4.0 installation.

Another cause may be that the system has more than one version of VxFS installed (Only one can be active.), and lsof's Configure script did not choose the header files and libraries for the active VxFS version. Configure opts for VxFS 4.0 and

above header files and libraries (in /opt/VRTS) in preference to those for VxFS below 4.0 (in /opt/VRTSvxfs).

Look for the directories /opt/VRTS and /opt/VRTSvxfs. If you have /opt/VRTS, make sure its header and library symbolic links point to those of the active VxFS version.

If you have both directories, look at the CFLAGS that Configure constructed for making lsof and see which directory path follows a -I option. If that doesn't match the directory path of the active VxFS version, try pointing Configure at the correct directory with the SOLARIS_VXFSINCL environment variable -- e.g.,

```
$ SOLARIS_VXFSINCL=/opt/.../include ./Configure -n solaris
```

17.18.3 Why does Solaris Configure claim there is no VxFS library?

The lsof Configure script, when configuring for Solaris, may report:

```
FATAL: no VxFS .../libvxfsutil.a
```

That fatal error message indicates lsof has found the VxFS utility library's header files, but can't find the library itself in the expected location adjacent to the header files.

One possible cause is an incorrect symbolic link from /opt/VRTS/lib/sparcv9/libvxfsutil.a to the library's real location. (Some VxFS distributions declared the link incorrectly.) Use `ls -lL` on that path to see if it exists.

If it doesn't exist, the link may be missing an additional leading "../" component.

If the problem is a missing "../" from the library's link, you can correct the link or check with Veritas/Symantec for the patch that corrects it.

If the problem is not a missing "../", and you know the libvxfsutil.a location, you can define its path in the SOLARIS_VXFSLIB environment variable before running the lsof Configure script. (See 00XCONFIG for information about using the SOLARIS_VXFSLIB environment variable.)

If you have no libvxfsutil.a, you must obtain it from Veritas/Symantec or find it in your VxFS installation package.

17.18.4 Why doesn't Solaris lsof report VxFS path name components?

Solaris lsof will report path name components for VxFS versions that use the common Solaris Dynamic Name Lookup Cache (DNLC) or on some file systems of VxFS versions that support the VxFS Reverse Name Lookup (RNL) facility.

VxFS versions 3.3 (approximately) and below use the common

Solaris DNLC. (I haven't been able to determine exactly when VxFS stopped using the DNLC.) For versions above that boundary, but below 4.0, lsof can't report path name components.

At VxFS 4.0 and above, lsof can be compiled to use the VxFS RNL facility for reporting path names. If "-DHASVXFSRNL" appears in the compiler flags section of lsof "-v" option output, then the lsof Configure script detected the VxFS RNL facility and lsof has been compiled to use it.

Lsof's use of the RNL facility can fail when the VxFS file system disk layout version is below 6. In that case, lsof can report no path name components. For more information, see the vxfs_inotopath(3) manual page. any of the following commands will show the disk layout version for a VxFS file system, when supplied the block device or mount point on which the file system is mounted.

```
fstyp -v <block_device>  
or  
mkfs -m <block_device>  
or  
vxupgrade <mount_point>
```

You must have permission to read the block device -- e.g., be the root user.

You may also be able to upgrade an older disk layout to one that will work with the RNL. See the vxupgrade(1M) man page for more information on that.

When lsof can't report VxFS path name components, it reports the file system mount point and the path name of device on which it is mounted. The device path name is enclosed in parentheses.

17.18.5 Why does Solaris 10 lsof report scrambled VxFS paths?

Solaris 10 lsof may report a bogus, scrambled path for an open VxFS file, when lsof obtains the path from a vnode's cached path. Veritas/Symantec reports that their Solaris 10 implementation has bugs in the way it handles the Solaris 10 vnode cached path and those bugs will be fixed in an upcoming patch some time after August 15, 2005.

When Solaris 10 lsof reports a path for an open VxFS file obtained via the VxFS Reverse Name Lookup facility, the path will be correct.

Also see the answers to the questions "Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report the wrong path name?" and "Why doesn't Solaris lsof report VxFS path name components?"

17.19 Large file problems

17.19.1 Why does lsof complain it can't stat(2) a Solaris 2.5.1 large file?

When given an argument that is the path to a Solaris 2.5.1 file, enable for large file operations with the O_LARGEFILE open(2) option, lsof complains that it can't stat(2) the file. That's because lsof isn't using a stat(2) call and associated structure enabled for large files.

This error has been fixed, starting at lsof revision 4.58 for Solaris 2.6 and above. That fix won't work on Solaris 2.5.1 and I no longer have access to a Solaris 2.5.1 test system to develop a separate fix.

The work-around is to avoid specifying a O_LARGEFILE path as an argument to lsof on Solaris 2.5.1. Instead use a combination of lsof and grep to achieve the same results, albeit more clumsily.

17.20 Why does lsof get a segmentation fault on 64 bit Solaris 8 using NIS+?

I have received a report from Gary Craig that lsof produces a segmentation fault on his 64 bit Solaris 8 system using NIS+. Via an independent test program we have exonerated lsof and tracked the fault to the NIS+ `__nis_server_name()` function in the C name server library, -lnsl.

Lsof causes the `__nis_server_name()` NIS+ function to be called by calling `getservent()` to read entries of the port number to service name map.

The only Sun bug ID that appears to describe the problem is 4304244, although its text is unclear enough to leave room for doubt.

Until Sun eliminates the `__nis_server_name()` segmentation fault cause, a work-around for lsof is to use its "-P" option, causing lsof to avoid port to service name lookups.

17.21 Will lsof crash the Solaris kernel?

I've received and investigated one report that it has when the Sun hardware (a QME interface) was faulty. Today (May 23, 2002) I've learned that Sun has reports of kernel crashes caused by adb, lsof, and mdb.

The Sun investigation pinpointed a problem in the `/dev/kmem` kernel driver and there is a Sun bug report, 4344513, about the problem. There is a fix in Solaris 9, and patches for Solaris 7 and 8 (SPARC and x86).

To see if your Solaris system is fixed, look for a `/devices/pseudo/*allkmem` node.

Extensive address filtering was added to lsof revision 4.50 to forestall what I then (July 2001) believed to be only the possibility that lsof might crash Solaris. However, the filtering isn't perfect, since a filtered address might become invalid after lsof has filtered it but before lsof has delivered it to `/dev/kmem`. That filtering work is described in `.../dialects/sun/solaris_kaddr_filters`, also available at:

ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/solaris_kaddr_filters

The best and safest work-around is to upgrade to Solaris 9 or install an appropriate patch or its equivalent from this list:

Solaris SPARC x86
Version Patch Patch

=====

7 106541-20 106542-20

17.22 Why does lsof on Solaris 7, 8, or 9 report a kvm_open() failure?

When lsof is started on some Solaris 7, 8, and 9 systems it may report:

```
lsof: kvm_open(namelist=default, corefile=default): \
No such file or directory
```

Lsof revisions 4.65 and later will first report:

```
lsof: cannot stat /dev/allkmem
```

The second message, not delivered in lsof revisions below 4.65, explains the cause of the kvm_open() failure; it can't find /dev/allkmem.

/dev/allkmem is a device added to Solaris 7 and 8 in patches and in the Solaris 9 FCS. See the preceding "Will lsof crash the Solaris kernel?" section for more information on /dev/allkmem and the patches.

The kvm_open(3KVM) function in the KVM library of patched Solaris 7 and 8 systems and in Solaris 9 expects to find /dev/allkmem and exits on error when it does not.

If you have installed the patch that updated your KVM library to a version that expects /dev/allkmem to be present and it is not, you may need to reconfigure your system's devices with devfsadm(1M) or enter "boot -r" to the OpenBoot monitor's prompt (usually "ok").

17.23 Solaris and SAM-FS

17.23.1 Why does Solaris lsof report "(limited SAM-FS info)"?

Lsof 4.68 and above report "(limited SAM-FS info)" on Solaris in the NAME column after the path or file system name for all files it finds on SAM-FS file systems.

That's because no more information is known about the composition of the nodes that follow SAM-FS vnodes. If you can provide that information, please contact me via e-mail at <abe@purdue.edu>. Make sure "lsof" appears in the "Subject:" line so my e-mail filter won't classify your letter

as Spam.

17.23.2 Why can't lsof locate named SAM-GS files?

Solaris lsof 4.68 and above can't locate files on SAM-FS file systems when the files are named as lsof arguments because lsof doesn't know how to locate open SAM-FS file device and node number information. (See also 'Why does Solaris lsof report "(limited SAM-FS info)?"')

17.24 Lsof and Solaris 10 zones

17.24.1 How can I make lsof list the Solaris zone?

Use the lsof "-z [z]" option.

17.24.2 Why doesn't lsof work in a Solaris 10 zone?

When run from within a Solaris 10 zone, lsof will usually report:

```
lsof: can't stat(/devices): No such file or directory
```

That's because a Solaris zone usually has no /devices subdirectory, a restriction of the zone implementation intended to limit the ability of zone processes to control global system resources, including physical devices.

While a zone may have a /dev subdirectory, that subdirectory usually lacks the /dev/allkmem, /dev/mem and /dev/kmem devices lsof and the KVM library it uses require.

The work-around is to run lsof in the global zone. When it is run in a global zone lsof will be able to report on processes running in any zone, including the global zone.

17.24.3 Why does lsof complain it can't stat() Solaris 10 zone file systems?

When run from the global zone on Solaris 10 lsof may complain:

```
lsof: WARNING: can't stat() 15 zone file systems;  
using dev= options
```

The warning message means lsof found the reported number of file system entries in the mount table for which it didn't have

permission to get stat(2) results, but which had "zone=" and "dev=" mount table options.

That is a normal restriction of Solaris 10 zones. Since the lsof warning message indicates it was able to find "dev=" options for the file systems, lsof will probably work correctly.

One work-around is to relax the restrictions on zone mount points, so that lsof can stat() them. While that may be possible by changing directory modes or group ownerships, it is probably not a good idea, because it weakens the restrictions zones are intended to provide.

Another work-around is to suppress the warning message with lsof's "-w" option. The down side of that is that it causes the suppression of all warning messages, leading to the possibility that some non-stat() warning messages will be suppressed.

17.25 Solaris 10 problems

17.25.1 Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report the wrong path name?

When a path name component is renamed -- e.g., with mv(1) -- Solaris 10 lsof may report the old component for an open file that used the component in its path before the rename. That's because Solaris 10 lsof reports the path name cached in the open file's vnode and the Solaris 10 kernel doesn't update the open vnode's cached path name when a component of it is changed.

When an open file is deleted -- e.g., with rm(1) -- the path name by which it was opened remains cached in the vnode. Lsof can be instructed to display that path name with the -X option. The path name might be incorrect because of the rename problem described above. See the answer to the 'What does "(deleted)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?' question for more information.

Lsof is sometimes able to detect that cached path name is incorrect. In that case lsof may report only the mounted-on directory and device of the file system or it may report that the path name is of questionable accuracy by appending a trailing "(?)" to it in the NAME column.

See the answer to the "Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes

report only the mounted-on directory and device?" and 'What does "(?)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?' questions for more information.

17.25.2 Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report only the mounted-on directory and device?

For some regular open files lsof may report only the mounted-on directory and device of the file system on which the file resides. That's because lsof was able to determine that the path name cached in the open file's vnode is incorrect.

Lsof detects the cached path name is incorrect by applying stat(2) to it, provided that no error was detected when stat(2) was applied to the file system mounted-on directory during lsof setup. If a mounted-on directory stat(2) error was detected during setup, lsof does no cached path name analysis and simply reports it.

When the application of stat(2) to the cached path name returns a no-entry reply (the ENOENT error number), lsof concludes the path no longer exists (i.e., has been unlinked) and reports the mounted-on directory and device of the file system. That behavior can be modified with the -X option in lsof revisions 4.77 and above. See the answer to the 'What does "(deleted)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?' for more information.

When the application of stat(2) to the cached path name returns a permission error reply (the EACCES or EPERM error numbers), lsof reports the cached path name and adds a trailing "(?)" to indicate the reported path name is of questionable accuracy. See the answer to the question 'What does "(?)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?' for more information.

If the application of stat(2) to the cached path name yields any other error reply, lsof reports the mounted-on directory and device of the file system.

When the application of stat(2) to the cached path name succeeds, lsof compares the reported device and node numbers to what it has obtained for the open file from kernel structures. If they match, lsof reports the cached path name. If they don't match, lsof instead reports the mounted-on directory and device of the file system.

A work-around that allows lsof to apply stat(2) successfully to cached path names is to give lsof sufficient permission to do it -- i.e., run lsof as the root user.

17.25.3 What does "(deleted)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?

When the -X option is specified to Solaris 10 lsof, it will report in its NAME column the path name cached for a deleted file in its vnode. The path name will be followed by "(deleted)".

Note that the path name cached in a file's vnode is the path name by which the file was opened. It is not updated by the Solaris kernel when any path name component is changed. Hence, it may not represent the final path name the open file had.

See the answer to the "Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report the wrong path name?" question for more information on how changing a path name component affects the correctness of a what lsof reports.

17.25.4 What does "(?)" mean in the NAME column of a Solaris 10 open file?

When lsof encounters a path name cached in the open file's vnode that stat(2) reports lsof lacks permission to access, lsof adds "(?)" to the path name reported in the NAME column to indicate the path name is of questionable accuracy.

See the answers to the "Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report the wrong path name?" and "Why does Solaris 10 lsof sometimes report only the mounted-on directory and device?" questions for more information on why lsof may report a path name of questionable accuracy.

A work-around that allows lsof to apply stat(2) successfully to cached path names is to give lsof sufficient permission to do it -- i.e., run lsof as the root user.

17.26 Solaris contract file problems

17.26.1 Why doesn't lsof report size, link count and node number for Solaris 10 contract files?

Lsof doesn't report size, link count or node number for Solaris

10 contract files because I don't know how to obtain them from contract file kernel structures.

17.26.2 Why can't lsof locate a Solaris 10 contract file by path name?

Because lsof can't find the node number of Solaris contract files, it can't match the device and node numbers it gets from applying stat(2) to the contract file path name with what it finds in kernel data.

17.27 Solaris 10 and above ZFS problems

17.27.1 Why does Configure warn that ZFS support is not enabled?

To provide ZFS support it is necessary that lsof have access to the definitions of ZFS structures used by the kernel.

Those definitions are made available to lsof when it runs by the libctl library.

If lsof's Configure script finds that ZFS is indicated by the presence of the <sys/fs/zfs.h> header file, but the libctl library is not indicated via the <libctl.h> header file, the script concludes that ZFS support is not possible and issues the following warning:

WARNING: ZFS support not enabled; libctf.h missing.

Install libctf support to remedy this problem.

17.28 Problems with Solaris 9 and above

17.28.1 Why does the compiler complain about lgrp_root on Solaris 9 and above?

When compiling lsof 4.84 on later Solaris 9 and 10 systems, the compiler may report the following error:

```
/usr/include/sys/lgrp.h", line ...: identifier redeclared: lgrp_root
```

This error results from a conflict between usage of lgrp_root in both <sys/lgrp.h> and <sys/lgrp_user.h> when _KMEMUSER or _KERNEL is #define'd before <sys/lgrp.h> is #include'd. This problem is noted in Sunsolve bug ID 5064229.

The

work-around is to use lsof revision 4.85 sources.

18.0 Lsof Features

18.1 Why doesn't lsof report on /proc entries on my system?

/proc file system support is generally available only for BSD, SYSV R4 dialects, and Tru64 UNIX (Digital UNIX, DEC OSF/1). It's also available for Linux, and Pyramid DC/OSx and Reliant UNIX.

Even on some SYSV R4 dialects I encountered many problems while trying to incorporate /proc file system support. The chief problem is that some vendors don't distribute the header file that describes the /proc file system node -- usually called prdata.h.

18.2 How do I disable the device cache file feature or alter its behavior?

To disable the device cache file feature for a dialect, remove the HASDCACHE definition from the machine.h file of the dialect's machine.h header file. You can also use HASDCACHE to change the default prefix (``lsof'') of the device cache file.

Be sure you consider disabling the device cache file feature carefully.

Having a device cache file significantly reduces lsof startup overhead by eliminating a full scan of /dev (or /devices) once the device cache file has been created. That full scan also overloads the kernel's name cache with the names of the /dev (or /devices) nodes, reducing the opportunity for lsof to find path name components of open files.

If you're worried about the presence of mode 0600 device cache files in the home directories of the real user IDs that execute lsof, consider these checks that lsof makes on the file before using it:

1. To read the device cache file, lsof must gain permission from access(2).
2. The device cache file's modes must be 0600 (0644 if lsof is reading a system-wide device cache file)

and its size non-zero.

3. There must be a correctly formatted section count line at the beginning of the file.

4. Each section must have a header line with a count that properly numbers the lines in the section.

Legal

sections are device, clone, pseudo-device, and CRC.

5. The lines of a section must have the proper format.

6. All lines are included in a 16 bit CRC, and it is recorded in a non-checksummed section line at the end of the file.

7. The checksum computed when the file is read must match the checksum recorded when the file was written.

8. The checksum section line must be followed by end-of-information.

9. Lsof must be able to get matching results from stat(2) on a randomly chosen entry of the device section.

For more information on the device cache file, read the 00DCACHE file of the lsof distribution.

18.2.1 What's the risk with a perverted device cache file?

Even with the checks that lsof makes on the device cache file, it's conceivable that an intruder could modify it so it would pass lsof's tests.

The only serious consequence I know of this change is the removal of a file whose major device number identifies a socket

from some user ID's device cache file. When such a device has been removed from the device cache file, and when lsof doesn't detect the removal, lsof may not be able to identify socket files when executed by the affected user ID. Only certain dialects are at risk to this attack -- e.g., SCO OpenServer and Solaris 2.x, 7, 8, and 9.

If you're tracking a network intruder with lsof, that could

be important to you. If you suspect that someone has corrupted the device cache file you're using, I recommend you use lsof's -Di option to tell it to ignore it and use the contents of /dev (or /devices) instead; or remove the device cache file (usually .lsof_hostname, where hostname is the first component of the host's name returned by gethostname(2)) from the user ID's home directory and let lsof create a new one for you.

18.2.2 How do I put the full host name in a personal device cache file path?

Lsof constructs the personal device cache file path name from a format specified in the HASPERSDC #define in the dialect's machine.h header file. As distributed HASPERSDC declares the path to be ``.lsof\_" plus the first component of the host name with the format ``.lsof_%L".

If you want to change the way lsof constructs the personal device cache file path name, you can change the HASPERSDC #define and recompile lsof. If, for example, you #define HASPERSDC to be ``.lsof\_%l" (note the lower case `l'), Configure and remake lsof, then the personal device cache file path will be ``.lsof_" plus the host name returned by gethostname(2).

See the 00DCACHE file of the lsof distribution for more information on the formation of the personal device cache file path and the use of the HASPERSDC #define.

18.2.3 How do I put the personal device cache file in /tmp?

Change the HASPERSDC definition in your dialect's machine.h header file.

When you redefine HASPERSDC, make sure you put at least one user identification conversion in it to keep separate the device cache files for each user of lsof. Also give some thought to including the ``%0" conversion to define an alternate path for setuid-root and root processes.

Here's a definition that puts a personal device cache file in /tmp with the name ``.lsof_login_hostname_pers".

```
#define HASPERSDC "/tmp/.lsof_%u_%l_pers"
```


Thus the /tmp personal device cache file path for login "abe" on host "lsof.itap.purdue.edu" would be:

```
/tmp/.lsof_abe_lsof.itap.purdue.edu_pers
```

You can add the User ID (UID) with the "%U" conversion and the first host name component with the "%L" conversion.

CAUTION: be careful using absolute paths like /tmp lest lsof processes that are setuid-root or whose real UID is root be used to exploit some security weakness via /tmp. Elect instead to add an alternate path for those processes with the "%0" conversion. Here's an extension of the previous HASPERSDC format for /tmp that declares an alternate path:

```
#define HASPERSDC "/tmp/.lsof_%u_%l_pers%0%h/.lsof_%L"
```

When the lsof process is setuid-root or its real UID is root, presuming root's home directory is "/" and the host's name is "lsof.itap.purdue.edu", the extended format yields:

```
/.lsof_vic
```

18.3 Why doesn't lsof know about AFS files on my favorite dialect?

Lsof currently supports AFS for these dialects:

- AIX 4.1.4 (AFS 3.4a)
- Linux 1.2.13 (AFS 3.3)
- NEXTSTEP 3.2 (AFS 3.3)
- Solaris 2.[56] (AFS 3.4a)

It may recognize AFS files on other versions of these dialects, but I have no way to test that. Lsof may report correct information for AFS files on other dialects, but I can't test that either.

AFS support must be custom crafted for each UNIX dialect and then tested. If lsof supports your favorite dialect, but doesn't recognize its AFS files, probably I don't have access to a test system. If you want AFS support badly for your dialect, consider helping me do the development and testing.

18.3.1 Why doesn't lsof report

node numbers for all AFS volume files,
or how do I reveal dynamic module addresses to lsof?

When AFS is implemented via dynamic kernel modules -- e.g.,
in NEXTSTEP -- lsof can't obtain the addresses of AFS
variables in the kernel that it uses to identify AFS vnodes.
It can guess that a vnode is assigned to an AFS file and
it can obtain other information about AFS files, but it
has trouble computing AFS volume node numbers.

To determine node numbers for AFS volumes other than the
root volume, /afs, lsof needs access to a hashed volume
structure pointer table. When it can't find the address
of that table, because AFS support is implemented via
dynamic kernel modules, lsof will return blanks in the
INODE column for AFS volume files. Lsof can identify the
root volume's node number (0), and can compute the node
numbers for all other AFS files.

If you have a name list file that contains the addresses
of the AFS dynamic modules -- e.g., you saved module symbols
when
you created a loadable module kernel with modload(8)
by specifying -sym -- lsof may be able to find the kernel
addresses it needs in that file.

Lsof looks up AFS dynamic kernel addresses for these dialects
at these default paths:

NEXTSTEP 3.2 /usr/vice/etc/afs_loadable

A different path to a name list file with AFS dynamic kernel
addresses may be specified with the -A option, when the -A
option description appears in lsof's -h or -? (help) output.

If any addresses appear in the -A name list file that also
appear in the regular kernel name list file -- e.g., /vmunix
-- they must match, or lsof will silently ignore the -A
addresses on the presumption that they are out of date.

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/00FAQ

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*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/proto.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/arg.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/node.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lsof_fields.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/misc.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lsof.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/proc.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/store.c

```

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 - * 4. This notice may not be removed or altered.
- */

Found in path(s):

```
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/ptti.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/rnam.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dmmt.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/rnmh.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/rdev.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dfile.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/dvch.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dnode.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/cvfs.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/fino.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dstore.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/pdvn.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dlsof.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/rnch.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/lkud.c
*
  /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/prfp.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/isfn.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dsock.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/machine.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dproto.h
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/dialects/linux/dproc.c
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/rmnt.c
```

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```
#!/usr/bin/perl
# sort_res.pl - Script to group & sort lsof output by resource
#
# Copyright (c) 2004, 2005 - Fabian Frederick <fabian.frederick@gmx.fr>
#
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# modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License as published
# by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This program/include file is distributed in the hope that it will be
```

```

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# distribution in the file COPYING); if not, write to the Free Software
# Foundation, Inc., 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston,
# MA 02111-1307 USA
#
# Note :
# -This script uses lsof released by Victor A. Abell
# -lsof path recovery comes from standard perl scripts in there.
#
# Usage :
# perl sort_res.pl -> display used resources + size
# or perl sort_res.pl <program name>
#
# 12/2005 (FabF)
# -size reset in loop (script was broken in 4.76)
# -isexec looking in .. (like other scripts)
# -display for one or all processes
# -removing unuseful line number arg.
# -display global size

my @args = @_;

# Set path to lsof.
if (($LSOF = &isexec("../lsof")) eq "") { # Some distros use lsof
    # out of $PATH
    if (($LSOF = &isexec("lsof")) eq "") { # Then try . and $PATH
        if (($LSOF = &isexec("../lsof")) eq "") { # Then try ..
            print "can't execute $LSOF\n"; exit 1
        }
    }
}

if ($ARGV[0] ne ""){
    $cmd="$LSOF -nPl -Fcns -c".$ARGV[0]."|";
}else{
    $cmd="$LSOF -nPl -Fcns|";
}

#Parse lsof output to gather command, resource name, pid and size
#Some extradata stand to keep script genericity
$i=0;
if

```

```

(open(FILE, $cmd)){
  while (defined ($line=<FILE>)){
$cline=$line;
$cline =~ s"^(.)"";
$cline =~ s/^\s+|\s+$//g;
if($line=~m/^\p/){
  $pid=$cline;
}else{
  if($line=~/^s/){
$size = $cline;
  }else{
if($line=~/^c/){
  $command = $cline;
}else{
  if($line=~/^n/){
$name = $cline;
$data{$i} = { command => $command, name => $name,
  pid => $pid , size => $size};
$size=0;
$i = $i+1;
  }
}
}
}
}

#Resource name sorting
sub byresname { $data{$a}{name} cmp $data{$b}{name}}
@ks=sort byresname (keys %data);

#Resource grouping
$i=0;
$name="a";
foreach $k (@ks){
  if ($data{$k}{name} ne $name){
$dgroup{$i} = { name => $data{$k}{name}, size => $data{$k}{size} };
$name = $data{$k}{name};
$i++;
  }
}

#Size sort on resource hash
sub bysize { $dgroup{$a}{size} <=> $dgroup{$b}{size} }
@ks=sort bysize (keys %dgroup);
$gsize=0;
printf(" -- KB -- -- Resource --\n", );
foreach $k (@ks){

```

```
printf("%10d %s\n", $dgroup{$k}{size}/1024,
$dgroup{$k}{name});
$gsize+=$dgroup{$k}{size};
}
```

```
printf("Total KB : %10d\n", $gsize/1024);
## isexec($path) -- is $path executable
#
# $path = absolute or relative path to file to test for executability.
# Paths that begin with neither '/' nor '.' that aren't found as
# simple references are also tested with the path prefixes of the
# PATH environment variable.
```

```
sub
isexec {
    my ($path) = @_ ;
    my ($i, @P, $PATH);

    $path =~ s/^\s+|\s+$//g;
    if ($path eq "") { return(""); }
    if (($path =~ m#^\[\\\.]#)) {
    if (-x $path) { return($path); }
    return("");
    }
    $PATH = $ENV{PATH};
    @P = split(":", $PATH);
    for ($i = 0; $i <= $#P; $i++) {
    if (-x "$P[$i]/$path") { return("$P[$i]/$path"); }
    }
    return("");
}
}
```

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/sort_res.pl

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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```

Found in path(s):

```
* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/util.c
```

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/*
* GetOpt() -- Local get option
*
* Borrowed from lsof's main.c source file.

```


*
* Liberally adapted from the public domain AT&T getopt() source,
* distributed at the 1985 UNIFORM conference in Dallas
*
* The modifications allow '?' to be an option character and allow
* the caller to decide that an option that may be followed by a
* value doesn't have one -- e.g., has a default instead.
*/

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTlib.c

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Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/lib/ckkv.c

* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/usage.c

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Notes for the distribution of lsof version 4

| The latest release of lsof is always available from

| <https://github.com/lsof-org/lsof/releases>

|

| From 4.92.1, git is introduced to manage changes.

| You can consult the details of changes with git.

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4.28, March 10, 1998
4.29, March 26, 1998
4.30, April 9, 1998
4.31, April 21, 1998
4.32, May 13, 1998
4.33, May 22, 1998
4.34, June 26, 1998
4.35, July 17, 1998
4.36, August 4, 1998
4.37, September 15, 1998
4.38, November 25, 1998
4.39, December 29, 1998
4.40, January 25, 1999
4.41, February 27, 1999
4.42, March 30, 1999
4.43,
May 11, 1999
4.44, June 24, 1999
4.45, July 30, 1999
4.46, October 23, 1999
4.47, November 29, 1999
4.48, January 14, 2000
4.49, April 3, 2000
4.50, June 29, 2000
4.51, August 21, 2000
4.52, November 8, 2000
4.53, December 6, 2000
4.54, January 19, 2001
4.55, February 15, 2001
4.56, May 3, 2001
4.57, July 19, 2001
4.58, September 13, 2001
4.59, October 20, 2001
4.60, November 9, 2001
4.61, January 22, 2002
4.62, March 7, 2002
4.63, April 23, 2002
4.64, June 26, 2002
4.65, October 10, 2002

4.66, December 22, 2002
4.67, March 27, 2003
4.68, June 18, 2003
4.69, October 16, 2003
4.70, January 16, 2004
4.71, March 11, 2004
4.72, July 13, 2004
4.73, October 21, 2004
4.74, January 17, 2005
4.75, May 16, 2005
4.76, August 30, 2005
4.77, April 10, 2006
4.78, April 24, 2007
4.79, April 15, 2008
4.80, May 12, 2008
4.81, October 21, 2008
4.82, March 25, 2009
4.83, January 18, 2010
4.84, July 29, 2010
4.85, September
27, 2011
4.86, April 10, 2012
4.87, January 2, 2013
4.88, October 13, 2014
4.89, July 7, 2015
4.90, February 14, 2018
4.91, March 26, 2018
4.92, May 5, 2018
4.93.0 May 7, 2019
4.93.1 May 7, 2019
4.93.2 May 8, 2019
4.94.0 November 11, 2020

Dialects Supported

=====

Lsof (for LiSt Open Files) lists files opened by processes on selected Unix systems. Version 4 is a source reorganization of version 3, itself a major revision of version 2. Version 4 has been tested on:

Apple Darwin 9 and Mac OS X 10.[567]
FreeBSD 10.3, 11.0, 12.0 and 13.0 for AMD64-based systems
Solaris 9

(The pub/tools/unix/lsof/contrib directory on lsof.itap.purdue.edu)

contains information on other ports.)

If your favorite Unix dialect is not in the list, or if your version of it is more recent than the ones listed, please contact me at <abe@purdue.edu>.

Version 3 of lsof was tested on:

AIX 3.2.5, 4.1.[1234], and 4.2
BSDI BSD/OS 2.0, 2.0.1, and 2.1 for x86-based systems
DC/OSx
1.1 for Pyramid systems
Digital UNIX (DEC OSF/1) 2.0, 3.0, 3.2, and 4.0
EP/IX 2.1.1 for the CDC 4680
FreeBSD 1.1.5.1, 2.0, 2.0.5, 2.1, 2.1.5 for x86-based systems
HP-UX 8.x, 9.x, 10.01, 10.10, and 10.20
IRIX 5.2, 5.3, 6.0, 6.0.1, and 6.[124]
Linux through 2.0.27 for x86-based systems
NetBSD 1.0, 1.1, and 1.2 for x86 and SPARC-based systems
NEXTSTEP 2.1 and 3.[0123]
OpenBSD 1.2 and 2.0 for x86-based systems
Reliant UNIX 5.43 for Pyramid systems
RISC/os 4.52 for MIPS R2000-based systems
SCO OpenServer Release 1.1, 3.0, and 5.0.x for x86-based systems
SCO UnixWare 2.1 and 2.1.1 for x86-based systems
Sequent PTX 2.1.[1569], 4.0.[23], 4.1.[024], 4.2.[1], and 4.3
Solaris 2.[12345], 2.5.1, and 2.6-Beta
SunOS 4.1.x
Ultrix 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5

Version 3 and its predecessor, version 2, may be found at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD>

How Lsof Works

=====

Using available kernel data access methods -- getproc(), getuser(),
kvm_*(
nlist(), pstat(), read(), readx(), /proc -- lsof reads
process table entries, task table entries, user areas and file
pointers to reach the underlying structures that describe files
opened by processes.

Lsof interprets most file node structures -- advfsnodes, autonodes, cnodes, cdrnodes, devnodes, fifonodes, gnodes, hsnodes, inodes, mfsnodes, pcnodes, procnodes, rnodes, snodes, specnodes, s5inodes, tmpnodes. It understands NFS connections. It recognizes FIFOs, multiplexed files, Unix and Internet sockets. It knows about streams. It understands /proc file systems for some dialects. On many dialects it recognizes execution text and library references. It knows about AFS on some Unix dialects.

Lsof Output

=====

The lsof output describes:

- * the identification number of the process (PID) that has opened the file;
- * the process group identification number (PGID) of the process (optional);
- * the process identification number of the parent process (PPID) (optional);
- * the command the process is executing;
- * the owner of the process;
- * for all files in use by the process, including the executing text file and the shared libraries it is using:
- * the file descriptor number of the file, if applicable;
- * the file's access mode;
- * the file's lock status;
- * the file's device numbers;
- * the file's inode number;
- * the file's size or offset;
- * the name of the file system containing the file;
- * any available components of the file's path name;

- * the names of the file's stream components;
- * the file's local and remote network addresses;
- * the TLI network (typically UDP) state of the file;
- * the TCP state, read queue length, and write queue length of the file;
- * the file's TCP window read and write lengths (Solaris only);
- * other file or dialect-specific values.

Getting Started Quickly

=====

If

you want to get started using lsof quickly, or see some examples of how lsof can be used, consult the 00QUICKSTART file of the lsof distribution.

The 00QUICKSTART file won't help you build or install lsof, but it will cut through the density of the lsof man page, giving you more readily an idea of what you can do with lsof.

For information on building and installing lsof, consult the 00README file of the lsof distribution.

Limiting, Filtering, and Selecting Lsof Output

=====

Lsof accepts options to limit, filter, and select its output.

These are the possible criteria:

- * Process ID (PID) number -- to list the open files for a given process;
- * Process Group ID (PGID) -- to list the open files for all the processes of a given process group;
- * User ID number or login name -- to list the open files for all the processes of a given user;
- * Internet address -- to list the open files using a given

Internet

address (host name), protocol, or port (number or name); or to list all open Internet files;

- * command name;

- * file descriptor name or number;

- * list all open NFS files;

- * list all open Unix domain socket files;

- * list all uses of a specific file;

- * list all open files on a file system.

Selection options are normally ORed -- i.e., an open file meeting any of the criteria is listed. The selection options may be ANDed so that an open file will be listed only if it meets all the criteria.

In the absence of any selection criteria, lsof lists files open to all processes.

Parsing Lsof Output with Another Program

=====

The lsof -F option directs it to produce "field" output that can easily be parsed by another program. The lsof distribution contains sample awk, perl 4, and perl 5 scripts in its scripts subdirectory that show how to post-process field output.

Repeat Mode

=====

Lsof can be directed to produce output, delay for a specified time, then repeat the output, cycling until stopped by an interrupt or quit signal. This mode is useful for monitoring the status of some file operation -- e.g., an ftp transfer or a tape backup operation.

Repeat mode is more efficient when combined with lsof's selection options, since they limit lsof overhead.

It's possible to use lsof's field output options to supply repeat mode output to another process for its manipulation. The scripts

subdirectory of the lsof distribution has sample Perl scripts showing how to consume lsof repeat mode output from a pipe.

Distribution Restrictions

=====

Lsof may be used and distributed freely, subject to these limitations:

1. Neither the author nor Purdue University is responsible for any consequences of the use of this software.
2. The origin of this software must not be misrepresented, either by explicit claim or by omission. Credit to the author and Purdue University must appear in documentation and sources.
3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be misrepresented as being the original software.
4. This notice may not be removed from or altered in the lsof source files.

Cautions

=====

Lsof is a tool that is closely tied to the Unix operating system version. It uses header files that describe kernel structures and reads kernel structures that typically change from OS version to OS version.

DON'T TRY TO USE AN LSOF BINARY, COMPILED FOR ONE UNIX OS VERSION, ON ANOTHER.

On some Unix dialects, notably SunOS and Solaris, lsof versions may be even more restricted by architecture type. An lsof binary, compiled for SunOS 4.1.3 on a sun4c machine, for example, won't work on a sun4m machine.

AN LSOF BINARY, COMPILED FOR ONE SOLARIS 1.X ARCHITECTURE, ISN'T GUARANTEED TO WORK ON A DIFFERENT SOLARIS 1.X ARCHITECTURE.

Distribution Contents

=====

The lsof distribution is checked for completeness when it is

constructed

and by the Inventory script when you run the Configure script. (See The Inventory Script section of the 00README file of this distribution.)

Lsof is organized in these parts:

- * The main lsof directory, containing common sources, configuration and setup scripts and three subdirectories: dialects/, lib/, and scripts/.

Lsof is compiled in the main lsof directory after configuration. The selected dialect sources are copied or linked from the specified subdirectory. (Symbolic linking is the standard method.)

Common lsof definitions may be found in lsof.h; common function prototypes, proto.h; and common storage, store.c.

- * The dialects/ subdirectory contains subdirectories with sources specific to UNIX dialect implementations -- e.g., the dialects/sun/ subdirectory contains sources for the SunOS (Solaris 1.x) and Solaris (2.x) implementations of lsof. The dialects subdirectories also contain Makefiles and scripts for assisting dialect source configuration.

Dialect configuration definitions may be found in dlsof.h; other dialect definitions, dlsof.h; dialect prototypes, dproto.h; and dialect storage, dstore.c.

- * The lib/ subdirectory contains sources for common lsof functions. Not all dialects use the functions -- some have their own versions of them. The lib/ functions are enabled and customized with #define's in the dialect machine.h header files.
- * The scripts/ subdirectory contains sample scripts for processing lsof field (-F) output. The scripts are written in AWK, Perl 4, and Perl 5.

The 00PORTING file of the lsof distribution has more information on lsof components, configuration, and construction.

Warranty

=====

Lsof is provided as-is without any warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, including, but not limited to, the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

The entire risk as to the quality and performance of lsof is with you. Should lsof prove defective, you assume the cost of all necessary servicing, repair, or correction.

Bug Reports

=====

Now that the obligatory disclaimer is out of the way, let me hasten to add that I accept lsof bug reports and try hard to respond to them. I will also consider and discuss requests for new features, ports to new dialects, or ports to new OS versions.

PLEASE DON'T SEND A BUG REPORT ABOUT LSOF TO THE UNIX DIALECT VENDOR.

At worst such a bug report will confuse the vendor; at best, the vendor will forward the bug report to me.

Please send all bug reports, requests, etc. to me via email at <abe@purdue.edu>.

The lsof-l Mailing List

=====

Information about lsof, including notices about the availability of new revisions, may be found in mailings of the lsof-l listserv. For more information about it, including instructions on how to subscribe, read the 00LSOF-L file of the lsof distribution.

Version 3 Release Notes

=====

See 00DIST in the last lsof 3 revision 3.88, for its complete set of release notes. Lsof revision 3.88 may be found at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD>

3.0 May 24, 1994

This is the first official release of lsof 3.

...

3.88 February 17, 1997

```
+=====+
| This is the last version 3 revision. |
+=====+
```

Added documentation files -- 00.README.FIRST[_<version>]
and 00RELEASE.SUMMARY_<version> -- to the distribution.

What's new in Version 4

=====

The main goal of version 4 was to eliminate the confusing common/
fragment source file technique. Changing the version number also
provided an opportunity to restart the numbering, which at 3.88
had risen to a large value.

The sources that appeared in the dialects/common subdirectory of
version 3 in fragment files
have been incorporated into the version
4 liblsof.a library as *.c files. This results in significant
changes to many source files, scripts, and Makefiles of all dialect
versions. It allows elimination of some source files -- ddev.c,
dfile.c, dmnt.c -- for dialects now obtaining functions from
liblsof.a that formerly came from making dialect source files by
combining fragment files.

The version 4 liblsof.a sources are stored in the lib/ subdirectory
of the main lsof directory. The liblsof.a functions are activated
and conditioned in their source files by values #define'd in the
dialect dlsof.h and machine.h header files.

Dialects that provide a private version of a library function refrain
from #define'ing the symbol that would activate the library function
code.

Version 4 Release Notes

=====

4.0 February 24, 1997

```
+=====+
| This is the first lsof 4 revision. |
+=====+
```

Reorganized sources:
eliminated code fragment files
and created a library in their place. Modified or
deleted many dialect source and header files.
Changed documentation accordingly.

Added a warning to `sgi/Makefile` and `00FAQ` that advises
against using the IRIX C compiler `-n32` option when
compiling `lsof`. Thanks go to Peter Ilieve
<peter@memex.co.uk> for bringing this to my attention.

Dropped IRIX 5.2 in mid-stream, because my 5.2 test
system was upgraded to 5.3.

4.01 March 3, 1997

Added TFS support for Pyramid dialects.

Added test to `Configure` and to the IRIX `dnode.c`
for the different `cnode` struct that appears in
<cache/fs/cache/fs.h> on the 6.2 IMPACT distribution.
Heddy Boubaker <boubaker@amfou.cenatls.cena.dgac.fr>
alerted me to the `cnode` change and helped test this
`lsof` adjustment.

Shut down the `lsof` child process before doing a `-r`
`sleep()`. A comment from Dan Mercer <dam@mmm.com>
prompted this.

4.02 March 21, 1997

Based on a report from Pasi Kaara
<Pasi.Kaara@atk.tpo.fi>,
disabled HP-UX CCIT support in `lsof` for HP-UX
versions 10 and above. Pasi's report also led to
changes in the HP-UX `machine.h` to support use of
`gcc` to compile `lsof` for HP-UX 10.20 and warnings
against using ``cc -Aa`` or ``gcc -ansi`` to compile
`lsof` under HP-UX 10.x.

With help from Richard Allen <ra@hp.is> taught
HP-UX 10.x `lsof` to name file systems better by
using the virtual file system device number. Elias
Halldor Agustsson <elias@rhi.hi.is> provided a test
system.

Changed `NEXTSTEP` and `UNIXWARE` Makefiles to use
safer quoting when generating `version.h`. The change

was suggested by Bob Farmer <ucs_brf@unx1.shsu.edu>.

Added SHELL=/bin/sh string to all Makefiles.

Added support for Linux 2.1.28 on a test system, kindly provided by Jonathan Sargent <sergent@purdue.edu>. Configure tests the Linux 2.1.x's C library lseek() function for proper handling of kernel offsets. If lseek() appears suspect, Configure activates the use of a private lseek() function. Changed the private nlist() function to nlist_private() and taught it to use the query_module() syscall in place of the deprecated get_kernel_syms() one. Added rudimentary AX.25 support for Pierfranceso Caci <ik5pvx@infogroup.it> who helped test it. Updated the old get_kernel_syms() code to recognize and skip module name entries.

Prompted by Marty Leisner <leisner@sdsp.mc.xerox.com>, eased the requirement that service name lookup for the -i option be accompanied by a protocol name. The name is not needed if both TCP and UDP names yield the same port number.

Added xusers.awk script from Dan Mercer <damercher@mmm.com> to the distribution scripts/ subdirectory.

Changed Configure script to use LSOF_VERS for all UNIX dialect version numbers and to pass LSOF_VERS to the dialect Mksrc functions. Also added the ability for a dialect stanza to declare a different dialect Makefile source. Modified dialect Mksrc files
-- e.g., linux and sun -- accordingly.

Added support for BSD/OS 3.0 with help from Jim Reid <jim@mpn.cp.philips.com>. Terry Kennedy <TERRY@spcvxa.spc.edu> kindly provided a test system. During the port corrected a bug that prevented proper handling of revoked files.

4.03 April 7, 1997

At the suggestion of Dan Mercer <damercher@mmm.com>, made HP-UX building of lsof aware of differences between the HP-UX bundled and unbundled C compilers.

Added the ability for the lsof builder to define the

default warning message issuance state. By default the issuance of warning messages is disabled; defining WARNINGSTATE in machine.h disables it. The Customize script was updated to handle WARNINGSTATE. Dan Mercer suggested this.

Eliminated compiler complaint about improperly cast get_Nl_value() argument in ncache_load() in lib/rnch.c.

Corrected zeromem() argument error in SCO dproc.c.
Sped up parent directory cache lookup slightly.

Updated for PTX 4.4,
including additional VxFS (EFS)
file system support.

4.04 April 17, 1997

At the suggestion of Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.COM> changed device cache handling to be more tolerant of a device cache file whose [cm]times are older than the ones on /dev or /devices. The change required adding information to Solaris device cache file clone lines, so the first time lsof 4.04 is run under Solaris it will complain about a bad cached clone device in a previous device cache file, then regenerate it.

Added boot file path detection for SCO OSR 5 and above, based on information supplied by Bela.

Fixed two bugs in DEC OSF/1 lsof -- an error in reporting locks and a missing continue statement in readdev() after a failure to open a directory.
Jan Ole Suhr <josuhr@informatik.tu-clausthal.de> reported the second bug and supplied a fix.

Fixed XFS problems with IRIX 6.2 by abandoning the idea that SGI will distribute XFS header files and defining an lsof-private xfs_inode structure. John Paul Morrison <John.Paul.Morrison@MultiActive.com> helped develop and test the 5.3 definition. John R. Vanderpool <fish@daacdev1.gsfc.nasa.gov> helped develop and test the 6.2 definition.

Remove obsolete comments about common/*.frag files.

Updated Linux lsof for Linux version 2.1.35.

4.04 April 18, 1997

Supplement Regenerated the 4.04 distribution to correct a non-device-cache #define misplacement in the Solaris and SunOS dlsof.h. Alexandre Oliva <oliva@dcc.unicamp.br> reported the problem.

4.05 April 24, 1997

Corrected an error in 00DCACHE.

Made sure SCO /etc/ps/booted.systems is closed.

Based on an observation by Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.COM> that the lsof child had needless file descriptors open, closed all but the open pipes between the lsof parent and child.

Decommissioned CDC EP/IX support; I no longer have a test system.

Based on a suggestion from Patrick Connor <connor@phreak.csd.sgi.com>, added -xansi to CFLAGS for IRIX 5.3 and 6.[234].

Also at Patrick's suggestion changed Configure to propagate exact SunOS 4.1.x version to the main and library Makefiles. This allowed the sunos413 and sunos413cc Configure abbreviations to be shortened to sunos and sunoscc.

Updated obsolete argument uses (-H changed to -n) in count_pf.perl* and watch_a_file.perl scripts.

Adjusted Solaris 2.6 lsof for Beta_Update with tips from Casper Dik <casper@holland.Sun.COM>.

Fixed a Solaris 2.4 TCP address reporting bug.

4.06 April 30, 1997

Added a step to the Makefile clean rules that does a make clean in the lib subdirectory; suggested by Casper Dik <casper@holland.Sun.COM>. (Configure's -clean argument already did this.)

Fixed an incorrect awk argument in the sunos*) Configure stanza, reported by Alexandre Oliva <oliva@dcc.unicamp.br>.

Added CD9660 (aka ISO) file system support to FreeBSD, NetBSD, and OpenBSD with mods and help from Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com>. (BSDI already had CD9660 support.) While at it, added file descriptor system support to BSDI and FreeBSD.

Added /kern file system support to OpenBSD. The support wasn't extended to BSDI, FreeBSD, or NetBSD, because it requires Kenneth Stailey's changes to /sys/miscfs/kernfs/kernfs.h.

Updated IRIX 6.3 support after getting access to a test system, provided by John Paul Morrison <John.Paul.Morrison@MultiActive.com>. Improved the handling of IRIX 5.1 and greater FIFOs.

4.07 May 12, 1997

Based on AIX problem reports from David Capshaw <David.Capshaw@SEMATECH.Org>, changed the aix* Configure script stanza to avoid -bnolibpath for gcc (which the GNU loader doesn't grok) and AIX below 4.1.4 (where -bnolibpath hasn't been tested or is known to be unimplemented), and to refuse to use gcc for compiling lsof in AIX versions below 4.1 (because of possible structure alignment problems). Updated 00FAQ appropriately.

Added OpenBSD support for EXT2FS. This support has yet to be tested.

Tested lsof under OpenBSD 2.1.

Activated /kern file system support for NetBSD when Configure senses that /sys/miscfs/kernfs/kernfs.h defines the kern_target structure. This support has not been tested under NetBSD, although it has been tested under OpenBSD.

Made some simple changes to the BSDI machine.h, suggested by Jeffrey C. Honig <jch@bsd.com>.

Improved handling of alternate dialect Configure abbreviations -- aix and aixgcc, hpux and hpuxgcc, solaris and solariscc, and sunos and sunoscc.

4.08 May 23, 1997

Cleaned up dialect Makefile's, starting with a suggestion from Christopher Schanzle <chris@cam.nist.gov>.

Improved Configure's -clean processing.

Corrected bugs in Solaris lock reporting.

Changed NetBSD Configure stanza to put -I/usr/include before -I/sys.

4.09 June 1, 1997

Adjusted for latest FreeBSD 3.0 release. This required adding a new kernel name cache module for reading

BSD-form hashed kernel name cache entries, rnmh.c, to the lsof library, and adding a #define to each machine.h to select it.

Activated rnmh.c for BSDI 2.1, BSDI 3.0, NetBSD 1.2, and OpenBSD 2.1.

4.10 June 8, 1997

Adjusted for Linux 2.1.x (x > 35) kernels with hashed task structure pointers. Marty Leisner <leisner@sdsp.mc.xerox.com> and Jonathan Sergent <sergent@io.com> tested the adjustment.

Replaced readdev() stat() calls with lstat() to reduce device table and cache entries with the same device number and inode values. Added code to remove all remaining duplicates. This fixes a Linux problem reported by Jonathan Sergent and makes device node name output predictable.

Corrected a bug in UnixWare stream file handling that prevented searching for the stream file by its associated character device name.

Added Pyramid code to determine Reliant UNIX clone major device number differently from that of DC/OSx.

4.11 June 12, 1997

Changed Configure to sense that the PTX inp_[fl]addr members of the inpcb structure of <netinet/in_pcb.h> have a struct type and set HASINADDRSTR for use in

PTX dnode.c and dsock.c tests.

Changed PTX version 4.1.4 tests to use 4.1.3 instead.
Carson Wilson <carson@mcs.com> reported the need to do this and tested the change.

Fixed a block device table indexing bug in lib/rdev.c, reported by Carson Wilson. The same bug was squashed in pyramid/ddev.c.

Added code to the Pyramid Reliant UNIX kread() function to compensate for an address boundary error in the kernel's /dev/kmem driver.

Verified that lsof compiles and works under AIX 4.2.1. Added an AIX test for the presence of NFS header files, defined HAS_NFS and adjusted AIX dialect sources accordingly.

Based on a suggestion from Gaylord Holder <holder@phy.ucsf.EDU>, added DEC OSF/1 code to auto-detect the booted file, whence kernel symbol addresses are obtained.

4.12 June 24, 1997

Corrected a device number sign extension problem in the reading and writing of device cache file. The problem was reported by Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.com> and he suggested a fix.

Fixed an SCO stream device lookup problem. The report and solution came from Bela Lubkin

Enhanced the Configure script to enable cross-configuration of lsof, based on suggestions from Marty Leisner <leisner@sdsp.mc.xerox.com>. A new documentation file, 00XCONFIG, describes the process.

Made Pyramid OBJFS support conditional on the presence of supporting header files. Corrected the Pyramid MkKernOpts script so it generates the necessary -D's for the Nile/Jolt architecture. Richard Coley <rcoley@pyra.co.uk> helped.

Added another IRIX xfs_inode variant for 6.2, 32 bits, no XFS rollup patch.

Tested under UnixWare 2.1.2.

4.13 July 9, 1997

Taught Pyramid lsof to grok ttyfs vnodes with help from Richard Coley <rcoley@pyra.co.uk>. Fixed some minor bugs in Pyramid FIFO reporting. Eliminated use of the Pyramid UCB compatibility library at Richard's suggestion.

Eliminated reporting of "strange" inode numbers for SCO OSR 3.2v5.0.x HPPS files with help from Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.com>

Modified port to service name lookup to use a small number of getservbyport() calls before reading the entire map with getservent(). Changed port reporting to represent a zero as '*' to be consistent with other prt number reporting tools like netstat. Casper Dik <casper@holland.Sun.COM> suggested these changes -- the getserv*() one to improve performance for large NIS service name maps.

Changed all readdev() functions to make the absence of block devices a warning instead of a fatal error after Brian Redman <ber@ms.com> reported his IRIX 6.4 system had no block devices. (It really did have block devices, but readdev()'s lstat() use caused it to miss them in a directory symbolically linked from /dev/dsk->/hw/disk.) Fixed Brian's real problem by changing the IRIX readdev() to use stat() on /dev nodes if a Configure test shows /hw is readable. Extended the potential to do the same to all readdev() functions.

For consistency and convenience changed some Configure abbreviations and dialect subdirectory names: "decosf" abbreviation and "osf" dialect subdirectory name to "du"; "netbsd" dialect subdirectory name to "n+obsd"; "next3" abbreviation and "next" dialect subdirectory name to "ns"; "sco" abbreviation and dialect subdirectory name to "osr"; "sgi" dialect subdirectory name to "irix"; and "unixware" abbreviation and dialect subdirectory name to "uw".

Added #if/#endif clauses to the AIX rmdupdev()

function to avoid clone processing for AIX versions less than 4.1.4. The problem was reported by Toralf Foerster <toralf.foerster@io-warnemuende.de>, who supplied corrective code.

Added support for new style NetBSD inode with `i_ffs` and `i_e2fs` union members.

Improved Configure and 00FAQ information on Digital UNIX configuration subdirectory with suggestions from Brad Krebs <brad@EECS.Berkeley.EDU>.

4.14 July 22, 1997

Reorganized the Solaris handling of the inode structure header file, `ufs_inode.h`, to eliminate VxFS structure definition conflicts for Solaris 2.4, based on information from Greg Earle <earle@netbsd4me.jpl.nasa.gov>.

Cleaned up some typos and confusion in Configure's help output, based on comments from Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.com>

Added a 00DIALECTS file, containing UNIX dialect version numbers, that can be used by Configure and the man page.

4.15 August 15, 1997

Aligned `Configure -help` output better. Removed Configure's 2.6 Beta test adjustments.

Added improved Solaris VxFS configuration and handling, based on information from Greg Earle <earle@netbsd4me.jpl.nasa.gov>.

Added socket state -- TCO or TPI -- for socket files at the suggestion of Ian Fitchet <I.D.Fitchet@ftel.co.uk>.

4.16 September 25, 1997

Added reporting of TCP/TPI queue lengths and window sizes ala netstat to NAME column. Added -T option to select or de-select TCP/TPI info reporting. (Window sizes are only reported for Solaris.) Fixed anomalies along the way in SIZE/OFF processing for some dialects.

Fixed service name argument processor to allow minus signs as part of the name. Consequently this disallows names with embedded minus signs from being specified as the start of a range.

Added 00FAQ entries explaining why lsof won't find a file being edited with vi, why window sizes aren't reported for all dialects, and what the "no more information" message means.

Forced Pyramid CC to be /usr/ccs/bin/cc to avoid accidental use of the BSD variant in /usr/ucb/cc.

Added support for Linux glibc2, including a Configure test; cross-Configure support (00XCONFIG); and much unfortunate and risky sleight-of-hand in lsof Linux dialect header and source files, forced upon lsof by incompatibilities between Linux kernel and glibc2 header files.

Included in scripts/identd.perl5 a Perl 5 implementation of an identd server, using lsof, provided by Kapil Chowksey <kchowksey@hss.hns.com>.

Updated IRIX 6.4 xfs_inode guess.

4.17 October 14, 1997

Added -V option for verbose search result reporting. Verbose reports are prepared for failure to locate file names, command names, Internet addresses or files, login names, NFS files, PIDs, PGIDs, and UIDs.

Augmented Linux NFS file test to cope with kernels whose NFS code is in a loadable module. Need for the test was pointed out by Jonathan Sergent <sergent@csociety.ecn.purdue.edu>. The change required that Linux have private dmnt.c source,

Completed a Linux 2.1.57 port on a system provided by Jonathan Sergent.

4.18 October 25, 1997

Eliminated memory leaks in alloc_lfile(), lkup_port(), and NEXTSTEP's process_text() function.

Added recognition of OpenBSD 2.2 in Configure,

supplied
by Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com>.

Consolidated print_file() functions to use the one
in lib/prtf.c. Made it configurable and changed
it to size print columns dynamically.

!!! WARNING !!!

WITH DYNAMICALLY SIZED PRINT COLUMNS LSOFF 4.18
PRODUCES OUTPUT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM THAT
OF PREVIOUS REVISIONS. LINES ARE GENERALLY SHORTER
AND THERE IS GENERALLY LESS BLANK SPACE BETWEEN
COLUMNS AND THE ITEMS IN THEM. THERE ARE NO LONGER
ANY SPACES BETWEEN DEVICE NUMBER ELEMENTS, ONLY
COMMAS.

!!! WARNING !!!

Added special types and print specification modifiers
for file size and offset to handle UNIX dialects
with 64 bit sizes and offsets. Paul Eggert
<eggert@twinsun.com> reported the need for this
addition.

With Paul Eggert's help picked lint from the lsof
library, the main level lsof sources, and the Sun
dialect sources.

Added documentation, including the file 00LSOFF-L,
about the lsof-l LISTSERV.

Added support for Reliant
UNIX on the RM600. Bob
Passarella <rmpassar@pyramid.com> supplied the
changes. Kevin Smith <kevin@pyramid.com> helped
arrange test systems. While incorporating Bob's
changes, modified lib/rnch.c to handle kernel ncache
structs whose name is accessed via a char *, rather
than in a char array.

Changed #include order of <sys/socketvar.h> for
Solaris 2.x. W. Richard Stevens <rstevens@kohala.com>
pointed out the need to do this.

4.19 October 30, 1997

Changed Pyramid Reliant RM600 proc scan to skip
SSYS (p_flag) processes, since they don't seem to

have a readable u_cdir vnode.

Enabled Pyramid Reliant UNIX kread() work-around for DC/OSx, too, since its read(/dev/kmem) kernel driver seems to share the page boundary bug this work-around circumvents.

Changed SzOffFtm_d and SzOffFtm_dv (new formats at 4.18 to print size and offset) from signed to unsigned. Setting them signed at 4.18 was an oversight.

Plugged a memory leak that caused the loss of 130 bytes per repeat-mode pass. Fixed it with a simple work-around in main(). Lionel Cons <Lionel.Cons@cern.ch> reported the leak.

4.20 November 11, 1997

Tested under BSDI 3.1.

Added support for Reliant UNIX Mesh IPC files with help from Billy Ho <bho@pyramid.com>.

Added support to Digital UNIX lsof that uses the libmsfs tag_to_path() function (when it exists) to look up AdvFS path names. The idea and sample code came from Dean Brock <brock@cs.unca.edu>. Converted Dean's code into more general purpose support for private name cache lookups via the HASPRIVNMCACHE #define in the dialect machine.h file and code conditional on it in the printname() function.

Taught Digital UNIX lsof to recognize NFS3 file systems. Corrected Digital UNIX lsof DEVICE column alignment.

4.21 December 1, 1997

Squashed bug, introduced at revision 4.18, that resulted in double reporting of each selected PID when terse mode (-t) was specified.

Corrected minor bug, also introduced at 4.18, that might cause an extra print_proc() pass when one PID has been specified.

Added -R to lsof options in scripts/idrlogin.perl*.

The option should have been there -- it was supposed to be mandatory for PGID reporting -- but a bug, corrected in revision 4.18, previously made -R unnecessary.

Enabled configuring for BSDI BSD/OS 4.0 per a suggestion from Jeff Honig <jch@bsd.com>.

Enabled replacement of scoff_t with off64_t (scoff_t is used to type r_size and r_localsize in the rnode struct) for IRIX 5.3 systems that have the NFS kernel rollup patch (1477). This compensates for SGI's failure to distribute an updated <sys/fs/rnode.h> with their patch.

Validated under Linux 2.0.3[12], Linux 2.1.64, and NetBSD 1.3.

Added FreeBSD root directory reporting, courtesy of Dan Nelson <dnelson@emsphone.com>.

4.22 December 15, 1997

Made adjustments for Linux 2.1.7[02].

Improved NAME information for Linux UNIX domain sockets.

Added
option +|-M to control the reporting of
portmapper registration information in square
brackets after the TCP or UDP port or service name.
Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com> suggested
the feature and provided sample code from OpenBSD.
Reporting is disabled by default in the distribution
and may be enabled with +M; if lsof is compiled
with HASPMAPENABLED (e.g., from machine.h), reporting
will be enabled by default and can be disabled with
-M.

Changed the -w option to +|-w to match the syntax
of the +|-M option and to eliminate any options
that flip meaning when a symbol is defined at
compile time. For both +|-M and +|-w, specifying
'-' when the default state is disabled or specifying
'+' when the default state is enabled causes no
problems.

!!!WARNING The -w option has changed in lsof 4.22. WARNING!!!

Made the +/- prefix legal for most options, but didn't document it in the man page or help panel. Most options that disable something -- e.g., -b, -C, -n, -P -- now disable when the prefix is '-' and enable when it is '+'. Since the states these options disable are enabled by default, I chose to avoid documentation complexity and confusion by not mentioning that they can be used with the '+' prefix.

Condensed the help panel.

Made sure Digital UNIX Configure stanza puts normal include path (e.g., /usr/include) before system include paths.

Added IPX socket information reporting to Linux with help from Jonathan Sergent <sergent@purdue.edu>.

4.23 January 16, 1998

Fixed conflict arising from the quondam replacement of the Sun Solaris <netdb.h> with a BIND/BSD version.

With help from Jonathan Sergent <sergent@purdue.edu> developed a /proc file system based Linux lsof. It needs some Linux 2.1.x release to work -- I'm not sure which, but I tested under 2.1.72, 2.1.76, and 2.1.79. The Configure script selects special sources for this lsof, so the full lsof distribution now contains both /dev/kmem and /proc based sources for Linux lsof. An optional kernel mod, written by Jonathan, enhances the /proc-based lsof ability to recognize IPX socket files. Reorganized and augmented the Linux sections in 00FAQ to explain the two types of Linux lsof.

Defined DOSTAT_FUNCTION for dostat() in misc.c to select the function, stat() or lstat(), it will use. DOSTAT_FUNCTION is normally undefined, defaults to lstat(), and is only defined for the /proc-based Linux lsof in its dlsof.h.

Made conditional on the presence of IRIX 6.4 XFS rollout patch #6 an XFS node change introduced in revision 4.16. Identified the patch with help

from John R. Vanderpool <fish@daacdev1.gsfc.nasa.gov>.

Added NFS node compensation for NetBSD 1.3. The code and suggestion for it was supplied by Jean-Luc Richier <richier@imag.fr>.

Added diagnostic messages to the /dev/kmem-based Linux Mksrc script to report errors during the construction of the kernel name cache header file, knccache.h. Added 00FAQ information on knccache.h.

Added a new Linux test host, running 2.0.33 and Glibc, provided by Steve Logue <stevel@mail.cdsnet.net>.

Ported to PTX 4.1.3 and 4.4.2. Adjusted lib/rnch.c for 4.4.2 to allow customization of additional ncache struct element names.

4.24 January 28, 1998

Changed /proc-based Linux lsof offset test to use "/" instead of "/etc/passwd".

To assist Jim Mintha <jim@geog.ubc.ca> with the packaging of lsof for Debian Linux, added a DEBIAN_LINUX_LSOFS #define to trigger the activation of special system map file location code in the /dev/kmem-based dproc.c.

Applied modification to dialects/bsdi/dlsof.h from Ingimar Robertson <iar@skyrr.is>, enabling lsof to compile for BSDI BSD/OS 2.0.

Corrected a documentation error in 00DCACHE, pointed out by Thomas Anders <anders@hmi.de>. The error was created when the -V option was added at lsof 4.17.

Made IRIX 5.3 through 6.3 lsof aware of IRIX SCSI tape devices (e.g., /dev/tape). Dave Olson of SGI and Randolph J. Herber of FNAL provided valuable advice, and Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> helped test.

Added a machine.h symbol (NEVER_HASDCACHE) that prevents Customize from offering to change HASDCACHE. The symbol may appear anywhere in machine.h -- e.g., in a comment. Included the symbol in a

comment of the HASDCACHE section of the /proc-based Linux lsof machine.h, and accompanied it with warnings against #define'ing HASDCACHE. Did the same thing for WARNDVACCESS (NEVER_WARNDVACCESS is the suppressant.)

4.25 February 7, 1998

Corrected an IRIX mis-cast of file offset (position). Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> reported the problem. This was offered as a patch to 4.24. Picked some lint Igor pointed out.

At Igor's suggestion added an optional decimal digit size argument to the -o option. This argument specifies how many file offset decimal digits can follow

"0t" before lsof switches to a "0x..." form.

The argument size specification doesn't count the two characters of the "0t". A size of 0 means unlimited. The default is OFFDECDIG (8), preserving compatibility with existing lsof output; it can be changed by the lsof builder. When size is specified with -o it does not force offset display; -o without a size still must be used to do that.

Added an IRIX 6.2, 32 bit system, XFS node patch, courtesy of Ulrich Bernhard <rzubu@rzu.unizh.ch>.

For my own convenience enabled Configure to use /usr/local/bin/gcc for NEXTSTEP. This allows circumvention of a gcc 2.8.0 ranlib problem on my test 3.1 `040 cube.

Added flags recommended by the RISC/os and Ultrix compilers for the updated (and longer) main.c.

Updated FreeBSD cd9660_node.h Configure test.

4.26 February 17, 1998

Added shared process group processing for IRIX 5.3, and IRIX 6.1 and above, based on investigation of a bug report from Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com>. Igor helped test this addition.

Improved handling of file system name arguments. It's now done in a manner similar to fuser. The -f argument forces path names to be considered as

simple files, rather than as file system names. The +f flag forces them to be considered as file system names. Normally path arguments are considered file system names when they match a mounted-on directory in the system's mount table, or when they match a mounted file system's block device. Igor Schein helped test this change.

Igor also suggests that the proper compilation of the IRIX 6.4 proc structure after patch 2536 has been installed may need -DPIOMEMOPS. So lsof's MkKernOpts script was updated to propagate that option from CCOPTS in /var/sysgen/system/irix.sm, even though patch 2536 doesn't add -DPIOMEMOPS to it. Added a 00FAQ item on this patch.

Added a fatal warning message about names forced to be file system names (with +f) that have no match in the mount table.

Improved the -V message for files and file systems for which no open files were found. Added reporting of /proc file and file system search failures.

Did some code reorganization to combine the multiple ck_file_arg() functions into one. Moved the new function from the library to the top level and put it in arg.c; moved the usage function from arg.c to a new top-level source file, usage.c, to balance top-level source file size. The new usage.c depends on version.h; arg.c no longer does.

Added flag recommended by the DU compiler for the updated (and longer) main.c.

4.27 March 6, 1998

At the request of Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> added a conditional repeat mode option, using the '+' prefix to the 'r' option. +r operates as does -r with the exception that it exits the first time no open files have been listed during a cycle. The exit code will be zero when any open files have been listed; one, if none were ever listed.

Ported lsof to HP-UX 11.0 with the help of Richard Allen. This port hasn't been tested on a 64 bit

kernel; I'm sure it won't work there without more mods. It may not work on PA 2 architectures; I've only tested it under PA 1 and a separate, busy tester reported PA 2 problems that I've been unable to investigate.

In anticipation of getting access to a 64 bit HP-UX kernel and the pending start of the Solaris 2.7 Beta test (It will have 64 bit kernel addressing.), started adding support for 64 bit kernel pointers. This includes: ubiquitous use of the KA_T cast for kernel pointers; a format to print them, KA_T_FMT_X; a function to print them, print_kptr(); and modifications to most kernel-related functions -- e.g., process_file(), process_node(), process_socket(), readvfs() -- to process kernel addresses as KA_T types.

Fixed minor bug in handling path name arguments that end with a `/'.

Removed support for RISC/os;
its test system is no
longer available.

Made modifications to insure that lsof output doesn't contain non-printable characters. All such characters are now printed in the printf form "\x%02x". Several new common functions were installed in misc.c to support "safe" printing. This second major modification in 4.27 to common and dialect code could have introduced bugs not yet detected.

4.28 March 10, 1998

Refined unprintable format to use \b, \f, \r, \n, \t, and ^* (for CTRL) forms. Corrected omission of safestrprt() use for field output command name. These changes were offered as patches to 4.27.

Made space an unprintable character (\x20) in the COMMAND column; printable elsewhere, including the NAME column, field output, and error messages.

Made sure FD column is parseable as a single entity -- i.e., has no embedded space. Thus, if the access mode is unknown but there is a known lock mode, (a very rare case) the access mode will be printed

as
`-',

Picked lint with gcc 2.8.0 under Solaris 2.6.

With the help of Dave Olson of SGI identified a proc struct element that should have been added to <sys/proc.h> by IRIX 6.4 patch 2536. Added a work-around for it to the lsof Configure script. Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> identified that the patch caused a proc structure length complaint from lsof. Removed an obsolete 00FAQ item on the patch, installed at lsof 4.26, explaining that no solution was yet available.

Added a 00FAQ item on how BIND installs its own header files, including <netdb.h>, which may cause the rpcent struct definition to vanish. Solaris has an automatic lsof work-around, but that hasn't been (and probably can't be) propagated to all dialects supported by lsof. The 00FAQ item recommends re-installation of the vendor header files that BIND has replaced. (Others include <rpcent.h>, <sys/bitypes.h>, and <sys/ctypes.h>.)

Made AIX AFS fixes.

4.29 March 26,
1998

Corrected bug in Internet address matching. The matching formerly stopped if the foreign address matched, thus failing to check the local address for a match. That led to a possible false "Internet address not located" warning (i.e., in response to -V) about the local address, when both foreign and local addresses were specified with -i. This correction was offered as a patch to 4.28.

Changed readmnt() usage in an attempt to defer mount readlink() and stat() delays until they are necessary.

Corrected two bugs in the Digital UNIX readdev() function. Made the correction available as a patch to 4.28 and regenerated the 4.28 DU binaries.

Added a missing argument to a print-kptr() call in the HP-UX dsock.c. The missing argument causes a

fatal gcc error. The problem was reported by Eyal Shaynis <eyal.shaynis@telrad.co.il>. The fix was offered as a 4.28 patch.

Adjusted for Digital UNIX 4.0D; the spec_node structure is now defined in <sys/specdev.h>. Kris Chandrasekhar <Kris.Chandrasekhar@digital.com> identified the need for the adjustment.

Incorporated a bug fix from Brian McAllister <mcallister@mit.edu> to the DU readmnt() function. This fix was offered as a patch to 4.28.

Added "safe" printing to a SunOS clone device error message.

Corrected bug in tabling of Linux /proc-based lock info.

Corrected bug in handling of SunOS TLI streams. Dan Farmer <zen@trouble.org> reported the problem.

Added a Solaris 2.6 work-around to keep the BIND <sys/bitypes.h> from colliding with the Solaris <sys/int_types.h>.

Strengthened the Configure test for /proc-based Linux lsof, based on a report from Marty Leisner <leisner@sdsp.mc.xerox.com>.

Tested on OpenBSD 2.3.

Made AIX changes that allow use with 3.2.5. The changes were suggested and tested by Brett Hogden <hogden@rge.com>.

Added Solaris 2.6 AFS support. Disabled reporting of some node numbers for Solaris 2.5 and above open AFS files. The node number computation algorithms used for SunOS 4.1.x and Solaris less than 2.5 no longer always work under Solaris 2.5 and above.

4.30 April 9, 1998

Corrected a pid structure member naming error for UnixWare < 2.1.2. The problem was reported by Richard van Meurs <vanmeurs.anva@atriserv.nl>. He

supplied the correction. This was offered as a patch to 4.29.

Had a report from Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> that IRIX 6.4 patch 2839 is another SGI kernel patch, along with 2536, that changes the size of the proc structure in the kernel without changing the proc structure in <sys/proc.h>. Upon further investigation found that the effect of these patches on the proc structure is not consistent. Therefore, dropped the Configure patch test for IRIX 6.4 and made the code in irix/dproc.c slightly more tolerant of proc structure size differences for IRIX 6.4. Igor help test the change.

Corrected Solaris >= 2.5 AFS inode number generation.
Craig Everhart <Craig_Everhart@transarc.com> helped find the cause of the problem. This was offered as a patch to 4.29.

Refined the Linux /dev/kmem-based glibc evasion for the timeval structure to make it work with glibc version 2.0.7. This required defining a new global symbol, TIMEVAL_LSOFF, default timeval, that the /dev/kmem-based Linux lsof can set to its private glibc timeval name, distinct from the kernel timeval name.

Added support for Alpha to the /dev/kmem-based Linux lsof. Alexandre Oliva <oliva@dcc.unicamp.br> provided a test system. Added an item to 00FAQ about lsof, the Alpha processor, and Linux.

Added a 00FAQ item about lsof year 2000 compliance. Basically it says lsof is probably compliant, because its only date or time computations are done with time_t values, but I haven't done any specific Y2K validation. I don't have plans to do any.

Added support for UnixWare 7. Chris Daniels <chrisd@dlpco.com> provided a test system and Don Draper <dond@sco.COM> provided technical information. Added BFS and SFS file system support to lsof for UW 2.1.[12] and 7.

Updated Solaris VxFS support for VxFS 3.2.1. Greg

Earle <earle@netbsd4me.jpl.nasa.gov> reported the need for the update. Greg and Roger Klorese <rogerk@veritas.com> provided technical information. Scott McClung <mcclung@primenet.com> tested.

Changed IRIX XFS patch detection in anticipation of learning there are multiple XFS patches for IRIX 6.4 that require different versions of the lsof-invented xfs_inode structure.

4.31 April 21, 1998

Added a VxFS #if/#endif wrap to a section of the HP-UX dnode.c that wasn't properly protected. The problem was reported by Peter Klosky <PKlosky@bdm.com>. This was offered as a patch to 4.30.

Added support for Solaris 2.7 (first Beta release). Mike Sullivan <Mike.Sullivan@Eng.Sun.COM> provided technical advice and helped test. Charles Stephens <cfs@jurassic.eng.Sun.COM> also helped test.

Fixed bug in /proc-based Linux that caused it to access /proc/mounts excessively. Marty Leisner <leisner@sdsp.mc.xerox.com> provided a syscall trace that identified the bug. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.30.

Adjusted the IRIX 6.4 private structure definition for the XFS node to accommodate patch 2970. Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com> identified the patch and the required adjustment.

4.32 May 11, 1998

Corrected Solaris 2.7 code for reporting PCFS (floppy disk) node numbers. Casper Dik <casper@holland.sun.com> supplied the fix. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.31.

Corrected a bug in conditional repeat mode handling pointed out by Igor Schein <ischein@air-boston.com>. This was offered as a patch to 4.31.

Improved reporting of AIX open(/dev/memory device) errors.

Corrected a Solaris < 2.5 KA_T declaration error, pointed out by Robert Kiessling <robert@easynet.de>.

Changed KA_T from a #define
to a typedef for all
dialects to prevent future problems of this kind.

Changed the sample Perl 5 script big_brother.perl5
to report a four digit year from localtime().

Added support for AIX 4.3[.1]. Bill Pemberton
<wfp5p@tigger.itc.virginia.edu> provided a test
system. Andrew Kephart <akephart@austin.ibm.com>
and Tom Weaver <tvweaver@austin.ibm.com> provided
technical assistance. Niklas Edmundsson
<nikke@ing.umu.se> did 4.3.1 testing.

Added -qmaxmem option to CFLAGS for an AIX compilation
with an xlc version 4.x compiler.

Adjusted Linux socket handling for changes in the
AX25 members of the sock struct. Richard Green
<rtg@tir.com> pointed out the problem. Tested
/dev/kmem-based lsof under Linux 2.0.34.

4.33 May 22, 1998

Added generic IPv6 support to common lsof sources
and specific IPv6 support to AIX sources. Andrew
Kephart <akephart@austin.ibm.com> supplied the
additions and helped with testing. Bill Pemberton
<wfp5p@tigger.itc.virginia.edu>
provided a test
system. The modification affected sources for
every dialect, whether it supports IPv6 or not, by
changing the interfaces to the common Internet
address function `ent_inaddr()`.

Added support for the NetBSD UVM virtual memory
system. Paul Kranenburg <pk@cs.few.eur.nl> supplied
technical details.

Bracketed HP-UX 11 use of <sys/spinlock.h> with
#if/#endif _KERNEL.

Corrected printing of PCB address in DEVICE column
for IRIX.

4.34 June 26, 1998

Updated 00FAQ to discuss TCP and UDP ports private
to the AIX kernel and 00README to describe how ACLs
can be used to give lsof permission to read the

kernel memory devices. Add information to 00FAQ and 00README about other OpenBSD architectures where lsof is reported to compile and run. Added section to 00FAQ discussing how an incorrect loader path environment variable value can prevent lsof from loading correctly.

Improved Solaris namefs and doorfs support so that it is now possible to search for an open VDOOR file by the path name of its fattached file system object. Igor Schein <igor@txc.com> requested the ability to do such a search. Even with the change, lsof can't always identify path names for open VDOOR files.

Also at Igor's request, improved reporting of information on open Solaris VCHR files that share a common vnode, and Solaris UNIX domain socket files.

Corrected print_kptr() argument error in PTX dnode.c, reported by Mark Price <mprice@sequent.com>. Compensated for ncache element naming differences, introduced at PTX 4.4.2; Kurtis D. Rader <krader@sequent.com> reported the problem.

Changed output column title from INODE to NODE to better reflect the column's contents of node IDs for more than just inodes.

Improved Configuration and processing for Solaris AFS. Corrected AIX AFS 3.4 afs_rwlock_t simulation.

Corrected a cast problem with two AIX knlist() calls, thus quieting an AIX 4.2.1 compiler argument type warning. Jon Champlin <champlin@us.ibm.com> reported the problem.

Added support to most dialect versions (exception: /proc-based Linux) to warn when the identity of the kernel where lsof was compiled doesn't match the running identity. The warning can be suppressed with -w. Note: determining AIX state requires calling oslevel, a potentially slow operation. Jon Champlin <champlin@us.ibm.com> suggested this addition.

!!!! WARNING !!!! !!!! WARNING !!!! !!!! WARNING !!!!

Those using the lsof cross-configuration capability (see 00XCONFIG), should be aware that the kernel identity test feature introduces two new basic cross configuration environment variables, LSOF_ARCH and LSOF_VSTR.

!!!! WARNING !!!! !!!! WARNING !!!! !!!! WARNING !!!!

Identified a situation where a Solaris UNIX domain socket name is known and can be searched for by name; added the necessary code.

4.35 July 17, 1998

Made the kernel identity check an option with the HASKERNIDCK #define in machine.h. Enabled altering of HASKERNIDCK with the Customize script. Added a clause to the help output that indicates the build-time HASKERNIDCK status.

Added more information to the NAME column for Solaris UNIX domain sockets. Made them searchable by their clone device path name. Igor Schein <igor@txc.com> requested this.

Completed the HP-UX 11 port with support for its optional 64 bit kernel. Rich Rauenzahn <r-rauenza@cup.hp.com> provided a test system. Corrected errors with HP-UX 11 lock reporting and private kernel structure and type definitions. Added support for HP-UX NFS3 files.

Limited mount table warnings -- e.g., when -b is used -- to one set per mount point.

Fixed some mount table scanning and usage bugs, including one in Solaris, reported by Kjetil Torgrim Homme <kjetilho@ifi.uio.no>.

4.36 August 4, 1998

Made corrections and additions to IPv6 support and to AF_ROUTE socket handling, supplied by Jean-Luc Richier <Jean-Luc.Richier@imag.fr>. Jean-Luc's additions provide IPv6 support for the Inria IPv6

implementations on FreeBSD and NetBSD.

Fixed two Solaris 2.5, 2.5.1, 2.6 and 2.7 TCP and UDP host name or IP address reporting bugs, reported by James Mathiesen <James-Mathiesen@deshaw.com>. This fix was offered as a patch to 4.35.

Updated the Customize script to cause ENTER to use all defaults. Amir J. Katz <amir@ndsoft.com> suggested this and helped test the changes.

Updated Solaris ICMP and IP stream handling, based on a report from Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>.

Fixed a bug in the Digital UNIX mount table handling, reported by Bob Ward <bward@thehartford.com>. While working on the bug, found and updated some obsolete AdvFS code. This fix was offered as a patch to 4.35.

4.37 September 15, 1998

Deactivated SGI IRIX support and archived revision 4.36 sources and binaries in pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD.

Improved performance of FD searching. This was offered as a patch to 4.36.

Amir J. Katz <amir@ndsoft.com> pointed out that ranlib isn't needed for AIX or Solaris. Made appropriate Configure script changes.

Fixed a file offset reporting bug for HP-UX VCHR and VBLK device nodes located on a VxFS root. Doug Siebert <douglas-siebert@iowa.edu> reported the bug. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.36.

Resolved an HP-UX root device name reporting bug, partly caused by an out-dated local copy of the <sys/mount.h> mount structure, by generating a local header file with the structure that can be compiled without needing _KERNEL defined. Doug Siebert also reported this bug.

Changed some dialect source code -- Digital UNIX, Solaris, SunOS, and UnixWare -- to make more consistent with ps the user ID lsof reports in the USER column. Added a 00FAQ entry about it. Igor

Schein <igor@txc.com> reported the Solaris and SunOS lsof inconsistencies with what ps(1) reports.

Ported
lsof to Pyramid ReliantUNIX 5.44.

Added brackets as comments to case, do, done, else, endif, esac, if, and while statements in Configure to assist in navigating its clauses.

Added more Linux 2.0.x glibc work-arounds.

Added support for UnixWare 7.0.1.

Ralph Forsythe <ralph@contact-paging.com> provided a new FreeBSD test system.

4.38 November 25, 1998

Added support for recent FreeBSD 3.0 distributions. A 3.0 test system was provided by David O'Brien <obrien@Nuxi.com>. This was offered as a patch to 4.37.

Updated the scripts/ldrlogin.perl* files to look for sshd processes in addition to rlogind and telnetd ones.

Added support for DU 5.0 Beta. Berkley Shands <berkley@cs.wustl.edu> provided a test system.

Added support for OpenBSD 2.4 with changes supplied by Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com>.

Changed the Solaris 2.7 tests and documentation to Solaris 7.

Made some changes to the header files for NEXTSTEP 3.3 and added support for OPENSTEP 4.x with help from Michael A. Hovan III <mhovan@BLaCKSMITH.com> and Carl Lindberg <Carl_Lindberg@BLaCKSMITH.com>. The combined dialect subdirectory is named n+os. One of Carl's changes propagates RC_CFLAGS to the library Makefile. Timothy J. Luoma <luomat@peak.org> helped test under NEXTSTEP 3.3 and OPENSTEP 4.2.

Made UW 7.x version sensitive to the presence of ptf7038. Added peer PCB address to Unix domain

socket Name column, even when a path name has been located. Information for these changes was supplied by Francis Le Bourse <flebourse@intelcom.fr>. Lee Penn <lee@dlpco.com> provided a test system.

Tested lsof under OSR 5.0.5 on a test system also provided by Lee Penn.

Made path name argument processing more tolerant of errors per a suggestion from Julian Gordon <julian@cadence.com>.

Acquired a new UnixWare 2.x test system, generously provided by Computer Classroom, Inc. -- Matthew Thurmaier <matt@compclass.com>, Ken Laing <ken@compclass.com>, and Andrew Merrill <andrew@compclass.com>. Updated Configure to accept a UnixWare version of 2.1.3.

Updated kmem-based lsof for Linux 2.0.36.

Updated NetBSD sources for a change in a UVM virtual mapping header file.

Corrected a cache allocation bug in Sun format kernel name cache handling. The bug only shows up when the kernel name cache is inaccessible.

4.39 December 29, 1998

Corrected problems with large device number handling for 64 bit Solaris 7. The problems were reported by Steve Bellenot <bellenot@math.fsu.edu>. Steve helped test the fixes. The fixes were offered as two patches to lsof 4.38.

Improved FreeBSD Configure operations for header files that must be obtained from the kernel source tree, based on a suggestion from David O'Brien <obrien@Nuxi.com>.

For Bela Lubkin <filbo@deepthought.armory.com> made optional with +f[cf] the display of file structure address, shared use count, and node structure address.

/proc-based Linux doesn't implement this feature, because it doesn't read kernel structures from kernel memory. Modified the PTX -X option to

take advantage of the new file structure display option. Added shared.perl5 to the scripts/ subdirectory to provide an example of how +f[fn] might be used to track shared file descriptors and files.

Added more /dev/kmem-based Linux glibc evasions, provided by Jeff Johnson <jbj@redhat.com> and Maciej Lesniewski <nimir@kis.p.lodz.pl>. Jeff helped test them on various Linux architectures.

Tested on AIX 4.3.2; no changes were required. Doug Crabill <dgc@purdue.edu> provided a test system.

Fixed -c option to detect missing command name when following option begins with `+'.

4.40 January 25, 1999

Added support for using the CDS compiler for Reliant Unix 5.44 and above. Made Reliant Unix MIPC support optional, dependent on the presence of <sys/mipc.h>.

Based on a report from Michael Schmitz <MSchmitz@lbl.gov> that /dev/kmem-based lsof misbehaves on a Linux 2.0.x m68k kernel without module support, made the absence of query_module() or get_kernel_syms() Linux kernel support a fatal error. Updated relevant sections of 00FAQ to reflect the change.

Added the ability to force the Linux Configure stanza to use the /proc or /dev/kmem source base via a LINUX_BASE environment variable specification. This is a cross-configuration assist.

Added "+D <dir>" and "+d <dir>" options for directory searching. +D searches the entire tree, starting at <dir>, including <dir>, its contents, and its subdirectory branches; +d searches only <dir> and its contents, but not its subdirectory branches. Improved lsof's searching of the specified name list to compensate for anticipated long lists from +d and +D.

Made an egrep in the Solaris Configure stanza usable by the standard and XPG4 egrep's. Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com> pointed out

the improvement.

Fixed bugs in /dev/kmem-based Linux and UnixWare
Unix domain socket name searching.

Changed a Linux Alpha #include to be conditional
on the presence of its named header file, so that
lsf will compile on Red Hat 5.1 and 5.2 (Linux
kernel 2.0.35) where the header file is absent.
The problem was reported by Alexandre Oliva
<oliva@dcc.unicamp.br>.

Fixed an AIX 4.3+ bug in procinfo struct space
allocation, reported by Jeff Stewart <jws@purdue.edu>.
This was offered as a patch to 4.39.

Added an lstatsafely() function to offer the same
isolation for lstat() calls that statsafely() offers
for stat() calls. This made DOSTAT_FUNCTION no
longer necessary, so deleted it.

With help from Laurent P. Montaron <lpm@sequent.com>
ported lsf to PTX 4.4.4. Laurent did a monumental
job of identifying TCP/IP changes by their TCP
version, rather than by their PTX (With mix 'n
match PTX and TCP/IP versions, the PTX version
often has no bearing
on the TCP/IP version.), and
changed the Configure script and pre-processor
#if/#else/#endif blocks to match. He also updated
Unix domain socket handling for PTX TCP/IP versions
4.5 and above.

Updated CLIENT handle acquisition of fill_portmap()
in print.c to use the more modern RPC function
clnt_create() in place of clnttcp_create() where
possible. PTX 4.4.4 requires clnt_create().

4.41 February 27, 1999

Added FreeBSD 3.1 and 4.0 support with help
from Sheldon Hearn <axl@iafrica.com>, David O'Brien
<obrien@NUXI.com>, and John Polstra <jdp@polstra.com>.

Corrected bungled AIX 4.3+ patch that went into
lsf 4.40.

Reorganized the Configure script to improve Makefile
construction. A specific impetus for this was to

allow FreeBSD system-wide make flags to be propagated to the lsof Makefiles, but other goals were to make sure that the `DEBUG=` make entry can over-ride standard `CFLAGS` values, and to better manage the identification of compilers and their versions.

Two compiler-related values may now be supplied in environment variables: 1) the compiler path in `LSOF_CC`; and 2) the compiler version in `LSOF_CCV`. `00XCONFIG` documents them.

Added support for Pyramid Reliant Unix `bsdfs`, `msockfs`, and `sockfs` file systems.

Added an optional `LSOF_CINFO` string to `Configure`, producing a `CINFO` string in selected Makefiles, producing a `#define LSOF_CINFO` in selected `version.h` header files. The purpose of this is to allow `Configure` the option to propagate information to the `lsof -v` output. It is now used for Linux to identify the code base, and for HP-UX 10.30 and 11.0 and Solaris 7 to identify the kernel bit size.

Added system information to `NEXTSTEP` and `OPENSTEP` `-v` output, from the second line of `hostinfo`'s output.

Fixed a login name buffer overflow problem in the processing of `-u` option values. This was offered as a patch to 4.40. **!!!THIS IS A SERIOUS STACK OVERFLOW BUG; A LINUX EXPLOIT EXISTS FOR IT THAT OPENS A BASH SHELL WITH LSOF'S AUTHORITY -- E.G., SETGID(KMEM) POWER!!!**

Improved the Solaris mount table filter so the volume manager's fake mount point, `"/vol"`, is ignored and doesn't supplant `"/` in `NAME` column path assemblies. Igor Schein <igor@txc.com> reported this bug and provided important help in finding it. This was offered as a patch to 4.40.

Changed the Linux `/dev/kmem`-based lock ownership test to answer a problem reported by Tom Christiansen <tchrist@jherereg.perl.com>. This was offered as a patch to 4.40.

Installed an HP-UX 11 patch, suggested by Kevin

Vajk <kvajk@cup.hp.com>, that adjusts a private lsof kernel header file, derived via Q4, to correspond to an HP-UX patch bundle.

Made NetBSD 1.3I sockproto structure adjustment.

4.42 March 30, 1999

Fixed a typo in the HP-UX dfile.c that caused +fF and +fN output controls to swap effect.

Enabled for OpenBSD 2.5 per notice from Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@kstailey.tzo.com>

Made
more VM accommodations for FreeBSD 4.0.

Improved file system search reporting to include path name components when they're available, instead of mindlessly reporting the file system name in the NAME column. Guy Dallaire <gdallair@geocities.com> brought the need for this change to my attention.

Updated Solaris 2.6 VxFS for Veritas Oracle Database Edition 2.0, VxFS version 3.3, and VxVm version 2.5.4, based on a report from Chris Kordish <chris.kordish@East.Sun.COM>. Chris kindly provided a test system.

Improved HP-UX ipc_s patch detection in Configure, response in ../dialects/hpux/hpux11/ipc_s.h, and documentation in 00FAQ, Kevin Vajk <kvajk@cup.hp.com> helped test.

Added to Customize the option to suppress HASKERNIDCK selection for specified dialects. Suppressed it for /proc-based Linux lsof, and removed its test and code from there. Tin Le <tin@netimages.com> alerted me to the need for this update.

Ported to official
Digital UNIX 5.0 release.

Changed DU lsof to use the knlist(3) function when no kernel file has been specified with -k. This change was suggested by Erich Wimmer <Erich.Wimmer@digital.com>.

Updated Configure for latest NetBSD (1.3I?) with

UVM support the default.

4.43 May 11, 1999

Corrected a typo in the Solaris gcc discussion in 00FAQ. Made changes to the Solaris 2.5[.1] private tcp_s structure. Both changes were done in response to reports from Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>, who tested the Solaris 2.5 change.

Made more IPv6 adjustments to lsof for Tru64 UNIX (Digital UNIX) 5.0, based on information obtained from Compaq by Berkley Shands <berkley@cs.wustl.edu>.

Corrected HP-UX error message about HP-UX 11 q4 usage. Amir Katz <amir@ndsoft.com> reported the correction.

Fixed a Glibc 2.1 conflict in /proc-based Linux lsof.

Fixed a man page typo reported by Vlad Harchev <hvv@hippo.ru>.

Changed some Solaris 2.7 references to Solaris 7 in Configure and 00XPORTING.

Added a Solaris example to the echo statements that are the install rule in the SunOS/Solaris Makefile.

Added a field to the file structure output -- FILE-FLAG (file structure open flags, f_flag[s], and process file flags, typically u_pofile) -- enabled with +f[gG]. Its field output character is 'G'.

Figured out another piece of the HP-UX 11 patched ipc_s structure puzzle with the help of Keith Kalet <KEITH_KALET@HP-USA-om41.om.hp.com>.

Fixed a PTX real vnode to real inode interpretation bug.

Added link count to lsof output. Eric Dumazet <dumazet@risgw.ris.fr> requested and helped test it. The new +L option enables and filters it. Its field output character is `k'.

Updated Configure script to recognize NetBSD 1.4.

Updated AFSCConfig to handle default answers to questions.

Incorporated patch from Jonathan Sergent <sergent@io.com> that enables /proc-based Linux lsof to run on both 32 and 64 bit kernels.

Updated
Configure script with a patch from David O'Brien <obrien@Nuxi.com> that recognizes FreeBSD 3.2.

4.44 June 24, 1999

Corrected use of nlink member of hsnod for SunOS 4.1.x High Sierra File System files. John Dzuber <zube@tlaloc.stat.colostate.edu> reported the problem and helped test the fix. Also fixed a SunOS segmentation fault bug. These fixes were offered as a patch to 4.43.

Improved handling of /proc-based Linux UNIX PCB address.

Fixed a NEXTSTEP and OPENSTEP bug that made repeat option (-r) processing malfunction. This fix was offered as a patch to 4.43.

Fixed Configure so it doesn't use -O in the Cflags for the bundled HP-UX C compiler. Jim Ankenbrandt <jankenbrandt@penton.com> reported the problem.

Corrected output ordering of parent PID and process group ID when both -R and -g are specified.

Enhanced the pdev.c and pdvn.c library modules for wider use. These dialect versions use the new library modules: DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, and Tru64 UNIX; Pyramid DC/OSx and Reliant UNIX; SCO OSR and UnixWare; and Sequent PTX.

Added basic clone device support to /dev/kmem-based HP-UX lsof for HP-UX 10.30 and higher.

Added raw socket support to /proc-based Linux lsof.

Changed NODE-ADDR column title to NODE-ID in anticipation of using more general identification information in the column.

Ported to UnixWare 7.1, using a test system kindly provided by Matt Thurmaier <matt@compclass.com> and Don Draper <dond@sco.com>.

Updated for NetBSD 1.4C VM changes, and a new current and root working directory structure.

Made minor adjustment for latest Tru64 UNIX 5.0 Beta release.

4.45 July 30, 1999

Fixed quoting problem in DEC OSF/1, Digital Unix, and Tru64 UNIX Makefile's install rule. The problem was reported by Berkley Shands <berkley@cs.wustl.edu>. Fixed bug in Tru64 UNIX 4 lsof that caused FDs to be skipped. These fixes were offered in a patch to 4.44.

Fixed a repeat-mode /proc-based Linux lsof bug, reported by Sami Farin <sfarin@ratol.fi>. This was offered as a patch to 4.44.

Picked lint, some reported by Sami Farin.

Corrected a 00DCACHE documentation error in a sample shell script. The problem was reported by Chad R. Larson <chad@larsons.org>. Changed commented-out entries in machine.h files so they require more thought and work when the comments are removed, based on a remark by Chad.

Compensated for the practice of Solaris 7 and above to record the dev= value in /etc/mnttab in 32 bit mode, even on 64 bit systems. This was offered as a patch to 4.44.

Added a C library test for /proc-based Linux lsof, so that the #include files can be adjusted for a non-Glibc environment. The need for this was reported by Andrew Hill <andrewh@tirin.openworld.co.uk>. This was offered as a patch to 4.44.

Added support for Auspex LFS 1.8.1 and 1.9.2 to SunOS 4.1.4 lsof. The support was requested by Quentin Fennessy

<quentin@dvorak.amd.com>, who provided information and did testing.

Enabled IPv6 support code for NetBSD and OpenBSD, conditional on Configure script tests. Wolfgang Rupprecht <wolfgang@wsrcc.com> supplied the NetBSD code and tested it. The OpenBSD code I constructed has been compiled but not tested.

Updated the identd Perl 5 script, based on a report from Wendy Lin <af5@taiyang.cc.purdue.edu> that the space in its response line in front of the user name violates RFC 1413.

Added IPv6 support to /proc-based Linux lsof. Jonathan Sergent <sergent@ETLA.NET> and Andrew Thomas Sydelko <sydelko@ecn.purdue.edu> kindly provided a test system.

Updated man page description of AIX multiplexed files to indicate that they might be /dev/ptc or /dev/pts, depending on the AIX version. The correction was suggested by Onno van der Linden <onno@simplex.nl>.

Sylvain Robitaille <syl@alcor.concordia.ca> reports lsof passes his Y2K tests.

4.46 October
23, 1999

Corrected /proc-based Linux lsof to detect that an IPv6 address is a mapped IPv4 address. The problem was reported and analyzed by Arkadiusz Miskiewicz <misiek@misiek.eu.org>, who also tested the fix.

Added a libc5 library /dev/kmem-based Linux lsof circumvention, supplied by Jason Lingohr <lingman@lucid.net.au>.

Corrected a bug in -t (terse) AIX output, reported by Wendy Lin <af5@taiyang.cc.purdue.edu>. I introduced the bug at revision 4.43 when adding FILE_FLAG reporting. This was offered as a patch to 4.45.

Added a work-around for a problem in the OpenBSD 2.3 <sys/pipe.h> header file. Volker Borchert <bt@tekon.de> provided and tested it.

Improved description of cross-building lsof for a 64 bit Solaris 7 system on a 32 bit system with suggestions from Phillip Edwards <Philip.Edwards@sn.wpafb.af.mil>.

Fixed a gawk POSIX-mode pattern error in the Linux /dev/kmem-based Mksrc script, based on a tip from Ambrose C. Li <acli@mingpaoxpress.com>.

Fixed a bug in the Tru64 UNIX IPv6 handling, courtesy of a report from Casper Dik <casper@holland.sun.com>.

Enabled support for OpenBSD 2.6.

Enabled support for BSDI BSD/OS 4.1, based on a report from Jeffrey C Honig <jch@bsd.com> that only a Configure script change is necessary.

Enabled Configure script to use gcc for building lsof for a 64 bit Solaris 7 and 8 kernels, if the gcc version is 2.95 or above.

Improved -i option handling for systems with IPv6 support so that it will search for a host name in both IPv4 and IPv6 families, when that is possible. As a companion modification, changed -V processing to report a single error when a multiple host name match is requested. Casper Dik <casper@holland.Sun.COM> helped test.

Fixed a DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX, Tru64 UNIX repeat mode bug, reported by Mayer Ilovitz <mayer@cooper.edu>. Mayer helped test the fix. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.45.

Changed Solaris socket file recognition scheme, so it is (nearly) the same through Solaris 8, where the previous clone device scheme no longer works.

With significant assistance from Casper Dik, added support for Solaris 8 Beta and Beta refresh. The IPv6 support in Solaris 8 is still in some flux, so there are temporary compensations for the differences between Beta IPv6 support and Beta refresh IPv6 support. Casper and I hope those

differences disappear by FCS.

Improved the delivery of information on Solaris 2.5.1, 2.6, 7, and 8 door files.

Fixed a repeat mode bug that surfaces when /etc/passwd changes between cycles. The bug report and diagnostic help were supplied by Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.45.

Added support for INRIA IPv6 to NetBSD. Jean-Luc Richier <Jean-Luc.Richier@imag.fr> provided patches and a test system on which to verify them.

Added support for AIX 4.3.3. Jeff W. Stewart <jws@anaconda.cc.purdue.edu> provided a test system.

Made adjustments for FreeBSD 4.0-current.

Improved reporting of information for AIX sockets that lack protocol control blocks.

4.47 November 29, 1999

Based on a query from Jean-Pierre Radley <jpr@jpr.com>, changed the lsof top-level Makefile to propagate CFGF to the library Makefile. (DEBUG was already being propagated.) Added osrgcc and scogcc Configure abbreviations (to use gcc) for Jean-Pierre.

In response to a query from Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>, improved the Configure script test for Solaris 7 and 8 that decides if the compiler can produce 64 bit executables.

Made an ugly hack, based on making a private rnode structure definition from q4 output, to compensate for HP-UX 10.20 and lower recent NFS3 patches. HP didn't supply an updated <nfs/rnode.h> with the patches. The problem was reported by Will Partain <partain@mekb2.sps.mot.com>. Elias Halldor Agustsson <elias@hi.is> helped identify the patches as PHNE_18173, PHNE_19426, PHNE_19937, and PHNE_20091, and provided a test system.

Switched BSDI test system from 2.1 and 3.1 to 4.0.1, courtesy of Terry Kennedy <terry@tmk.com>.

Added some more dev_t hacks for Alpha FreeBSD 4.0.

Added support for IPv6 on BSD 4.x. The support hasn't yet been tested, just compiled.

Added support for the mnt file system (mntfs or /etc/mnttab) on Solaris 8. Tested on Solaris 8 BETA-Refresh.

Made selection of optional fields (e.g., PPID with -FR) in a field output specification select the optional field, too, so that the option selector for the field (e.g., -R) isn't also required. This change was made in response to an inquiry from John DuBois <spccedt@armory.com>. This may require some revision to scripts that parse all field output; two scripts in the lsof distribution's scripts/ subdirectory had to be updated.

Corrected handling of Linux IPv4 addresses mapped in IPv6 addresses.

Tested under OpenBSD 2.6.

4.48 January
14, 2000

Modified -i argument processing of colon-separated IPv6 addresses to recognize an IPv4 address mapped in an IPv6 address and handle it as an IPv4 address. This was offered as a patch to 4.47.

Added a defined symbol (NOWARNBLKDEV) to control (inhibit) the issuance of a warning when no block devices are found. This was done anticipating its need in FreeBSD 4.x, but that dialect version no longer has any block devices, so HASBLKDEV was disabled for it instead. NOWARNBLKDEV was left in place for possible use in the future.

Enabled KAME IPv6 Configure support for FreeBSD when <netinet6/in6.h> is found.

Disabled use of gcc to compile lsof for 64 bit HP-UX 11.

Updated Configure to recognized FreeBSD 3.4.

Based on suggestions from Bernt Christandl
<beb@MPA-Garching.MPG.DE> improved AFS configuration
for AIX and Solaris, and updated AIX AFS 3.5 support.
Johannes Tax <tax@bluedog.oit.unc.edu>, Hung T.
Pham <hung_pham@unc.edu>, and Curt
Freeland
<curt@grumpy.cse.nd.edu> provided test systems.

Updated lsof's private rnode definition for AIX
4.3.3, since IBM still doesn't ship the
<oncpus/nfs/rnode.h> header file and the rnode
structure definition in <nfs/rnode.h> doesn't match
what the kernel uses. This was offered as a patch
to 4.47.

Weakened the test in the Linux /proc-based lsof of
the field count of data lines in /proc/net/{tcp,udp}.
It appears that recent 2.3.x Linux kernels have
added untitled fields to these files. The bug
report came from Gabor Liptak <gaborliptak@usa.net>.

Adjusted for a FreeBSD 4.0 change in the definition
of [_]KERNEL. David O'Brien <obrien@NUXI.com> reported
the problem and provided a test system.

Removed the HASPPID bracket from Fppid (the -R
option state variable) so that the field select
table will compile even when HASPPID is not defined.
This problem was introduced at revision 4.47 with
code that causes some field output characters to
set
option states. The problem was reported by
David Bacon <bacon@birch.eecs.lehigh.edu>.

4.49 April 3, 2000

Made clearer in man page that "Lxx" FDs are AIX
loader table references. Also updated the 00FAQ
discussion of the Stale Segment ID bug to include
AIX 4.3.x.

Modified support for NetBSD 1.4Q to include the
<sys/buf.h> header file to cope with an MFS change.

Added support for OpenBSD UVM virtual memory.

Added support for AIX systems with > 2GB of memory.
Chris Sylvain <csylvain@itg.ummc.umaryland.edu>
reported the problem and provided the solution.

Chris also supplied some minor code cleanup. This was offered as a patch to 4.48.

Based on new information from Igor Schein <igor@txc.com> made additional compensation in Configure script for 64 bit Solaris 7 and 8 gcc.

Added some 00FAQ info on the effect ordering of the +fg and -FG options has on output format.

Improved NetBSD IPv6 configuration, based on a suggestion from Thomas Klausner <wiz@danbala.ifoer.tuwien.ac.at>.

Added code to convert IPv4-mapped-in-IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses.

Updated the information in 00FAQ and the HP-UX 11 binary directory README files on the HP-UX 11 ipis_s patch with new information supplied by Eric McWhorter <emcwhorter@xsis.xerox.com>.

Added documentation on changes to HASFSTYPE and HASNCACHE, and the new HASPRIVPRIPP.

Adjusted Configure for FreeBSD 5.0. Made additional, necessary changes to Configure and the BSDI sources to eliminate load errors.

Added KAME IPv6 support to FreeBSD at the request of Ollivier Robert <roberto@eurocontrol.fr>, who provided a test system.

Corrected the script that generates the CHECKSUMS files for binaries to correctly name the detached PGP certificate. The documentation bug was reported by Michael Hennecke <hennecke@rz.uni-karlsruhe.de>.

4.50 June 29, 2000

Added a NetBSD alpha test host, courtesy of Ray Phillips <r.phillips@mailbox.uq.edu.au>.

An lsof

4.49 binary, built on Ray's 1.4.1 system was made available prior to the 3.50 release.

Upgraded the system map file tests in /dev/kmem-based Linux lsof, making the use of DEBIAN_LINUX_LSOF unnecessary. Tested the changes on a system made

available by Vincent Kujala <kujala@geog.ubc.ca>
and Jim Mintha <jim@ic.uva.nl>.

Forced AIX to use the large-file-enabled versions of lstat (lstat64) and stat (stat64) if <sys/stat.h> contains stat64. This should allow lsof to stat() AIX files > 2GB even when the builder has not defined the "large file enabled programming environment." Configure tests <sys/stat.h> and puts -DHASSTAT64 in the Makefile's CFLAGS to make this happen. Fernando A.B. Whitaker <whitaker@cenapad.unicamp.br> reported the problem. This was offered as a patch to 4.48.

Enabled Configure script to handle OpenBSD 2.7. Angelos D. Keromytis <angelos@dsl.cis.upenn.edu> reported the availability of OpenBSD 2.7 and supplied the Configure script patch.

Improved handling of DOOR and fattach()'d files in Solaris.

Changed message about missing kernel symbol file from "not yet determined" to "none found".

Updated FreeBSD, NetBSD, NEXTSTEP, OpenBSD, and OPENSTEP support to report "no PCB" and the values of the SO_CANTSENDMORE and SO_CANTRCVMORE state flags when a socket structure has no inpcb pointer. This modification was made to AIX lsof at revision 4.46. Added an entry to 00FAQ about sockets that have no inpcb pointer.

Upgraded support for FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT. Ben Smithurst <ben@scientia.demon.co.uk> supplied patches and did testing. David O'Brien <obrien@NUXI.com> supplied a test system. The update included dropping the FcTTY part of file descriptor file system support, conditional on a Configure script test. I propagated those changes to BSDI, NetBSD, and OpenBSD in anticipation of their having the modification in the future. David also arranged with Michael Haro <mharo@area51.fremont.ca.us> for a FreeBSD 3.4 test system.

In response to an lsof 3.72 bug report from Jim Mewes

<jim@corp.phone.com>, added more kernel address filtering to the lsof function, kread(), that reads Solaris kernel data.

In response to a report from Marc Duponcheel <marc@offline.be>, added tests to the /proc-based Linux lsof to ignore file systems of types "autofs" and "pipfs".

Based on a report and information supplied by Casper Dik <casper@holland.Sun.COM>, updated the ncache_load() function in lib/rnch.c with new code that deals with a post Solaris 8 change in kernel name cache (DNLC) handling. Casper tested the update, which should be invisible to Solaris versions without the new DNLC code.

Added support for Solaris VxFS QIO files, based on a report from Kieran Broadfoot <kieran.broadfoot@gs.com>. Kieran help test the support.

Added support for PTX 4.4.6 and 4.5[.1] with help from the usual cast of good people at Sequent.

Added support for 64 bit file sizes and offsets on BSDI, FreeBSD, NetBSD, and OpenBSD, based on a report from Dan Nelson <dnelson@emsphone.com>. Dan supplied a patch and did FreeBSD testing.

Added Configure script recognition of NetBSD 1.5, based on a report from Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net>. Thomas Klausner <wiz@danbala.ifoer.tuwien.ac.at> updated the NetBSD port package to use a pre-release of this addition.

At the last minute saw a notice via deja.com's UseNet search service that FreeBSD 3.5 had been released and lsof didn't grok it. Added recognition of 3.5 to lsof's Configure script, but didn't have the opportunity to test lsof on 3.5.

4.51 August 21, 2000

Added Configure script support for the upcoming Solaris 9 release based on suggestions from Casper Dik <Casper.Dik@holland.sun.com>.

Changed sample Perl scripts to assume that

/usr/local/bin/perl is Perl 5 and Perl 4 may be found in /usr/local/bin/perl4.

Updated Configure

to recognize FreeBSD 4.1 and made a FreeBSD pre-release distribution available.

Bela Lubkin <belal@sco.COM> tested lsof on the upcoming SCO OSR 5.0.6 release and reports that lsof appears to work properly.

Updated the AIX compiler test in Configure to recognize its version 5.

Updated AIX 4.3.3 support with automatic recognition of the proper rnode structure, based on machine bit width. Also added code to detect when processing the -X option that lsof has been compiled with the "other" AIX 4.3.3 user structure and to apply compensations. When a compensation method works, it's applied during subsequent -X processing; when none works, further -X processing is disabled.

Added Tru64 UNIX 5.1 support. Updated Tru64 UNIX library text file support to recognize new kernel support for AdvFS library files. Berkley Shands <berkley@cs.wustl.edu> and Klaus Saggerer USG [saggerer@zk3.dec.com> helped put me in contact with Chang Song <song@zk3.dec.com>, the developer of 5.1's new kernel name cache and he helped me develop new code in lsof to access it.

Corrected reporting of PTX fattach()'d address.

Changed Configure and dlsof.h for NetBSD and OpenBSD to use /usr/include/uvm header files when available. Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net>, Thomas Klausner <wiz@danbala.ifoer.tuwien.ac.at>, and Wolfgang Rupprecht <wolfgang@wsrcc.com> pointed out the need to do this for NetBSD. Andrew provided access to a NetBSD 1.5 system for verifying the changes.

Installed snprintf() support, including a private version in the lsof library for those UNIX dialects without the function. Changed all sources to use it instead of sprintf() and strcpy().

Fixed a memory leak in the readvfs() functions of BSDI, DEC/OSF1, Digital UNIX, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD, and Tru64 UNIX.

Tested on Linux 2.4.

Modified the Pyramid MkKernOpts script to compensate for `uname -s` configuration alternatives. Robert Dahlem <Robert.Dahlem@ffm2.siemens.de> supplied the modification.

Obtained access to an FCS Solaris 8 64 bit system and built lsof on it, using Sun Workshop C 5.0 and gcc 2.96 20000814 (experimental). Both compilers produce a working lsof.

4.52 November 8, 2000

Completed work on an HP-UX 11.11 port that uses a pstat(2) interface provided by HP. To distinguish it from its predecessors for HP-UX, this lsof version is called PSTAT-based and the predecessor versions are now called /dev/kmem-based. I am indebted to the far-sightedness and support of these good people at HP for making PSTAT-based lsof possible: Carl Davidson, Louis Huemiller, Rich Rauenzahn, and Sailu Yallapragada. The PSTAT-based sources are in lsof_4.52/dialects/hpux/pstat, the /dev/kmem-based ones in lsof_4.52/dialects/hpux/kmem.

Ported to IBM Monterey for Merced|Itanium, aka AIX 5L. It configures via the Configure script's "aix" abbreviation and has been tested on AIX 5L Beta 3. Jay Beck, Steve Dibbell, Loc Le, Nasser Momtaheni, and Malcom Zung of IBM provided generous support. Since AIX 5L is still in Beta testing, this port can't be considered complete.

Added Configure support for OpenBSD 2.8. David Mazieres <dm@cs.nyu.edu> provided a test system.

Based on a report from Marc Christensen <marc@mecworks.com> added sockfs to the mount scan exemption list for /proc-based Linux lsof.

Added large file, CDFS, and DOSFS for UnixWare 7.x.

Added UnixWare device memory mapping support. All UnixWare changes were supplied by Eric Dumazet <edumazet@cosmosbay.com> Eric also supplied some miscellaneous bug fixes.

Deferred name cache loading until printname() needs to use the name cache.

Terminated Pyramid, SunOS 4.1.x, and Ultrix support, because test systems are no longer available. Final Pyramid and Ultrix source code distributions for lsof revision 4.51 may be found on lsof.itap.purdue.edu in pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src. The no longer supported SunOS 4.1.x source code is still distributed with the Solaris source code.

Added code to set Solaris node address to real vnode address, when applicable.

John Speno <speno@lopan.isc-net.upenn.edu> provided information that enabled me to update the Tru64 AdvFS (MSFS) node definition for AdvFS version 5.

Added Tru64 5.x CFS support with help from Kris Chandrasekhar <Kris.Chandrasekhar@compaq.com>, Diane Lebel <lebel@zk3.dec.com>, and John Speno. The support only provides information about cached file attributes.

Installed a Configure patch for HP-UX 11 supplied by Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com> that adds another command to q4 input.

Tested on FreeBSD 4.2.

Will Day <willday@rom.oit.gatech.edu> and Frank Winkler <frank.winkler@germany.sun.com> graciously supplied Solaris 8 binaries.

Added Solaris 9 text file support, supplied by Casper Dik <Casper.Dik@holland.sun.com>.

4.53 December 6, 2000

Added the AIX 5L j2_lock.h to the distribution with a Configure script step to use it when it's missing from /usr/include/j2.

Removed SunOS 4.1.x support.

Removed Linux 2.0.x /dev/kmem support.

Fixed VBLK and VCHR special device file reporting to handle /dev information more accurately.

Added a Apple Darwin / Mac OS X 1.2 port, provided by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Allan also arranged for a test system so I can maintain this port. An additional test system was provided by Dale Talcott.

Dropped claims of support for all UnixWare versions except 7.1.0, since that is the only version on which I can test lsof. Even though lsof 4.53 is deprecated for UnixWare 2.1.3, installed a patch for it with testing done by A. Channing Clark <clark.channing@heb.com>.

Dropped claims of support for all SCO OpenServer versions except 5.0.5, since that is the only version on which I can test lsof.

4.54 January 19, 2001

Added compensation for a change that made the FreeBSD mount structure invisible. I can only test back to 3.2 and the compensation works there, so it's been #ifdef'd for 3.2 and above. David O'Brien <obrien@FreeBSD.org> provided the necessary clue.

Based on a report from Valdis Kletnieks <Valdis.Kletnieks@vt.edu>, changed all IPv6 support to report a TYPE of IPv6 for sockets with IPv4 addresses mapped in IPv6 addresses. The previous lsof behavior was to report their TYPE as IPv4.

Restored the Linux Glibc test to Configure, removed at revision 4.53, based on a report from John Dzubera <zube@cs.colostate.edu>, that RedHat Linux 6.0 still needs the test.

Made setting of link count for Solaris more selective.

Limited Readlink() recursion to MAXSYMLINKS. The bug was reported by Jan Dvorak <johndog@go.cz>.

Dropped the **claim** that lsof runs on Solaris 2.5.1.
It may well do so, but I no longer have access to a test system.

Fixed an #endif comment typo, reported by Igor Schein.

Fixed a typo
in a cast for a Tru64 UNIX 5.1 function
and updated Configure for Tru64 UNIX 5.0 and 5.1 with
information from Jesse Perry <jesse.perry@compaq.com>.

Corrected non-fatal typos in the AdvFS support in
dnode.c for Tru64 UNIX.

Added msdos file system support for NetBSD and OpenBSD.
Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net> requested and helped
test it.

4.55 February 15, 2001

Based on a report from Bernd Eckenfels <eck@lina.inka.de>
added support in lsof for files in /proc/<PID>/maps
that have been deleted.

Changed PGRP output title to PGID, conforming to
the most common current abbreviation for Process
Group ID (PGID). While some systems continue to
use *pgrp for internal kernel variable names, most
systems that support the display of PGID via ps(1)
now title it PGID. The lsof -g and -G options
operations are unchanged in function; only titles
and descriptions have changed. Also changed internal
variable names from *PGRP and *pgrp to *PGID and
*pgid
where possible.

Dropped the **claim** that lsof runs on HP-UX 9.x.
It may well do so, but I no longer have access to
a test system.

In response to a suggestion from Jeff Howie
<jeff.howie@federated.ca> added support for command
name selection by regular expression. A new form
of the -c option value is use to identify and
specify a regular expression.

Restore the **claim** that lsof works on UnixWare
7.0, since I re-acquired a test system.

4.56 May 3, 2001

Corrected some problems Amir Katz <Amir_Katz@bmc.com> found with Insure++, one in lib/dvch.c, the rest in Solaris sources. Amir's report also helped me find an error in an snpf() call that caused (the unsupported) Solaris 2.5.1 lsof to crash. Wally Winzer, Jr. <wally.winzer@ChampUSA.COM> helped test.

Added support for UnixWare 7.1.1 and above in-kernel UNIX sockets. John Hughes <john@Calva.COM> kindly provided code and access to a test system. John also provided a test system and advice for adding

UnixWare 7.1.1 NonStop Cluster and CFS support. More help with that effort came from Kurt Gollhardt (SCO), Barbara Howe (SCO), Bela Lubkin (SCO), and Dewan Rashid <Dewan.Rashid@ir.com>.

Archived a set of compilation hints (patches) from Bill Melvin <Bill.Melvin@esc.edu> that make it possible to compile the old, unsupported lsof 3.08 sources on UnixWare 1.x without NFS or CDFS support.

Installed support supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com> for the Darwin "Gold Master" release, Mac OS X 10.0 (aka Darwin 1.3 in its public source version). Added Allan's CVS repository suggestions to the script that gets additional header files from an open source repository.

Tested an HP-UX 11.11 kernel patch from Sailu Yallapragada that enables reporting of TCP/IP information for telnetd processes that use the telnet multiplexor. I don't yet know the kernel patch ID.

Made the Solaris inclusion of <inet/mi.h> conditional on the Solaris version. (It's apparently not needed at 2.6 and above.) Bill Watson <bill.watson@uk.sun.com> brought this to my attention.

Added alternate Linux 2.4.x lock extent test, supplied by Jim Mintha <jim@ic.uva.nl>.

Rearranged the lines and pre-processor tests in regex.h, lib/regex.c, and lib/snpf.c so that undef

can be used to eliminate copyright and GPL statements when the files aren't being used for a particular dialect. (USE_LIB_* definitions in a dialect's machine.h header file determine if one or more of those three files are to be used.)

Added preliminary support for Solaris 8 with VxFS 3.4. This support will be refined as I get information from Veritas about how they will distribute the kernel header files lsof needs. Those header files were omitted from the standard VxFS 3.4 distribution. Technical assistance and testing were provided by Calle Dybedahl <cdy@algonet.se>, Gary Millen <gary.millen@veritas.com>, Rainer Orth <ro@TechFak.Uni-Bielefeld.DE>, Peter C. Vernam <pvernam@draper.com>, and Donna Yobs <Donna.Yobs@veritas.com>

Tested on FreeBSD 4.3-STABLE.

Dropped the *claim* that lsof works on UNIX dialects where I no longer have test systems: BSDI 2.1, 3.[01] and 4.0; DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX and True 64 UNIX 2.0 and 3.2; FreeBSD 2.1.[67], 2.2[.x], 3.[012345] and 4.[01]; HP-UX 10.20; NetBSD 1.[234]; SCO OpenServer 5.0.5; and SCO UnixWare 7.0

Tested on Solaris 9 BETA, s81_36.

4.57 July 19, 2001

Help (-h) and version (-v) output now have URLs for the newly created and timeliest lsof FAQ (00FAQ in the lsof distribution) at:

<ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/FAQ>

and the man page for the current lsof distribution at:

ftp://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/lsof_man

Based on a report from Steve Laubscher <slaubs@woodward.com>, modified dlsof.h for PTX 4.6[.1] to avoid a temporary dnlc_t definition needed at PTX 4.5.1.

Corrected test for old Linux

kernels in Configure.

Henri Karrenbeld <ishtar@cal044202.student.utwente.nl>
brought the error to my attention. Limited Linux
claims to 2.1.72 and above in the documentation.

Improved HP-UX 11 Configure stanza and stream socket
handling.

Constructed a work-around for the HP-UX 11 optional
OnlineJFS package. The work-around sadly requires
lsof to have a private version of the vx_inode
structure, since the OnlineJFS package doesn't
update <sys/fs/vx_inode.h>. Troyan Krastev
<Troyan.Krastev@ricoh-usa.com> brought the bug to
my attention and Michael Bracewell
<michael@ra.TSS.PeachNet.EDU> provided a test system
where I developed the work-around.

Added locale support to lsof's isprint() test,
based on a suggestion from Dan Mercer <damercher@mmm.com>.
lsof will use setlocale(), when that function and
its supporting <locale.h> header file are available.

Added OpenBSD 2.9 support.

Based on a report from Aaron Rhodes <arhodes@psionic.com>
and
with testing help from Aaron, made the lsof
4.56 revision compile and work on OpenBSD 2.6.
While that OpenBSD version is no longer supported,
Aaron's report exposed a Configure script bug
affecting OpenBSD versions lsof does support.

Updated for FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT. Szilveszter Adam
<sziszi@petra.hos.u-szeged.hu> help test. The lsof
FreeBSD ports packager, David O'Brien <obrien@FreeBSD.org>,
assisted.

Tested on AIX 5.1. Loc Le and Nasser Momtaheni of
IBM provided test systems.

4.58 September 13, 2001

Added options to safestrprt() and safestrprtn() to
surround the string with "" and to suppress the
printing of an ending '\n'. Use of these functions
in device cache file error message reporting answers
a suggestion for better error reporting from John
Jackson <jrj@purdue.edu>.

Fixed a Solaris 2.6 and above problem related to searching for "large" (O_LARGEFILE) files by name; lsof was using the wrong version of [l]stat(2). The bug was reported by Daniel Trinkle <trinkle@cs.purdue.edu>.

Added AIX 4.1.4 and above XTI socket support.

Added OSR Xenix Shared Data and Semaphore file type support with modifications supplied by Bela Lubkin.

Updated OPENSTEP support with modifications from Carl E. Lindberg <lindberg@clindberg.org>. The changes enable the correct reporting of executable and library open files ("txt" type).

Limited claims of OpenServer support to the versions where I currently test, 5.0.4 and 5.0.6. (Lsof probably works on 5.0.5.)

Enabled processing of -C option for PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof.

Enabled and tested on FreeBSD 4.4.

Corrected a file system test example in 00QUICKSTART, based on a report from Jun Biao WANG <wangjunb@cn.ibm.com>.

Made available for re-distribution a user-contributed port of lsof 4.51 to Reliant UNIX 5.45. Thomas Mauterer <Thomas.Mauterer@philosys.de> contributed the port.

4.59 October 20, 2001

With the closing of the Sequent Synergy Links Lab by IBM, terminated lsof support for PTX. The last tested PTX lsof revision, 4.58, is available on lsof.itap.purdue.edu in .../lsof/OLD/src.

Adjusted for FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT NFS header file changes, based on a report from Jos Backus <josb@cncdsl.com>.

Corrected a bug in the way Linux lsof identifies the owner of a process. Lionel Cons <lionel.cons@cern.ch>

reported the problem and tested the fix. Added code to avoid stat(2) calls on regular Linux files whenever possible. Lionel reported the need to do this (AFS files) and tested the new code.

Added new output field for raw device number in hex. The field is identified with 'r'. This field is NOT selected when -F or -F0 is specified so that its appearance won't disturb existing scripts that process field output.

Added support for OpenUNIX 8. A test system was provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>. Matthew Thurmaier <matt@compclass.com> and many people from Caldera provided technical assistance.

Added an additional UVM test to the NetBSD Configure stanza. Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net> supplied the test; it recognizes NetBSD 1.5Y UVM changes to the vnode structure recently committed by Chuck Silvers.

Applied Configure and get-xnu-headers.sh script changes supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com> for Darwin 1.4.

Added for Bela Lubkin <belal@mammoth.ca.caldera.com> OSR-specific environment variables to supply values to the Configure script. The variables are described in 00XCONFIG.

Added an IP version selector to the -i option parameters.

4.60 November 9, 2001

Added special handling to and corrected bugs in the matching of IPv4 in IPv6 addresses to -i6:<...> selectors.

Made 00FAQ corrections and updates, based on discussions with Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>.

Modified Configure script to detect a 64 bit capable gcc compiler and permit it to be used to build 64 bit (PA-RISC 2) lsof for HP-UX 11.00. Tested with HP's gcc package, which Rich Rauenzahn of HP kindly

installed on a test system at HP. Stefan Marquardt
<stefan.marquardt@hagebau.de> helped test.

Made lsof's method of killing its child process
more robust, based on a suggestion from Bela Lubkin
<belal@caldera.com>.

Modified all dialect Makefile segments to accept
select -v #define's from the environment -- a
builder's comment, host, logname, system information
and user name. This was done for Bela Lubkin, so
he can "tune" the -v output when he packages lsof
in the upcoming Caldera OSR 5.0.7 release.

Changed Perl scripts in scripts/ to put the lsof
path consistently in \$LSOF. Also added a fix from
Bela Lubkin to scripts/big_brother.perl5 that allows
it to tolerate SCO OSR "ago" clauses in open UDP
file information. Strengthened emphasis in
scripts/00README that the scripts are examples that
shouldn't be expected to run on all UNIX dialects
without modification.

At Bela Lubkin's
suggestion changed the device
cache file format examples in 00DCACHE and 00FAQ
to avoid "%U%". That's an SCCS escape sequence.

Added support for OpenBSD 3.0.

Added +DAportable to CFLAGS for 32 bit HP-UX 11.
Amir Katz <Amir_Katz@bmc.com> suggested the addition.

4.61 January 22, 2002

Updated field output example Perl scripts in the
scripts/ subdirectory to discover the lsof path,
starting at .. and proceeding through the PATH
environment variable's directories.

Added minor OSR Configure script fixes, provided
by Bela Lubkin <belal@caldera.com>.

In response to a report from Joshua Wright
<Joshua.Wright@jwu.edu> modified NetBSD and OpenBSD
Configure stanzas and sources so that lsof can be
built when there is no system source tree (e.g.,
/usr/src/sys).

In response to a report from Peter Valchev <pvalchev@openbsd.org> improved the UVM test in the OpenBSD Configure stanza.

Updated Configure script to recognize FreeBSD 4.5.
Updated for FreeBSD
5.0 procfs and pseudofs changes.

Updated HP-UX stanza to see if the compiler named in the LSOF_CC environment variable is the bundled compiler. If it is, "-O" is omitted from the compiler flags.

Updated Digital UNIX 4.x and Tru64 UNIX error message related to kernel name list failures. Added an FAQ section about how a kloadsrv daemon failure can cause knlist(3) to fail. The condition was reported by Douglas B. Jones <douglas@gpc.peachnet.edu>

Based on a report from Mark W. Eichin <eichin@thok.org> made Linux lsof capable of handling and reporting file sizes greater than 32 bits.

Tested on Solaris 9 BETA-Refresh.

Corrected a bug in the matching of IPv4 addresses, mapped in IPv6 addresses, to an IPv4 parameter to an -i option.

Ported to 64 bit Power AIX 5.1 kernel with advice from David Clissold <cliss@austin.ibm.com> and Marc Stephenson <marc@austin.ibm.com>, and on a test system provided by Loc Le <lple@us.ibm.com>.

4.62 March 7, 2002

Updated
README to reflect the usefulness of gcc for building AIX lsof. Documented a report from Brian L. Gentry <BGentry@nationsrent.com> of success on AIX 4.3.3. I documented my success on 32 bit Power AIX 5.1 and my lack of success on ia64 AIX 5.1 and 64 bit Power AIX 5.1.

Improved UnixWare >=7.1.1 reporting of UNIX socket NAME field information for NonStop Cluster systems with a patch provided by John Hughes <john@Calva.COM>. Offered John's improvement as a patch to lsof 4.61.

Corrected bugs in handling of open files on block devices by OSR lsof. The bugs were reported by Bela Lubkin <filbo@deephought.armory.com>.

Fixed bug in writing >32 bit device numbers for block devices to the device cache file.

Added support for reporting block special nodes not in /dev (or /devices). That required "like device special" be changed to "like block special" and "like character special". (00FAQ was updated.)

Based on a report from Peter Valchev <pvalchev@openbsd.org> improved the definition of the source for NetBSD and OpenBSD kernel symbols (the nlist() source file). NetBSD now defaults to getbootfile(3) if it is available, /netbsd otherwise. OpenBSD now defaults to /dev/ksyms if it is available, /bsd otherwise.

Made possible compilation under BSD/OS (BSDI) 5.0 with changes to Configure, dialects/bsdi/dlsof, dialects/bsdi/dproc.c and lib/rnmh.c. The changes were suggested by Steven Hinkle <hinkle@bsdi.com>. Note that these changes do not substantiate a claim that lsof works on BSDI 5.0, because I haven't tested it there.

Updated OpenUNIX private <sys/fs/memfs_mnode.h>, based on a report from Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> that it had been updated by Caldera patch OU800PK3. Unfortunately the patch only corrects some of the problems with the header file, so it is still necessary to distribute a private patched version of it with the lsof sources.

Applied a man page correction reported by Frederic Delanoy <max_ok@yahoo.com>.

Corrected cast bugs related to using the HP-UX bundled C compiler on HP-UX 11.11.

4.63 April 23, 2002

Added HPUX_BOOTFILE environment variable for use by the Configure script in determining HP-UX kernel configuration information -- e.g., the state of

the ipis_s structure in the HP-UX 11 kernel. The change was suggested by Marc Bejarano <beej@alum.mit.edu>. Marc also suggested some changes to the HP-UX section in 00FAQ that discusses Configure's use of q4 for HP-UX 11.

Fixed a bug in the Solaris lsof file system matching code. It was not reporting that VCHR files in /devices were in / when /devices was in /, too.

Corrected bugs in device number, file size, file offset, and raw device number field output generation.

Added recognition of OpenBSD 3.1 to the Configure script with a suggestion from Peter Valchev <pvalchev@sightly.net>. Note that this change does not constitute a claim that lsof works on OpenBSD 3.1, because I haven't tested it there.

Built an automated test suite. (See 00TEST and the tests/ sub-directory of the lsof main directory). Bela Lubkin requested it. Dale Talcott, John Hughes, and Larry Rosenman helped me validate it on their systems.

During the development of the test suite I discovered the following lsof bugs or missing features, and corrected or supplied them.

- * Corrected the reporting of locks for:
 - o Digital UNIX 4.0d and Tru64 Unix 5.[01];
 - o HP-UX 10.30 and 11.00;
 - o OpenUNIX 8;
 - o UnixWare 7.1.1.
- * Enabled HP-UX 10.30 and 11.00 to report open NFS file link counts.
- * Corrected the reporting of UNIX domain socket names for Apple Darwin, FreeBSD 4.5 and above, NetBSD 1.4.1 and above, and for OpenBSD 3.0 and above.
- * Enabled HP-UX 11.11 to stat(2) large files.
- * Fixed handling of combination 32 and 64 bit device numbers in AIX 64 bit architectures.

Updated the AIX 4.3.3 NFS rnode recognition code, first installed at revision 4.51. It looks like some IBM update has restored a single rnode structure independent of the machine bit width.

Updated the NetBSD and OpenBSD sources so NetBSD can process DTYPE_PIPE files, as OpenBSD was already able to do.

Updated Darwin get-xnu-headers.sh script to reflect information about a recent reorganization of the Darwin CVS hierarchy, supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>.

Added defense against the standard I/O descriptor attack.

4.64 June 26, 2002

Corrected some FreeBSD pre-processor directives. David O'Brien <obrien@NUXI.com> pointed them out.

Updated lsof's main() function to: 1) close all open file descriptors above 2 before starting; and 2) to set a non-interfering umask. Moved GET_MAX_FD test from misc.c to proto.h, so that main() could use it. Added multiple-include protection to proto.h.

Moved FAQ's test suite Q's & A's to a more appropriate section. Added a Q&A on HASSECURITY option and its affect on searching for open files. (That was already in the man page.)

Updated hpux/kmem/dnode.c for HP-UX < 11 compilation with information from John Dzubera <Zube@CS.ColoState.EDU>. While lsof doesn't support HP-UX < 11 any more, I try to avoid disabling it there when possible, and a locking fix for HP-UX >= 11 in lsof 4.63 inadvertently disabled compilation of lsof for HP-UX < 11. Fixed long-standing bug in HP-UX 10.20 lock reporting.

Removed language from the test suite programs that requires an ANSI-C compiler. This allowed the test suite to be validated with cc and gcc on the un-

supported HP-UX 10.20.

At the suggestion of Manuel Bouyer <bouyer@antioche.eu.org> switched NetBSD and OpenBSD lsof from using nlist() to using kvm_nlist(). Made the same change for BSDI, Darwin, and FreeBSD.

Validated test suite on OPENSTEP 4.2.

In response to a suggestion from Jeff Stoner <jstoner@blackboard.com> enhanced support for the FD list of the -d option to allow it to be either an exclusion or inclusion list, using the '^' prefix to denote exclusions.

Made adjustments for FreeBSD 4.6 and 5.0-CURRENT. Fixed a FreeBSD /etc/make.conf CFLAGS extraction bug, reported by Kris Kennaway <kris@obsecuity.org>, and new a bug in the fix, reported by Eric Cronin <ecronin@eecs.umich.edu>

Added nullfs support for FreeBSD, NetBSD, and OpenBSD at the request of Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net>.

Modified all readmnt() functions to ignore mounted-on directory names that don't begin with '/'.

Tested on NetBSD 1.6A and OpenBSD 3.1.

Upgraded to Solaris 9 FCS with two changes to the BETA-Refresh support: 1) an adjustment to dnode.c for a change in the so_so (sonode) structure; and 2) addition of Solaris 9 FCS specific DNLC code. David Comay <David.Comay@Eng.Sun.COM> sent me the dnode.c change and Casper Dik <Casper.Dik@sun.com> helped with the new DNLC support code.

Applied OpenUNIX changes that permit lsof to compile and run on the upcoming 8.0.1 release. The changes were supplied by Robert Lipe <robertl@caldera.com>. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> provided a test system.

Added Solaris fd file system support.

4.65 October 10, 2002

Adjusted for change in FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT inode structure, reported by David O'Brien <obrien@NIXI.com>.
Adjusted for changes in FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT <sys/vnode.h>.
One change was reported by Anders Nordby <anders@FreeBSD.org>. Adjusted for FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT on sparc64 architecture.

Enhanced the error reporting of Solaris lsof when it detects a kvm_open() failure, and added a 00FAQ entry on the cause, based on a report from Peter J. Bertoincini <pjb@anl.gov>.

Enabled compiling of lsof for NetBSD 1.5 with the NULL file system, using a patch from Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net>.

Removed a hack in the LTbigf test program that was once needed when it was compiled on Solaris 9 BETA-Refresh with gcc. The hack isn't needed on Solaris 9 FCS. Janet Hempstead <jan@library.carleton.ca> brought the need for this change to my attention.

Applied a patch, supplied by Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net>, that updates lsof for NetBSD version 1.6F. Corrected handling of the NetBSD nullfs.

Updated to BSDI BSD/OS 4.3 on a test system kindly provided by Terry Kennedy <terry@tmk.com>.

Updated to FreeBSD 4.7.

Updated to Apple Darwin 1.5, 5.x and 6.x with patches supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. The patches include IPv6 support.

Updated Configure to use the -bnolibpath loader option when building lsof on a PowerPC, running AIX 5 or greater. Valdis Kletnieks <Valdis.Kletnieks@vt.edu> informed me this was needed. Lsof for AIX 5.x was initially developed on the IA64, where -bnolibpath can't be used and I didn't think to restore it to PowerPC loads when AIX 5.x became available for that architecture.

Updated

to UnixWare 7.1.3 on a test system provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>. Removed claims that lsof works on OpenUNIX 8.0.1, because UnixWare 7.1.3 is the release name of OpenUNIX 8.0.1.

Based on a comment that his e-mail address was wrong in the lsof distribution from Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@disclosure.com>, removed all e-mail addresses from lsof documentation files except this one, 00DIST. The addresses in 00DIST are used to send revision release notices to those who contributed to a revision, but the addresses in this file for previous revisions and in other documentation files sometimes grow stale and are never validated.

4.66 December 22, 2002

Acquired Solaris 7 and 8 test systems, courtesy of John Dzuber <Zube@CS.ColoState.EDU>. Updated 00TEST and tests/TestDB accordingly.

Clarified FreeBSD 5.0 architecture claims at the suggestion of David O'Brien <obrien@NUXI.com>. Also implemented David's suggestion to change Intel to x86.

Installed
changes to DNLC handling in OSR lsof in preparation for handling changes in the OSR 5.0.7 DNLC cache. Information about the changes and patches to handle them were supplied by Bela Lubkin <filbo@deepthought.armory.com>.

Upgraded True 64 UNIX support to the 5.1B release on a test system provided by Berkley Shands <berkley@cse.wustl.edu> Had to use relaxed ANSI compilation because of an error in a system header file and other lsof source usages.

Implemented the HASNOSOCKSECURITY compile-time option. When it and HASSECURITY are defined, lsof will be built to list only the user's open files, but will also list anyone else's open socket files, provided the "-i" option selects their listing. Updated the Customize script to ask about setting HASNOSOCKSECURITY. Left it undefined in all dialect machine.h header files. This change was requested by Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@speakeasy.net> for use with ntop.

Added support for OpenBSD
3.2 and its kernel trace
file.

Improved lsof help (-h) and version (-v) information
reporting.

Fixed a FreeBSD 4.7 and above off-by-two UNIX domain
socket path termination bug, reported by Ken Stailey
<kstailey@speakeasy.net>

4.67 March 27, 2003

Began the transition of the lsof ftp server host
name from vic.cc.purdue.edu to lsof.itap.purdue.edu.
That reflects Purdue organizational changes. This
first step makes the new name an alias to the old
one. The old name, vic.cc.purdue.edu, will remain
usable for an extended period.

Corrected a revision number reference in section
17.17 of 00FAQ on the appearance of Solaris negative
DNLC caching handing.

Updated 00FAQ discussion of compilers for 64 bit
Solaris.

Validated test suite for 64 bit Solaris 8 and gcc.

At the request of Alek O. Komarnitsky <alek@komar.org>
added the "+c <width>" option to enable optional
changing of the COMMAND column output maximum width
from the default to <width>.
The default maximum
width remains CMDL, as defined in lsof.h.

Fixed three AIX kernel bit size detection bugs,
one in the AIX Configure script stanza, the second
and third in the AIX dproc.c get_kernel_access()
function. The bugs were reported by Pierre-Yves
Fontaniere <pyf@cc.in2p3.fr>, who tested the fixes.

Added kernel event queue file support for FreeBSD,
NetBSD and OpenBSD. Andrew Brown <atatat@atadot.net>
supplied the code.

Updated to AIX 5.2 on a test system provided by
Dale Talcott <dtalcott@purdue.edu>. Had to build

work-arounds for two missing AIX 5.2 header files, <j2/j2_snapshot> and <proc/proc_public.h>. Corrected an off-by-one UNIX socket addressing bug. Taught AIX lsof to handle both jfs and jfs2 files at the same time. Adjusted for an IBM mistake in the sizing of the fdsinfo structure in <procinfo.h> Toshiya Nakamura <TOSHIYAN@jp.ibm.com> helped test,

Updated to FreeBSD 4.8. Corrected another bug in FreeBSD UNIX domain socket name handling.

Corrected gcc build problems on HP-UX 11i, reported by Yuliy Minchev <yuliy@mobiltel.bg>.

Updated BSDI BSD/OS support to 4.3.1.

Augmented a lock ID test on NetBSD to check if the ID is an LWP pointer.

4.68 June 18, 2003

Enhanced Configure script's cleanup operations.

Added support for OpenBSD 3.3, based on a report from Peter Valchev <pvalchev@sightly.net>.

Improved the description of the detached PGP signature certificate file in the main lsof README file, based on a suggestion from Diana Stockdale <diana@mpl.ucsd.edu>.

Installed a work-around for FreeBSD 5.0-CURRENT on Alpha to avoid a compiler register use complaint.

Corrected a 'c' option error message. Gnele <blaadeleng@yahoo.com> reported the problem.

Upgraded EXT2FS and UFS support for NetBSD and OpenBSD to handle new inode information, and the fast UFS1 and UFS2 file systems.

With the help of Andrew Brown <atatat@atadot.net> determined the NetBSD snapshot (1.6F) at which <sys/mount.h> could be included under _KERNEL, thus eliminating the lsof netexport.h hack. The same change applies to OpenBSD versions 3.3 and above.

Applied a patch from Armin Gruner <ag@muc.de> that corrects the use of the HASPROCFS definition in the FreeBSD dialect sources.

Corrected spelling errors in 00FAQ and in the generated 00.README.FIRST_<version> file of the distribution archive. John Jackson <jrj@purdue.edu> and Ray Phillips <r.phillips@jkmrc.uq.edu.au> spotted and reported the errors.

Corrected a spelling error in a comment and incorrect use of an alarm function in the LTsock test program.

At the suggestion of Stuart Anderson <sba@srl.caltech.edu> added preliminary (and incomplete) SAM-FS file system support to Solaris lsof. Completion awaits availability of SAM-FS internals.

Fixed a Solaris device name printing bug, reported by Ric Anderson <ric@tick.Telcom.Arizona.EDU>, only visible when HASDCACHE is not defined. Ric helped test the fix.

Fixed an AIX kernel bit size handling bug related to the NFS node (rnode) structure.

Corrected a print_kptr() function call error in the AIX AFS code, reported by David Steiner <david.r.steiner@Dartmouth.EDU>. Upon further reflection and because I no longer have appropriate AIX AFS test systems, disabled AIX AFS support in the Configure script for AIX versions above 4.3.3.0 or AIX AFS versions above 3.5.

Added support for FreeBSD 5.1.

With advice from Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com> adjusted the Darwin get-xnu-headers.sh script to access the kernel header files needed by lsof from a new form of the Apple open source repository.

Installed Linux and lsof library bug fixes and improvements, supplied by Marian Jancar <mjancar@suse.cz>. One Linux improvement handles mount strings that have octal escapes in them, eg., \040 for embedded blanks. Marian tested the changes.

4.69 October 16, 2003

Received and applied an OpenBSD patch from Peter Valchev <pvalchev@sightly.net> that replaces a ctob() call with a sysconf() call. Peter claims sysconf() is needed for OpenBSD on SPARC. (It is not needed for NetBSD on SPARC.)

With the upgrade of my only Solaris 7 test system to, Solaris 8, dropped the *claim* that lsof works on Solaris 7. That doesn't mean it won't work there, so those who want lsof for Solaris 7 probably should be able to build it there and it probably will work there.

Revised lsof's DNLC handling for BSD derivatives, including: BSDI; Darwin, DEC OSF/1, Digital UNIX and Tru64 UNIX; FreeBSD; NetBSD; and OpenBSD. The latest NetBSD distribution's dropping of the vnode capability ID (v_id) required the revision.

Adjusted to the latest FreeBSD 5.1-CURRENT.

Added NetBSD support for using kvm_getproc2().

Added a patch from Andrew Brown <atatat@atadot.net> to handle NetBSD enum conflicts and changes in the <miscfs/kernfs/kernfs.h> and <miscfs/procfs/procfs.h> header files.

Added a "#define _KERNEL" to the AIX dnode2.c source file for compatibility with a new <j2/j2_inode.h> AIX 5.2 header file version. The addition was supplied by Dick Dunbar <Dick.Dunbar@Siebel.com> and was offered as a patch to lsof 4.68/

Added support for a second type of Solaris SAMFS. Stuart Anderson <sba@srl.caltech.edu> provided the support. SAMFS support in lsof SOLARIS remains scanty, because Sun won't release any details on its kernel structures.

Dropped the *claim* that lsof works on AIX 4.3.3, because I was unable to test it there. That doesn't mean it won't work there, so those who want lsof for AIX 4.3.3 probably should be able to build it there and it probably will work there.

Updated for Solaris 10 on test systems provided by

Mike Miscevic <miscevic@hotpop.com>. Casper Dik <casper@holland.sun.com> provided significant help. During the Solaris 10 port found and fixed an lofs handling bug that prevented reporting of open lofs file lock status.

Updated the DNLC test, LTdnlc, to provide a possible explanation about file systems on which the test might fail.

Modified the procedure for obtaining missing Darwin XNU kernel header files. The new one requires more manual intervention, but is the best that can be done with the way Apple open sources are now organized. 00FAQ explains the new procedures for those not used to downloading Apple open source files.

Added support for Apple Darwin 7.0 (Mac OS X 10.3) with patches supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Dropped the *claim* that lsof builds and works on Apple Darwin below 6.0.

Validated lsof on FreeBSD 4.9, using a test system provided by Ben Lewis <bl@purdue.edu>.

Validated lsof on FreeBSD 5.1-CURRENT for Amd64. David O'Brien <obrien@FreeBSD.org> provided a test system.

Changed the NetBSD Configure stanza to do header file searches in /usr/include by default. The LSOF_INCLUDE and NETBSD_SYS environment variables may still be used to specify other search paths. Discussions with Andrew Brown and Wolfgang S. Rupprecht <wolfgang@wsrcc.com> led to the change.

4.70 January 16, 2004

Improved shell-portability of the linux stanza of the Configure script with a patch from Paul Jarc <prj@po.cwru.edu>.

Added a "silent" rule to tests/Makefile for Paul. Updated, extended and clarified the test suite documentation in 00FAQ and 00TEST.

Fixed Solaris 10 dlsof.h typo, reported by Mike Miscevic <miscevic@hotmail.com>. The typo prevents lsof from loading cleanly in Solaris 10 builds past 40.

Fixed a Solaris HSFS node number reporting bug and added a structure definition work-around for Solaris 10.

Converted PGP signing to GPG. My previous PGP key can be used, but the gpg "--allow-non-selfsigned-uid" option may have to be used when it is imported into a GPG key ring.

Added bz2 compression.

Updated for OpenBSD 3.4.

Added a work-around for a missing header file in the s10_44 Solaris 10 build.

Added support for FreeBSD 5.2-BETA and 5.2-CURRENT.

Updated Linux AX25 support with modifications supplied by Lutz Poetschulat <dl9cu@db0zwi.de>.

Added raw IPv6 support to Linux lsof.

Improved handling of parameters after "-i@".

Improved file name test in LTdnlc.c.

Added loop count controls to the reading of Solaris lock chains. The change was implemented as a result of a report from Steve Gonczi <steve@relicore.com>.

Based on a report from John Jackson <jrj@purdue.edu>, enabled a Solaris 10 <sys/lgrp.h> work-around for Solaris 9, too. (Patch 112233 installs an lgrp.h on Solaris 9 that needs the work-around.)

With help from Andrew Brown <atatat@atatdot.net> and John Heasley <heas@netbsd.org> added log-structured file system (LFS) support for NetBSD and OpenBSD.

Added AMD64 to the list of FreeBSD 5.x-CURRENT supported architectures. FreeBSD.org provides a test system,

courtesy of (I believe) David O'Brien
<obrien@FreeBSD.org>.

Added a cast to lseek() in the HP-UX /dev/kmem-based
kread() function to make it work properly with the
bundled HP C compiler.

4.71 March 11, 2004

Added text file support to Apple Darwin lsof and
enabled the lsof executable portion of the LTbasic
test. Added support for Darwin kernel queue, POSIX
semaphore and POSIX shared memory files. Tested on
Darwin 7.2 (aka Mac OS 10.3.2).

Added process_kqueue() function prototypes for FreeBSD,
NetBSD and OpenBSD.

Picked some lint in AIX sources, lib/rnmh.c and
tests/LTsock.c.

Added "-x [fl]" cross-over option, which enables +d and
+D processing to cross over symbolic links and/or file
system mount points. Discussion with Johan Lindquist
<johan@smilfinken.net> and Eric Williams (aka The Ghost
In The Machine) <ewill3@earthlink.net> on Linux news
groups revealed the need for the option.

Updated support for UnixWare 7.1.4.

Added
support for the optional reporting of socket
options, socket states and TCP flags for most currently
supported dialects. John Smith <lbalbalba@hotmail.com>
and Tristan Nefzger <tn@bhtrader.com> requested the
information. The dialects and their versions for which
this feature has become available include:

AIX 4.3.2 and 5.[12]
Apple Darwin 7.2
BSDI BSD/OS 4.3.1
Digital UNIX and Tru64 UNIX 4.0
FreeBSD 4.9 and 5.2
HP-UX 11 and 11.11 (aka 11i)
NetBSD 1.6ZH
OpenBSD 3.4
OPENSTEP 4.2
OpenUNIX 8
SCO OpenServer Release 5.0.6

Solaris 2.6, 8, 9 and 10

UnixWare 7.1.[134]

Modified the Configure stanza for HP-UX 11 with better q4 detection. Steve Bonds <3vhmxxm02@sneakemail.com> supplied the modification.

Applied a patch from Mike Miscevic <miscevic@hotpop.com> to enable lsof to compile with the zone support in the Solaris 10 s10_b51 release. Added information on lsof zone behavior to 00FAQ.

Added

a "-z [z]" option to Solaris 10 lsof. It enables the listing of zone name and can also be used to select the listing of processes and their files from specified zones.

4.72 July 13, 2004

Corrected Solaris 10 ZONE column title display bug with a patch from Joep Vesseur <Joep.Vesseur@Sun.COM>. Joep's fix was offered as a patch to 4.71.

Based on a report from Jean-Pierre Radley <jpr@jpr.com> about an unexpected GNU uname Configure interaction on OSR, and working from information received from Bela Lubkin, changed the OSR Configure stanza to use /bin/uname instead of uname. Added an FAQ entry about Configure version detection problems.

Added the +m and "+m m" options in response to a dialog with Robert T. Brown <rbrown@netmentor.com>. The options allow the creation of a mount table supplement file which can be used on selected dialects to get device numbers when stat(2) and lstat(2) can't deliver them. (That's generally the result of an inaccessible NFS server.) Currently the new options are supported only on Linux.

Made cpumask_t typedef _KERNEL compensation for FreeBSD 5.2-CURRENT. Refined it for 5.2.1-RELEASE with testing help from Scott Ellentuch <tuc@ttsg.com>.

Added support for FreeBSD 4.10. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> kindly provided a test system.

Added support for NetBSD 2.0 with patches supplied by

Andrew Brown <atatat@atadot.net>. Andrew also provided two test systems.

Made handling of Linux maps file more robust, based on a report from Jan Blunck <J.Blunck@tu-harburg.de>. As a side benefit, made handling of generated stat(2) information more flexible.

As a result of a discussion with Jason Fortezzo <fortezza@mechanicalism.net>, adjusted lsof for Solaris to obtain the maximum user name length from ut_name of the utmpx structure, if <utmpx.h> exists.

Tested under OpenBSD 3.5.

Updated 00README information about using gcc (via the Configure aixgcc abbreviation) to compile lsof on AIX. Ann Janssen <ajanssen@nebook.com> made me aware the information was out of date.

Added an AIX SIGDANGER handler and some 00FAQ sections on lsof memory usage after a discussion with Tom Qin <tom.qin@citigroup.com> about lsof memory usage.

Added scripts/sort_res.perl5, contributed by Fabian Frederick <fabian.frederick@gmx.fr>. The script displays lsof output sorted by size and path name.

Improved handling of files on Linux NFS mount points that use the root_squash option, based on discussions with Paul Szabo <psz@maths.usyd.edu.au>.

Updated FreeBSD 5.2-CURRENT support, based on a problem report from Filippo Natali <filippo@widestore.net>.

Corrected improper FreeBSD 5.x-CURRENT #if condition, reported by Kim Culhan <kimc@kim.net>.

Added a Configure script work-around for AIX 5.2 lsof with JFS2, compiled by gcc >= 3.3. The work-around was supplied by Florian M. Weps <fmw@hactrn.ch>.

4.73 October 21, 2004

Added an __XPG4_CHAR_CLASS__ #define before #include'ing <ctype.h> on Solaris to restore lsof's ability to display special characters such as acute-e.

Added wide-character (e.g., UTF-8) support where possible, prompted by a request from Kyungjoon Lee <kjoonlee@gmail.com>. Some older dialects -- e.g., NetBSD 1.4.1 -- don't support wide characters, so the wide character support is enabled by definitions in each dialect's machine.h. Dialects with wide-character support are listed in 00FAQ.

Make a FreeBSD 5.2-CURRENT adjustment for <sys/pipe.h>, supplied by Sergey A. Osokin <osa@FreeBSD.ORG>.

Implemented a Linux feature request made by Jakub Jelinek <jakub@redhat.com> that enhances lsof's ability to locate UNIX domain sockets whose paths are named as arguments. Jakub supplied suggested code.

Dropped *claims* that lsof works on AIX below 5.1, SCO
Dropped *claims* that lsof works on AIX below 5.1, SCO
Openserver 5.0.4, Tru64 UNIX 5.0, and UnixWare
below

7.1.4. Lsof will probably build and work on those UNIX dialect versions, but I no longer have any way to test lsof on them.

Added support for FreeBSD 5.3 and 6.0. The FreeBSD 5.3 support hasn't been tested.

Added FD test code that will allow dialect versions to test FD option selections. Used the new code in the PSTAT-based HP-UX lsof to enable it to avoid scanning the mount table when its information is not needed. The addition was made in response to a query from Harvey Garner <Harvey.Garner@championusa.com> about lsof performance in a busy NFS environment.

Upgraded lsof's AIX support level to AIX 5.3, based on a report from Dick Dunbar <Dick.Dunbar@Siebel.com>. (I have not tested lsof under AIX 5.3.) Based on Dick's recommendation and local testing changed the C for AIX version 6 and higher -qmaxmem option value to -1.

Made LSOFF_AR environment variable more useful and documented it in 00XCONFIG.

Corrected the use of sum(1) to generate signatures for the lsof distribution and binaries to match the

documentation that claims it is `sum -r` output. Jin Guojun <jin@george.lbl.gov> noticed and reported the problem.

Tested under OpenBSD 3.6.

Added checksum and GPG certificate files for the bz2, gz and Z lsof distribution archives. The new files reside with the distribution archives and supplement the signature information already inside the archives.

Validated on Solaris 10, i8xpc, build s10_63.

4.74 January 17, 2005

Fixed a Solaris segment fault bug on systems that lack a `/dev/allkmem` device. Offered the fix as a patch to lsof 4.73. The bug was reported by Donald Zoch <donald.zoch@amd.com>.

Updated lsof for FreeBSD 6.0 and higher for a change in `<sys/vnode.h>`, based on a report from Sergey A. Osokin <osa@FreeBSD.ORG>. Made the update available in a 4.74 'A' edition pre-release.

Filed an HP bug report about missing `pstat(2)` CWD info for LOFS on HP-UX 11.11 and higher.

The missing CWD info was noticed by Ermin Borovac <e.borovac@bom.gov.au>. Added info to 00FAQ about the problem, which can cause the lsof test suite's LTbasic test to fail.

Updated the q4-generated `tcp_s.h` in the lsof distribution and added socket option support for HP-UX 11.00. Erwin Reyns <ereyns@europarl.eu.int> helped test.

Updated for Solaris 10, build s10_69, with a patch supplied by Mike Miscevic <miscevic@hotpop.com>.

Added `v_path` support to Solaris 10 lsof. That relieves it of having to read and decode the kernel DNLC, and delivers full paths more reliably.

Added specialized NFS4 support to Solaris 10 lsof.

Applied Solaris 10 patches to lsof supplied by Casper Dik <casper@holland.sun.com>.

Updated lsof for NetBSD 2.99.10 and tested it on a system provided by Andrew Brown <atatat@atatat.net>.

Added support for the FreeBSD 6.0-CURRENT `f_vnode` pointer in the file structure.

Added BSDI, FreeBSD, NetBSD and OpenBSD support for the `*effnlink` member of the inode structure. This makes the lsof LTnlink test run faster on all modified dialects and correctly on OpenBSD.

Added `ptyfs` support for NetBSD, using modifications provided by Andrew Brown.

Changed the netbsd `Configure` stanza to look by default for system header files in both `/usr/include` and `/usr/src`. (The `NETBSD_SYS` environment variable can still be used to select an alternate for `/usr/src`.)

Corrects two FreeBSD 4.10 RPC/XDR type definitions.

Added an FAQ Q&A about `setuid` and `setgid` restrictions in HP-UX 11.11. The information in the answer was supplied by Frank Sanders <frank.sanders@siemens.com>.

Added abbreviations for AXI FCIO and FSNAPSHOT file flags. Holger VanKoll <Holger.VanKoll@swisscom.com> reported the missing FCIO.

Adjusted lsof's private AIX 64 bit `rnode` structure for 64 bit AIX 5.2 systems. (IBM doesn't distribute a correct `<nfs/rnode.h>` for it.)

Corrected a Linux socket inode printing bug reported by Igor Schein <igor@txc.com>.

Updated for FreeBSD 4.11. The support compiles but hasn't been tested.

Back-ported a FreeBSD 6.0-CURRENT fix to FreeBSD 5.3-RELEASE-p1. That was done to solve a compilation problem reported by Radko Keves <rado@daemon.sk>.

4.75 May 16, 2005

Dropped the `*claim*` that lsof works on DEC OSF/1 and Digital UNIX, since my last 4.0 test system has been

removed. The last tested distribution of lsof on DEC OSF/1 and Digital UNIX was revision 4.74. It has been archived on [lsof.itap.purdue.edu](http://lsof.itap.purdue.edu/pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src) in `pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src`.

Added negation forms to the values in the -g (PGID) and -p (PID) lists. Negated PGID and PID values, like negated UID or login name values, are applied without ORing or ANDing and take effect before any other selection criteria are applied.

At the request of Marcin Gozdzalik <gozdzal@gmail.com> added a -X option for Linux. The option inhibits the reading of the `/proc/net/tcp*` and `/proc/net/udp*` files.

Based on a report from David Gutierrez <davegu1@hotmail.com> changed DEC OSF/1 process table allocation to request memory in smaller increments.

Based on a report from jayjwa <jayjwa@atr2.ath.cx> updated the Customize script to use "tail -n 1" where possible.

Enabled support for FreeBSD 5.4.

Improved the BSDI, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenBSD and Solaris `kvm_open()` and `kvm_openfiles()` error messages.

Enabled support for NetBSD 2.99.12.

Improved HP-UX Configure stanza with help from Piet Starreveld <pstarrev@csc.com>. Picked some lint Piet found.

Enabled IPv6 support for HP-UX > 11. Piet Starreveld helped test it on 11.23, among others.

Updated for HP-UX 11.23 on the ia64 architecture.

Updated to latest FreeBSD 6.0-CURRENT, using a test system provided by Andrzej Tobola <ato@iem.pw.edu.pl>.

Added support for SCO OSR 6.0.0 and UnixWare 7.1.4 with help from Richard at SCO.

Corrected a Linux bug in NFS handling, reported by Karel

Zak

<kzak@redhat.com>. Karel supplied a patch.

Improved the code for accessing an AIX 3.2 and higher sockaddr_un structure, thus eliminating a segmentation fault possibility.

Updated for AIX 5.3.

Added preliminary (DEBUG) support for the AIX SANFS file system.

Fixed a bug in the Solaris 10 processing of the vnode's v_path pointer with code supplied by Edward Jajko <ejajko@portal.com>. The fix was offered as a patch to 4.74.

Dropped support for OpenUNIX 8, since a test system is no longer available. Archived an OpenUNIX-only distribution of the last revision (4.74) tested on OpenUNIX in pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src.

Tested under Openbsd 3.7.

Tested under Darwin 7.7.0.

Enabled building on amd64 Solaris 10 with hints from Marc Aurele La France <tsi@ualberta.ca>. Marc provided a test system.

Supplied a missing quote in the FreeBSD Configure stanza. Carl Cook <Info@quantum-sci.com> reported the problem.

Removed "-O" option from tests/Makefile so that the HP-UX bundled compiler won't complain.

4.76 August 30, 2005

Corrected an example and spelling errors in man page.

Updated for Apple Darwin 8.x with changes supplied by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Allan also provided a test system.

Completed documentation of CLRLFILEADD in all machine.h files.

At the request of Chris Markle <cmarkle@sendmail.com> added partial listen queue length to socket options displayed when -Tf is specified. Partial queue length is not reported for all dialects. (00FAQ lists the ones where it is reported.)

Updated for FreeBSD 7.0 with information supplied by Andrzej Tobola <ato@iem.pw.edu.pl>.

Updated Solaris VxFS support for VxFS versions 4 and above with technical advice from Craig Harmer <craig_harmer@symantec.com>, Gary Millen <gary_millen@symantec.com> and Chuck Silvers <charles_silvers@symantec.com>. Testing help was provided by Michael Antlitz <mantlitz@prophasys.com>, Steve Ginsberg <steve@dhapdigital.com> and Kenneth Stailey <kstailey@yahoo.com>.

Fixed a Solaris address space map processing bug. Janardhan Molumuri <mjanardhan@gmail.com> reported the bug and help me identify it. Made the fix available as a patch to 4.75.

Added support for Solaris 10 port and CTFS files. The CTFS support is incomplete, because I don't know how to get inode number, size and link count. (There's a new 00FAQ entry about that.)

Investigated a report from Christopher J Warweg <warwegc@GAO.GOV> that the CHECKSUMS for the lsof 4.75 binary for 64 bit Solaris 8 was incorrect. It was my packaging error. I rebuilt and repackaged the binary.

Enabled support for Linux map file names with embedded spaces.

4.77 April 10, 2006

Added -X option support for Solaris 10 and above. When -X is specified lsof will report cached v_node path names for unlinked files, followed by "(deleted)". Improved cached vnode path name handling by adding "(?)" to the end of path names of questionable accuracy. Updated 00FAQ to reflect these changes.

Updated for FreeBSD 7.0-CURRENT.

Fixed name addition spacing bug, reported by Stuart Anderson <anderson@ligo.caltech.edu>. Also updated Solaris 10 SAMFS support at Stuart's request.

Added missing "break;" and another HASSTATVFS test to the NetBSD and OpenBSD dnode.c. Bill Behr <bbeh@networkstoragecorp.com> reported those needs.

Fixed an HP-UX 11 file descriptor "chunk" size problem, reported by Per Allansson <per@appgate.com>. Per helped devise the fix and tested it. This fix was offered as a patch to lsof 4.76.

Updated for FreeBSD 6.0-STABLE and FreeBSD 6.1-PRERELEASE.

Updated scripts/sort_res.perl5 with changes supplied by Frederick Fabian <fabian.frederick@skynet.be>, the author of the script.

Corrected +|-M man page documentation error, reported by Roger Cornelius <rac@tenzing.org>.

Improved FreeBSD user device random seed generation in response to a problem report from Danny Braniss <danny@cs.huji.ac.il>.

Eliminated three syntax error bugs and other compiler complaints from the PSTAT-based lsof. H. Merijn Brand <h.m.brand@xs4all.nl> reported the problems and tested the fixes.

Eliminated compiler complaints in the test suite.

Investigated problems with the building of lsof on PA-RISC HP-UX 11.23, based on a report from John Orndorff <John.Orndorff@sungard.com>. Found that neither the HP bundled C compiler nor gcc would build lsof, but the the HP unbundled ANSI C compiler would. Concluded that HP bundled C compiler can't handle <gssapi/gssapi.h>. Devised a work-around to gcc's omission of the rpcent structure definition of <netdb.h> that allows it to compile lsof's print.c, but the resulting binary doesn't run reliably. Documented the situation in 00FAQ.

Changed reporting of unknown file types. The number of

an unknown type is now reported as four octets. The change was made in response to a Linux lsof bug report from Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>.

Dropped the **claim** that lsof works on BSDI BSD/OS since my last test system has been removed. The last tested distribution of lsof for BSDI BSD/OS was revision 4.76. It has been archived on lsof.itap.purdue.edu in `pub/tools/unix/lsof/OLD/src`.

As a result of discussing the lsof source tar's MD5 checksum with Andrew Bell <andrew.bell.ia@gmail.com>, changed the description of a suitable MD5 tool in the lsof distribution's documentation to name the `openssl "dgst"` command.

Enabled compilation on Solaris 10 1/06 with a fix sent by Jason Fortezzo <fortezza@mechanicalism.net>. Made the fix available as a patch to 4.76.

Adjusted to FreeBSD 5.5-PRERELEASE.

Corrected a bug in the lsof library's `process_file()` function to enable the locating of AIX XTI sockets by their TCP/IP address values. The bug was reported by Michel Dubois <Dubois@sears.ca>.

Based on a bug report from Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com> added command name length checking to as many dialects as possible (Linux for Karel) for the `"-c c"` option.

Updated for OpenBSD 3.[89]. Tested the 3.9 update on a system provided by David Mazieres. I have not tested on OpenBSD 3.8, but David reports lsof 4.76 worked there.

Ended regression testing of lsof on 32 bit Solaris 8 with the ending of access to a test system. Lsof continues to be tested on 64 bit Solaris 8.

4.78 April 24, 2007

Added more information to the lsof FAQ about missing link counts and sizes on Linux files.

Simplified Linux `stat()` and `lstat()` usage.

Relocated #define's that prevent OpenBSD compilation on systems without a /proc file system. Pieter Bowman <bowman@math.utah.edu> reported the problem.

Added code to avoid processing Linux /proc/<PID>/maps file entries with zero device and node numbers. Some such entries now have names associated with them that are not path names -- e.g., "[heap]", "[stack]" or "[vdso]". Scott Worley <sworley@chkno.net> reported lsof's mishandling of such entries.

Added SELinux security context support, provided by James Antill <james.antill@redhat.com>. I have not tested this, but James and Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com> have.

Added the #include of <sys/types.h> to Solaris lsof to enable compilation on Solaris 10 6/06. Peter Harvey Peter.Harvey@Sun.COM diagnosed the problem and supplied a patch.

Added better support for JFS2 on AIX 5.2 and 5.3, based on bug reports and help from Thomas Braunbeck <BRAUNBEC@de.ibm.com> and Tom Whitty <TWHITTY@cerner.com>.

Documented that lsof supports AIX 5.3 only up through maintenance level 1 (ML1).

Enabled Solaris lsof to locate the AFS vnode operation address for OpenAFS 1.4.1. The fix was supplied by Robert Jelinek <Robert.Jelinek@MorganStanley.com>.

Enabled support for Solaris 10 ZFS. If the necessary ZFS header files aren't found, lsof offers the option to drop ZFS support, to use internal, possibly inaccurate structure definitions, or to supply a path to the missing header files. Horst Scheuermann <Horst.Scheuermann@uni-trier.de> provided a development system and helped test the support.

Corrected a typo in the man page, reported by Eric S. Raymond <esr@thyrsus.com>.

Changed the spelling of macroes to macros in lsof source and documentation files, based on a suggestion from Josh Soref <timeless@gmail.com> and verification

with the OED.

The following dialects are no longer supported: 32 bit
AIX 5.2, HP-UX 11, OpenStep 4.2, Solaris 2.6, Solaris
8, True Unix 64 and UnixWare 7.1.4. Lsof may work on
them, but I no longer have test systems for them.
Support for OpenBSD ends at its version 3.9 for lack of
interest in the port.

4.79 April 15, 2008

```
***** IMPORTANT NOTE *****
*
*
* Lsof support has been reduced to the following
*
* dialects: AIX, FreeBSD, Linux and Solaris, and *
* only in selected versions of those dialects.  *
* The selected versions are listed in this file *
* and in other lsof documentation.             *
*
*
* I have made this move because of retirement  *
* and because I no longer have many test systems *
* available to me.                             *
*
*
* Vic Abell                                     *
*
*****
```

Fixed a Solaris VXFS permission problem when accessing
the VXFS inode offsets. The bug was reported by
Gregory A. Ivanov <ivga@mts.ru>. Gregory tested the
fix.

Moved an #include <string.h> later in FreeBSD dlsof.h
to enable compilation on recent FreeBSD releases. The
change was supplied by Roy Marples <uberlord@gentoo.org>.

Improved

Linux /proc file stream reading speed by applying
an expanded version of a patch from Eric Dumazet
<dada1@cosmosbay.com> that allocates a page size buffer
to each stream. Improved TCP, TCP6, UDP and UDP6 hashing
by determining the hash bucket count from the /proc/net
sockstat and sockstat6 files. The improvement was
suggested by Eric and he provided sample code. Eric also
tested both improvements.

Modified Configure script to build lsof on FreeBSD

6.2. Tested it on a system provided by Larry Rosenman
<ler@lerctr.org>.

Fixed a Linux maps file processing bug that prevented path names from having an embedded colon. James Lingard <jchl@arastra.com> reported the bug and helped with its fix.

Based on reports from Eric Dumazet and Samuel Thibault <samuel.thibault@ens-lyon.org> added support for the Linux 2.6.22 kernel's /proc/<PID>/fdinfo files -- i.e., file offset and flags. Samuel Thibault provided a test system.

Fixed a Linux UNIX socket memory leak, reported by Philip Shin <pshin@xceedium.com>. Phillip supplied the fix.

With generous assistance from HP added support for an HP-UX 11.23 patch that makes TLI/XTI socket address information available.

Fixed a header file problem for FreeBSD 6.2 on the Alpha architecture. The problem was reported by Pekka Honkanen <phonkane@cc.hut.fi>. Pekka tested the fix.

Based on a report and using suggested fixes from Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>, made these changes to Linux lsof: corrected a getpidcon() error message; insured that inode numbers are handled correctly for their unsigned long long type; and improved SELinux handling. At the request of Alon Bar-Lev <alonbl@gentoo.org> added the LINUX_HASSELINUX environment variable to enable or inhibit SELinux support unconditionally.

Updated Configure for FreeBSD 8.0-CURRENT and tested lsof on AMD64 there.

Added a patch provided by Oles Hnatkevych <don_oles@able.com.ua> for FreeBSD systems where the root file system is on a CD9660 device.

Added compensation for the disappearance of FMARK and FDEFER from the FreeBSD 8.0-CURRENT <sys/file.h>.

Updated FreeBSD lsof with ZFS support. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>, Erwin Lansing <erwin@FreeBSD.org>, Wesley

Shields <wxs@atarininja.org> and Dmitry Morozovsky <marck@rinet.ru> provided test systems.

Fixed a socket file identification problem reported by Pavol Rusnak <stick@gk2.sk>. Pavol also reported the cause of the problem.

Added the ability to format the repeat mode marker line with strftime(3), where the dialect supports the localtime(3) and strftime(3) C library functions. The addition was suggested by Mike Depot <mdepot@comcast.net>, who also tested it. The addition required creating a new main lsof source module, util.c, that contains functions whose compilation conflicts with the general header file tree defined by lsof.h and dlsof.h.

Based on reports from Andrei V. Lavreniyuk <andy.lavr@reactor-xg.kiev.ua> and Pav Lucistnik <pav@FreeBSD.org> updated the FreeBSD 7.0 and above file lock handling to use new locking structures. The update requires a terrible hack to get a definition for the lock owner structure from a kernel source module into a local lsof header file.

4.80 May 12, 2008

Updated for a FreeBSD 7.0 and above byte level locking change. The problem was reported by Conrad J. Sabatier <conrads@cox.net>, who helped test the update. Wesley Shields <wxs@FreeBSD.org> provided an 8.0-CURRENT test system.

Propagated the FreeBSD 7.0 and above locking changes to FreeBSD 6.x, based on a report from Edwin Groothuis <edwin@FreeBSD.org>.

Added warnings for unsupported dialects or versions.

Added Linux support for the UDPLITE protocol. Eric Dumazet <dada1@cosmosbay.com> supplied a patch.

Added a missing quote to the Configure script's FreeBSD stanza.

Added a usage.o rule to the HP-UX PSTAT-based Makefile. I mistakenly deleted the rule at revision 4.79. The missing rule was reported by Kawaljeet Kaur

<kawaljeet.malviya@gmail.com> who tested the corrected Makefile.

4.81 October 21, 2008

Updated the Darwin libproc sources with changes from Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Tested them on a iMac mini, provided by Apple Inc.

Changed dummy declarations in library source files to eliminate complaints about unused variables and empty object files. This change may not work on dialects I can no longer test; it has been tested on some versions of AIX, Darwin, FreeBSD, Linux and Solaris.

At the request of Hal Brooks <hal@uga.edu> added support for Linux /proc/net/packet files. Hal tested it.

Added socket file only performance enhancements to Linux and PSTAT-based HPUX lsof.

Added htonl call around improper usage of INADDR_LOOPBACK; report from an Apple engineer forwarded by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>.

Adjusted for FreeBSD-8.0 change in device number handling.

The adjustment should work for FreeBSD 5 and above, should the 8.0 change be propagated downward. The problem was reported by Pav Lucistnik <pav@FreeBSD.org>. An updated test system was provided by Erwin Lansing <erwin@FreeBSD.org>.

Reduced AIX support to version 5.3, since test systems with older versions are no longer available to me.

At the request of Marjo F. Mercado <mmercado@xceedium.com> and Phil Shin <pshin@xceedium.com> applied some speed improvements to lsof, particularly when the files of interest are /Internet files -- i.e., selected with lsof's "-i" option. Added a two new options to assist the improvements: 1) "-c^<command>" to tell lsof to exclude the named command(s); and 2) "-stcp|ud>:[^]state'" to tell lsof to include in its reporting or exclude (^) from its reporting Internet files in the named states (e.g., LISTEN, ^CLOSE_WAIT, IDLE, etc.) For the most part these changes apply only to AIX, Darwin, FreeBSD, PSTAT-based HP-UX, Linux and Solaris, since those are the only places I could test them. They are controlled by the HASTCPUDPSTATE definition

in each dialect's machine.h header file. Marjo and Phil provided HP-UX 11.23 and 11.31 test systems.

Fixed a stat(2) problem on HP-UX 11.31 while testing the speed improvements.

Adjusted for kernel header file changes in FreeBSD 8.0-CURRENT. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> provided a test system.

Added a warning for Solaris systems where VxFS node info can't be obtained from the VxFS utility library. The warning was requested by Tom Matthews <Tom.MATTHEWS@rbs.com>.

Corrected mishandling of file system path name arguments that have trailing slashes, except, of course, the root file system, "/". Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com> reported the bug.

4.82 March 25, 2009

Corrected an over-zealous exclusion test that caused lsof to report nothing when it was given no arguments and built with HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY enabled.

Joshua Kinard <kumba@gentoo.org> reported the bug and supplied information for reproducing it.

Based on a report from Dan Trinkle <trinkle@cs.purdue.edu> corrected use of <sys/utsname.h> for 32 bit Solaris 10 and above compilations. Simultaneously eliminated a casting complaint in arg.c and updated Configure to use the appropriate 64 bit compilation option (-xarch=v9 or -m64) with the Solaris Sun C compiler.

Updated for FreeBSD 7.1-PRERELEASE with information supplied by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>.

Updated the Darwin libproc sources with changes from Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Tested them on a iMac mini, provided by Apple Inc. Allan also provided man page corrections.

Updated the FreeBSD Makefile to use the \${MAKE} variable for ZFS dnodet2.c module compilation, based on a suggestion from Alexis Ballier <aballier@gentoo.org>.

Improved the Solaris VxFS library location test, based on a suggestion from Jason Fortezzo

<fortezza@mechanicalism.net>.

Jason tested the change.

Updated Solaris 10 ZFS support for ZFS version 4 and ZFS pool version 10, using a test system kindly provided by Vladislav Nespor <vladislav.nespor@id.ethz.ch>. Renata Maria Dart <renata@slac.stanford.edu> tested on ZFS version 4, verifying that the update works there, too. (ZFS pool version 10 is apparently the ZFS version shipped with the 10/08 update to Solaris. The original ZFS support targeted ZFS version 3.)

I still consider ZFS support in Solaris lsof a hack, because it depends on a znode structure definition that I developed using dbx. Sun is remiss in not distributing the ZFS header files used to build the distributed kernel.

Because of the znode structure definition hack, I can't guarantee that lsof ZFS support will work for any other versions of ZFS.

Solaris 10: adjusted to a change in the way devices are stored in the kernel; fixed a problem in zone handling; and added rudimentary sharedfs support. Carson Gaspar <carson@taltos.org> reported the device number problem, provided a test system, and tested the changes. Peter Vines <psv2b@eservices.virginia.edu> reported the zone handling problem and tested the fix.

Adapted to FreeBSD 8.0-CURRENT changes in device number computation. Problem was reported by Erwin Lansing <erwin@FreeBSD.org>. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> provided a test system.

Corrected Solaris Configure test for appropriate VxFS library when using gcc to compile lsof.

Updated for loss of KAME IPv6 FreeBSD accommodations.

Adapted to FreeBSD 7.2. Made Configure script recognized FreeBSD 6.3.

4.83 January 18, 2010

Converted Solaris 10 and above ZFS support to use the CTF debugger library, libctf. Code was supplied by Robert Byrnes <Robert.Byrnes@deshaw.com>.

Corrected a typo in the testing of the LINUX_HASSELINUX environment variable in the Configure script. The error was reported by Mike Frysinger <vapier@gentoo.org>.

At Mike's request made Configure script accept LSOF_RANLIB (ranlib command), LSOF_CFGF (additional configuration flags) and LSOF_CFGL (additional library specifications) from the environment.

Enabled compilation of Solaris 10 lsof after a recent Sun patch which changed the PC file system's structure. Peter Vernam <pvernam@draper.com> reported the problem and helped with the fix.

Made the sort of configuration CFLAGS in the CkTestDB script impervious to locale settings.

Ported to Solaris 11, using a test system kindly provided by David Day <dday76@gmail.com>.

Adjusted to the disappearance of <nfs/rpcv2.h> in FreeBSD 8.0-BETA1.

Changed Solaris node type lookup to a hashed method and added some ability for it to handle duplicate vnodeop names in /dev/ksyms.

Updated for FreeBSD 9.0-CURRENT. Andrzej Tobola <ato@iem.pw.edu.pl> provided a test system. Extends the fix to FreeBSD 6.0 and above via a Configure test and a compile-time definition. The need for the extension was reported by Erik Trulsson <ertr1013@student.uu.se>

Made corrections to FAQ typographical errors, suggested by Josh Soref <timeless@gmail.com>.

Added __UCLIBC__ test to Linux dlsof.h so lsof would compile on an Intel ARM XScale processor. The addition was provided by Doug Kehn <rdkehn@yahoo.com>.

Added test for <utmpx.h> to FreeBSD configuration. Improved its use in lsof.h. The changes were supplied by Martin Wilke <miwi@FreeBSD.org>.

4.84 July 29, 2010

Fixed a man page nroff command error with a correction supplied by Josh Soref <timeless@gmail.com>.

Made Configure script recognize FreeBSD 7.3. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> provided a test system.

Improved task support, initially for Linux only, with help provided by Jerome Marchand <jmarchan@redhat.com> and Miklos Szeredi <mszeredi@suse.cz>. The support includes a new compile-time definition, HASTASKS, and a new run time option, "-K" to select task reporting.

While adding help output support for "-K", reorganized the printing of help columns to make it much easier to add a new option description.

Updated the Solaris PC file system structure patch in revision 4.83 so it will compile with gcc.

Disabled the Solaris lgrp_root work-around in the Solaris machine.h so it won't cause compilation problems on Solaris 11. It no longer causes compilation problems on my Solaris 9 and 10 test systems, but some older Solaris 9 and 10 versions may still need it, so the work-around was left in the Sun machine.h and a FAQ entry was created about it.

Updated for Solaris 11 b134, using a test system kindly provided by Carson Gaspar <carson@taltos.org>. Made provisions for the next ZFS version. Added info about the failure of the LTnlink test on ZFS file systems.

Corrected typo in Configure script, reported by Dmitry Berezin <dmitryb@oit.rutgers.edu>.

4.85 September 27, 2011

John

Dzuber <Zube@CS.ColoState.EDU> kindly provided a patched Solaris 9 test system with the lgrp_root conflict and I was able to devise an automatic work-around for the conflict. The special note in ../dialects/sun/machine.h was removed and the 17.28.1 FAQ entry was modified to reflect the update.

Added a Solaris 11 work-around for a typedef problem with <sys/mutex.h>. Carson Gaspar <carson@taltos.org> reported the problem and supplied the work-around.

Added support for FreeBSD 7.4 and 8.2; tested on systems provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>.

Added support for 32 bit Solaris 11 lsof with mods supplied by Jan Wortelboer <J.H.P.Wortelboer@uva.nl>.

Added Solaris 11 support for using an alternate genunix location. Bill Goodridge <bill@its.brooklyn.cuny.edu> reported the alternate location.

Added further Linux cross configuration support to lsof's Configure script. The additional support was supplied by Grant Erickson <erick205@umn.edu>.

See the descriptions of the LINUX_* environment variables in 00XCONFIG for more information. Tested lsof on Linux kernel 2.6.32 and picked some lint that surfaced during the test.

Added fixes and changes for Apple Mac OS X 10.6, provided by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Allan also provided a test system.

Tested on FreeBSD 6.4 i386, using a test system provided by Terry Kennedy <TERRY@tmk.com>. Updated for recent FreeBSD ZFS changes on an 8.2 amd64 test system also provided by Terry.

Changed documentation to indicate FreeBSD 7.x is no longer supported, since I no longer have a test system.

Made some changes to the lsof man page, suggested by Navid <evi1m4chine@googlemail.com>.

Added compensation for Solaris 10 systems that have patch 144488-10. The patch requires that the new header file <sys/socket_proto.h> be included while _KERNEL is defined. Brett Bartick <Brett.bartick@nomura.com> reported the problem first, followed by Stuart Anderson <anderson@ligo.caltech.edu>.

Michael Hocke <michael.hocke@nyu.edu> suggested a work-around which I refined to limit it to the specific Solaris 10 instance and then tested on a system provided by Charles Stephens <cfs@cowlabs.com>

Added the +|-e option for Linux. It exempts file systems named by path from function calls that might block in the kernel -- i.e., stat(2) and lstat(2), and when the +e form is used, readlink (2). The new packager of lsof for the Linux Fedora and RHEL distributions, Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>, asked for the feature so it could be used with Clearcase file systems, whose implementation can block stat(2) calls. I consider this feature very risky

and easy to misuse -- e.g., specifying the file system as '/' would exempt all file systems. I don't intend to propagate this option to any other UNIX dialect that lsof currently supports.

Made FreeBSD 9 adjustment.

Fixed a Linux bug that prevented the display of paths for abstract UNIX sockets. Masatake Yamato <yamato@redhat.com> reported the bug and supplied a patch.

Added compensation for the removal of RPC header files from Glibc 2.14 for Linux. Marek Behun <kabel@blackhole.sk> reported the problem and supplied a patch.

Added support for Linux Netlink protocol. Masatake Yamato requested the support and supplied a patch. Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com> provided a test system.

Corrected Linux UDP6-lite path. The error was reported by Masatake Yamato and he also supplied a patch.

4.86 April 10, 2012

Lsof for AIX is no longer supported on any versions of that operating system.

Added information about the clang compiler for FreeBSD to the FAQ.

Corrected an arg.c bug in the accumulation of +|-e option values, reported by Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>. This correction was supplied as a patch to revision 4.85.

Enabled FreeBSD 10 support and tested it there on a system provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>.

Updated for latest Solaris 11 with patches supplied by Carson Gaspar <carson@taltos.org>. Carson supplied a test system.

Adjusted Linux file system search method to compensate for NFS mounts that have duplicate device numbers. The problem was reported by Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>, who provided a test system.

At the request of Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>, added

support for Linux SCTP socket files. Peter provided a test system. Applied a warning patch supplied by Peter.

Added support for Mac OS X 10.7 (Lion), provided by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>. Allan also supplied a test system.

Enabled FreeBSD 8.3 support and tested it there on a system provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>.

Corrected the FAQ information on ZFS with Solaris 10 after Steven Blackmon <stblackm@cisco.com> and Prasad Jampala <jampalp@cisco.com> pointed out that it was incorrect -- i.e., outdated by the libctf changes at revision 4.83.

Added code to handle a Linux NFS-mounted root. Jia He <hejianet@linux.vnet.ibm.com> reported the need for this.

4.87 January 2, 2013

Added an entry to 00FAQ about lsof behavior when the HASSECURITY and HASNOSOCKSECURITY options are defined. Carson Gaspar <carson@taltos.org> pointed out the need for this clarification.

Added a work-around for a missing definition of mach_port_t in Darwin 9 (Mac OS/X 10.5.8). The work-around was supplied by Jim Reid <jim@rfc1035.com>.

Added support for Linux anon_inodefs, provided by Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com>.

Documented a Solaris 9 and 10 portmap reporting problem (+M) in 00FAQ. The problem was reported by Clint Roberts <Clint.Roberts@tti.us.com>. I have no solution to the problem, but discuss a possible work-around in the answer to this 00FAQ question: "Why doesn't lsof report portmap registrations for some Solaris versions?"

Added FreeBSD support for the oldnfs and newnfs file system types.

Daniel Braniss <danny@cs.huji.ac.il> reported the need for the addition.

Added ICMP socket support for Linux with code provided by Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com>.

Corrected the reporting of process group ID for libproc

versions of Mac OS X with a patch from Jeff Trawick <trawick@gmail.com>. The patch has not been applied to Darwin kmem versions, because of little call for them and inadequate test system access. The patch has been tested on Mac OS X 10.8 (Mountain Lion), courtesy of a test system provided by Allan Nathanson <ajn@apple.com>.

Added thread support to those FreeBSD versions that have ki_numthreads in their kinfo_proc structure. This also activates the -K option for those FreeBSD versions. Jeff Trawick reported problems with FreeBSD lsof when threads are present and this addition solves those problems.

Made changes to 00FAQ and the distribution, suggested by Warren Young <warren@etr-usa.com>. The 00FAQ changes center on sections that discuss the -s option. The changes to the distribution include a ChangeLog file that is either a pointer to or a copy of 00DIST, the distribution notes.

Added support to FreeBSD for using the clang compiler.

Added Linux support for using the getxattr() call to obtain socket protocol identification when it can't be obtained from the /proc/net files that lsof examines. Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com> developed the kernel patch to getxattr() and supplied the lsof patch.

4.88 October 13, 2014

Reduced to 50 the number of open file descriptors lsof attempts to close while trying to protect itself from a file descriptor exec() attack. This limits the overhead lsof incurs on systems that have large file descriptor limits, yet provides sufficient open descriptors for the library functions lsof calls.

Updated for changes in FreeBSD 10 with advice from Eygene Ryabinkin <rea@freebsd.org>. Taught Configure to recognize FreeBSD

8.4.

Herein am noting that lsof for Solaris 10 or 11 is no longer supported. I no longer have test systems. Some support is still available from Casper Dik <Casper.Dik@oracle.com> and a Solaris 11 patch he provided is included in this revision.

Initialized local variables in the Linux process_id() function. Jia He <jiakernel@gmail.com> reported the problem.

Added support for FreeBSD 11.

Updated FreeBSD ZFS Configure stanza to supply a dummy `opt_kdtrace.h` when needed.

Added tmpfs file system support for FreeBSD.

Since a test system is no longer available, dropped the claim of FreeBSD 4.9 support.

Added the `+|-E` options for Linux. `-E` displays endpoint info; `+E` displays endpoint info and endpoint files. Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com> requested this support and suggested code to implement it.

Fixed a Linux bug handling processes whose command includes a non-printing character, particularly a NEWLINE character, and clarified printing of single `'\'` characters in command and file names. Stephane Chazelas <stephane.chazelas@gmail.com> reported the problem.

Added support for Linux RDMA and CRYPTO protocol names and UNIX socket type with code from Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com>.

Fixed field output to insure that the field descriptor field is always selected, since it identifies the file set. The bug was reported by Gary Plewa <gary.m.plewa-1@lowes.com>.

4.89 July 7, 2015

Applied correction from Casper Dik <Casper.Dik@oracle.com> to his patch for Solaris 11 that I applied incorrectly in revision 4.88.

Updated for latest version of FreeBSD 11.0-CURRENT.

Compensated for a missing FreeBSD 10.0 typedef of `bool` on the i386 architecture. Allen Hewes <rallenh@hotmail.com> provided a test system. Andrey Chernov <ache@freebsd.org> provided useful advice.

Improved tests/Add2TestDB script with a patch from Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>. Added patches from Peter to eliminate

Linux gcc warnings. Updated Lsof.8 with improvements supplied by Bjarni Ingi Gislason <bjarniig@rhi.hi.is>.

Changed FreeBSD global CFLAGS extraction per Terry Kennedy <TERRY@tmk.com>. Also made sure -DNEEDS_BOOL_TYPEDEF is #define'd when the resulting CFLAGS doesn't contain it. Terry reported that need.

Improved Linux test for tcp.h in response to a report from Cato Auestad <cato@cato.ninja>. Cato did the testing.

Fixed Linux UNIX socket search by name bug reported by Stephane Chazelas <stephane.chazelas@gmail.com>.

Added Linux display of UNIX socket endpoint information with code provided by Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com>. Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com> provided a test system.

Insured that type definitions from <vm/vm.h> were again made visible to lsof on FreeBSD 11 after a system header file change hid them.

4.90 February 14, 2018

```
!!!NOTE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!
!
! It is likely that this is the last lsof revision I !
! will issue, unless serious bugs are detected, Stay !
! tuned to lsof-l for information about future support !
! of lsof. !
! !
! I thank all the many contributors to lsof over the !
! many years (20+?) I have been distributing lsof !
! versions 1, 2, 3 and 4. !
! !
! Vic Abell <abe@purdue.edu> !
! !
!!!NOTE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

Taught the Configure script to create a dummy opt_random.h for FreeBSD systems whose <sys/random.h> includes it.

Added support for the FreeBSD ZFUSE file system.

Corrected the quoting in a Darwin putchar() statement in the dfile.c source file. Andrew Janke <floss@apjanke.net> reported my error.

Added support for the FreeBSD DTYPE_PTS file descriptor and

for unknown descriptors that reference the kernel's badfileops operation switch. Enabled FreeBSD 12.0 support. Tested the changes on systems provided by Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org>.

Enhanced -K option with the form "-K i" to direct lsof to (i)gnore tasks. A query from Rachel Kroll <rkroll@fb.com> suggested this option. Linux task reports now include both process and task command names, making lsof's "-c <name>" option work correctly.

Added a patch to prevent NFS blocking in Linux supplied by Kristyna Streitova <kstreitova@suse.com>.

Installed a FreeBSD patch that prevents examining a TCP state structure during a race condition. The patch was supplied by Bryan Drewery <bdrewery@FreeBSD.org>.

Updated FreeBSD for new UFS inode structure that lacks an i_dev member in the most recent 12.0-CURRENT. Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> reported the problem and provided a test system.

Added "#define KLD_MODULE" to dlsof.h and dnode2.c to prevent <machine/cpuconf.h> from generating an "ARM_NARCH is 0" error. This is needed so lsof can access kernel structures. Larry Rosenman supplied the addition.

Added recognition of the FreeBSD 11 file system name "nullfs". Jamie Landeg-Jones <jamie@catflap.org> supplied the fix.

Added a patch from Larry Rosenman <ler@lerctr.org> that is needed on FreeBSD 12 so the lsof compilation can obtain the inpcb and tcpcb structures from their respective header files.

Updated FreeBSD dmnt.c for the ino64 changes.

Inserted a patch for Solaris 12.x to avoid compilation errors from <sys/aio_req.h>, based on information provided by Jorn Clausen <joern.clausen@uni-bielefeld.de>. Jorn tested the patch.

Added performance enhancement that uses the FreeBSD closefrom() and dup2() C library functions when available. The enhancement was supplied by Conrad Meyer <cem@freebsd.org>.

Corrected FreeBSD lsof's gathering of ZFS file device numbers.

Updated lsof test library for FreeBSD.

Updated socket options information collection from the socket structure per changes supplied by Gleb Smirnoff <glebius@FreeBSD.org>.

Added patch to dlsof.h that avoids a _KERNEL conflict with bzero. Mateusz Guzik <mjguzik@gmail.com> supplied the patch.

Corrected test library to handle 64 bit FreeBSD device numbers.

Added #defines for FreeBSD 12, src r324225, from Gleb Smirnoff <glebius@FreeBSD.org>.

Incorporated Linux pseudoterminal endpoint processing (+|-E) provided by Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com> with access to test systems provided by Peter Schiffer <pschiffe@redhat.com>.

Corrected Linux command extraction for commands that include parentheses -- e.g., "(sd-pam)".

4.91 March 26, 2018

A bug has been reported in the PTY endpoint processing of Linux lsof 4.90 by Peter Wu <peter@lekensteyn.nl>, making it necessary for me to release another revision of lsof.

This revision applies two fixes that correct the Linux PTY endpoint processing bug. Masatake YAMATO <yamato@redhat.com> supplied the fixes.

4.92 July 14, 2018

THIS IS A FREEBSD-ONLY DISTRIBUTION!

Fixes Configure script section that creates the FreeBSD lockf_owner.h header file; fixes <string.h> conflicts with FreeBSD kernel header files. Mateusz Guzik supplied part of the fix.

Released lsof to GitHub with Purdue releases documented in support/GitHub-release.

Vic Abell <abe@purdue.edu>
July 14, 2018

4.92.1 May 6, 2019

!!!NOTE!!
!
! The maintainership is switched from Vic to lsof-org !
! at GitHub team officially. !
! We thank Vic for working on lsof over the years. !
!
! lsof-org at GitHub
team (<https://github.com/lsof-org>) !
!!!NOTE!!

This is just for testing "Release" feature of GitHub.
Many documentations are not updated yet.
URLs in -v output and -h output are updated.

4.93.0 May 7, 2019

[freebsd] Made FreeBSD 13 adjustment.
[darwin] Fix a typo causing a build error.
Fix a potential memory leak.
[linux] use tirpc for rpc if libc doesn't provide rpc.h.
Fix a typo in man page.
[linux] fix memory leaks detected by valgrind about unix
endpoint information.
Update the description about -fg and -fG options on linux.

4.93.1 May 7, 2019

Fix a broken symbolic link.

4.93.2 May 8, 2019

Update the version number embedded in lsof executable.

4.94.0 November 11, 2020

(All changes in this version are ported from
lsof-org/lsof-linux repository at GitHub).

Introduced a new test harness. The harness can run
test cases specific to a dialect. It is designed for
running test cases on CI
environment like Travis-CI.
However, it is runnable locally with following command
line:
\$./check.sh DIALECT
after making lsof executable.

[linux] Fixed a bug +|-E options output for pipe.
If two processes use the same fd number for a pipe connecting them, the option didn't print the information about it.

[linux] Fixed a bug +|-E options output for PTY.
If two processes use the same fd number for a PTY connecting them, the option didn't print the information about it.

[linux] Fixed a bug +|-E options output for PTY.
The code for detecting a slave device was incorrect.

[linux] Fixed a potential bug +|-E options output for PTY. A structure field for the feature was not initialized.

[linux] Added a code for decoding O_PATH flag in +fg option.

[linux] Added a code for decoding O_CLOEXEC flag as CX in +fg option.

[linux] Added a code for decoding O_TMPFILE flag as TMPF in +fg option.

[linux] Added Linux display of INET socket endpoint information with +|-E option. The option handles INET sockets using IPC.

[linux] Added support for POSIX MQ of Linux implementation. A POSIX message queue (MQ) is represented in a fd on Linux. lsof reported it as a regular file. lsof with this change reports it as a file with PSXMQ type if mqueue file system is mounted.

[linux] Added Linux display of POSIX message queue endpoint information with +|-E option. mqueue file system must be mounted to display the information.

[linux] Added Linux display of INET6 socket endpoint information with +|-E option. The option handles INET6 sockets using IPC.

[FreeBSD] update to include <sys/_lock.h> on recent -CURRENT since it is no longer implicitly included via header pollution.

[linux] Added Linux display of eventfd endpoint information with +|-E option. The option handles eventfd using IPC.

[FreeBSD] include <stdbool.h> for recent change requiring refcount(9).

Enhanced -r option.
With `c<N>' specifier, lsof can stop itself when the number of iterations reaches at <N>.

[linux] Fixed accessing an uninitialized local variable. Detected by valgrind.

[linux] fix a crash when printing the endpoint for unaccepted unix socket with +E option.
This closes the github issue #74 reported by @jolmg.

[linux] abort execution when failing in memory allocation for socket private data.

[linux] decode the name of DCCP socket type.

[linux] decode more netlink protocol numbers (RDMA, CRYPTO, and SMC).

[linux] print the connection state of unix domain socket

Lsof can print the state of TCP socket like:

```
nc    22247 yamato  3u IPv4 471409    0t0    TCP localhost:38802->localhost:9999 (ESTABLISHED)
```

This change extends this feature to support unix domain sockets.

LISTEN, UNCONNECTED, CONNECTING, CONNECTED, DISCONNECTING,
and UNKNOWN can be taken as a state.

An example of output:

```
evince 17333 yamato 1u unix 0x0000000054183795  
0t0 89141 type=STREAM (CONNECTED)
```

This feature is enabled by default.

To turn off printing state information, use -T option.

Don't display command usage even when a file (or directory) listed
in command line doesn't exist.

This closes the github issue #90 reported by @rowlap.

[FreeBSD] merge all the FreeBSD specific fixes from the FreeBSD sysutils/lsof port

[linux] allow reproducible builds

In a reproducible build all varied information is removed. This
change does so, by checking if the standard SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH
variable is set. If it is, we are attempting a reproducible build
and will strip varying information.

About the standard, see <https://reproducible-builds.org/specs/source-date-epoch/>

Provided in github pull request #93 by @T4cC0re.

[freebsd] update for r363214

- no user visible changes

Added the way to include (or exclude) all numbered file descriptors
in -d option. "fd" is a pseudo file descriptor name for the
purpose.

See the following output on Linux; lsof doesn't print cwd, rtd, txt,
and mem files.

```
# ./lsof -p $$ -a -d fd  
COMMAND  PID USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME  
bash    866421 root   0u  CHR 136,1    0t0  4 /dev/pts/1  
bash    866421 root   1u  CHR 136,1    0t0  4 /dev/pts/1  
bash    866421 root   2u  CHR 136,1    0t0  4 /dev/pts/1
```

```
bash 866421 root 255u CHR 136,1 0t0 4 /dev/pts/1
```

docs: fixed minor grammatical error in instructions in Customize file
The change is provided by @hardikpnsp.

man page: improve phrasing and add examples
The change is provided by Martin D Kealey.

man page: improve explanation of -t implying -w
The change is provided by Martin D Kealey.

test cases, [linux]: fix tests for large inode-numbers ($i \geq 2^{32}$)
The change is provided by Henry Peteet.

[linux] handle ffff:ffff in ipv6 addr correctly
The listen address and port of an AF_INET6 socket were not display
if
the socket listened at an ipv6 address including ffff:ffff.

Here is a command session demonstrating the bug:

```
# ip -6 addr add abcd:ef10:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ff62 dev lo
# nc -6 -l abcd:ef10:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ff62 8888 &
[1] 6762
# ./lsof -p 6762 -a -d fd -P -n
COMMAND PID  USER  FD  TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF  NODE NAME
nc      6762 yamato  0u  CHR 136,6   0t0    9 /dev/pts/6
nc      6762 yamato  1u  CHR 136,6   0t0    9 /dev/pts/6
nc      6762 yamato  2u  CHR 136,6   0t0    9 /dev/pts/6
nc      6762 yamato  3u  sock  0,9     0t0 5833594 protocol: TCPv6
```

The last line should be:

```
nc      6762 yamato  3u  IPv6 5833594   0t0  TCP [abcd:ef10:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ffff:ff62]:8888 (LISTEN)
```

The original code decoding an ipv6 address uses UINT32_MAX constant
incorrect way.

@zhrf2020 reported this bug in #102.
@zhrf2020 provided the initial version of fix, #109.

man

page,[linux]: enumerate abbreviated flags printed with '+f g' option

Make -Fo option work

-Fo option is for printing file offset. For regular files,
the option didn't work.

Here is a command session demonstrating the fix:

```
# ./lsof -Fo -o0 | grep ^o | sort | uniq -c
90586 o0t0
    87 o0t101
    84 o0t103
...
```

@JustAnotherArchivist reported this bug in #118.

man page: fix definition of the `o` field on programmatic output

The change is provided by @JustAnotherArchivist who reported
the original issue in #118.

[linux]: show the pid monitored by a pidfd

With this change, lsof prints pidfd in the following form:

```
[pidfd:%d]
```

where %d represents the pid monitored by the pidfd.

Example output:

```
# ./lsof -p 12573 -p 12710 | grep pidfd
dbus-brok 12573 jet 11u a_inode      0,13    0  13312 [pidfd:12575]
dbus-brok 12710 jet 10u a_inode      0,13    0  13312 [pidfd:12711]
```

fd

11 of pid 12573 monitors pid 12575.

fd 10 of pid 12710 monitors pid 12711.

This change closed #116.

Don't select the file descriptor field by default.

The version 4.88 introduced the change for selecting the file
descriptor field by default. However, the change is not
suitable for users who wants to print only PID field.

@po5857 suggests the use case and the way to improve the man page.

[linux]: enumerate fds monitored by an eventpoll fd

With this change, lsof prints an eventpoll fd in the following form:

```
[eventpoll:<fd0>,<fd1>,...,<fdn>...]
```

Here fdX is a file descriptor monitored by the eventpoll fd.

If an eventpoll fd monitors too many file descriptors, lsof truncates the list of fds. "..." at the end of list implies the truncation.

Example output:

```
# sudo ./lsof -p 1 -a -d 10,11,12
COMMAND PID USER  FD   TYPE DEVICE SIZE/OFF NODE NAME
systemd  1 root  10u  a_inode 0,13    0 11624 [eventpoll:11,12]
systemd
1 root  11r   REG  0,4    0 17680 /proc/1/mountinfo
systemd  1 root  12r  a_inode 0,13    0 11624 inotify
```

systemd monitors fd 11 and fd 12 via eventpoll fd 10.

[linux]: implement "make check"

The target runs check.bash.

4.95.0 April 28, 2022

[n+obsd] fix syntax error

Corrected end of comment.

This change closes #138.

@albert-github reported this issue in #138,

and provided the fix in #140

Don't ignore failures in test/Makefile

Tobias Geerinckx-Rice <me@tobias.gr> provides the fix.

Update perl scripts for the past few decades of progress

Generally, perl is available on base systems - people who are manually installing perl into /usr/local/bin are the exception rather than the rule. In addition, Perl 5 was release in 1994, so Perl 4 isn't relevant any more. We've also standardized on the .pl extension, rather than .perl5 or whatever.

Provided by @dilinger (Andres Salomon) in #149.

A commit in the pull request includes work

of Nicholas Bamber.

Drop LSOFF_CCDATE across all dialects to ensure reproducible builds
Simplify things for reproducible builds by just getting rid of
the embedded date/time string. With LSOFF_CCDATE gone, keeping
SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH around doesn't make much sense, so drop that as
well. Folks doing reproducible builds should still override the
LSOFF_HOST, LSOFF_LOGNAME, LSOFF_SYSINFO, and LSOFF_USER variables (as
they were previously doing before SOURCE_DATE_EPOCH).
Provided by @dilinger (Andres Salomon) in #150.

[FreeBSD] get the ISO9660 filesystem working again
The ISO9660 filesystem broke starting with FreeBSD 7 due to the header
location changing. Fix the header search path to get it to be detected
again. Fix the header inclusion order. Also add the new way of finding
dev_t on more recent FreeBSD versions.
Provided by Damjan Jovanovic in #151.

[FreeBSD] add support for msdosfs on FreeBSD
Provided by Damjan Jovanovic in #151.

Fix FD field description.
In
811dc78 the output format was changed to not printf the `f`
field by default, however the field description in `lsof\_fields.h`,
as seen in `-F?` output still included the `(always selected)` text.
Provided by @algorhythmic (Grisha Levit) in #158.

Adjust alignment of buffer passed to stat().
The original code passes char[] buffer to stat(). This can be cause
a SIGBUS. #160 reported an actual crash on armv7a + glibc-2.33 platform.
See also https://sourceware.org/bugzilla/show_bug.cgi?id=27993.
Reported by @10ne1 in #160.

Clean up source code and documentats.
- remove trailing whitespace,
- fix some issues in scripts found through shellcheck, and
- fix spelling
Provided by @a1346054 in #163.

man page: fix hyphen issues

Properly use '-' and '\-' in the man page, ensuring that users can cut & paste commandline options without issue. Original patch from Raoul Gunnar Borenus <borenus@dfn.de>, and submitted/expanded by @dilinger (Andres Salomon) in #168.

[FreeBSD] update for FreeBSD 13 & 14, and various internal changes submitted by @DmitryAndric & @emaste.

[FreeBSD] remove various old FreeBSD versions from support submitted by @emaste

[FreeBSD] configure: suggest variable to set if FreeBSD sys not found submitted by @emaste

Fix broken LSOFL_CFLAGS_OVERRIDE.
Provided by Fabrice Fontaine in #172.

[linux] Remove sysvlegacy function.
Provided by Fabrice Fontaine in #195.

[linux] use close_range instead of calling close repeatedly
At the starting up, lsof closes its file descriptors greater than 2 by calling close(2) repeatedly. As reported in #186, it can take long time. Linux 5.9 introduced close_range(2). The new system call can close multiple file descriptors faster. @qianzhangyl reported the original issue (#186).

Add -Q option for adjusting exit status when failed to find a search item (#129)
In the original code, lsof returned 1 when it failed to find a search item.
With the new option, lsof returns 0 in the case.

Document -Q option in manpage/00QUICKSTART, and adjust -h output by @dilinger (Andres Salomon) in #129.

Improve readability of complex adverbial clause by adding a

comma.

Provided by Danny Fowler in #156.

The lsof-org team at GitHub

April 28, 2022

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4-95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/00DIST

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
#!/usr/bin/perl
```

```
#
```

```
# list_NULf.pl -- sample Perl 5 script to list lsof NUL-terminated
```

```
# full field output (i.e., -FO output)
```

```
#
```

```
# This script has been tested under perl version 5.001e.
```

```
#
```

```
# Copyright 1994 Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana
```

```
# 47907. All rights reserved.
```

```
#
```

```
# Written by Victor A. Abell
```

```
#
```

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# This software is not subject to any license of the American Telephone
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# Permission is granted to anyone to use this software for any purpose on
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```
# any computer system, and to alter it and redistribute it freely, subject
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# to the following restrictions:
```

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# 1. Neither the authors nor Purdue University are responsible for any
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# explicit claim or by omission. Credit to the authors and Purdue
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```
must appear in documentation and sources.
```

```
#
```

```
# 3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be
```

```
# misrepresented as being the original software.
```

```
#
```

```
# 4. This notice may not be removed or altered.
```

```
# Initialize variables.
```

```
$fhdr = 0; # fd hdr. flag
```

```
$fdst = 0; # fd state
```

```
$access = $devch = $devn = $fd = $inode = $lock = $name = ""; # | file descr.
```

```
$offset = $proto = $size = $state = $stream = $type = ""; # | variables
```

```
$pidst = 0;    # process state
$cmd = $login = $pgrp = $pid = $ppid = $uid = ""; # process var.
```

```
# Process the ``ls -F'' output a line at a time, gathering
# the variables for a process together before printing them;
# then gathering the variables for each file descriptor
# together before printing them.
```

```
while (<>) {
    chop;
    @F = split("\0", $_, 999);
    if ($F[0] =~ /^p/) {
```

```
# A process set begins with a PID field whose ID character is `p'.
```

```
    if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
    if ($fdst) { &list_fd; $fdst = 0; }
    foreach $i (0 ..
        ($#F - 1)) {

        PROC: {
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^c(.*)/) { $cmd = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^g(.*)/) { $pgrp = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^p(.*)/) { $pid = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^u(.*)/) { $uid = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^L(.*)/) { $login = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^R(.*)/) { $ppid = $1; last PROC }
            print "ERROR: unrecognized process field: \"$F[$i]\"\n";
        }
    }
    $pidst = 1;
    next;
}
```

```
# A file descriptor set begins with a file descriptor field whose ID
# character is `f'.
```

```
    if ($F[0] =~ /^f/) {
        if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
        if ($fdst) { &list_fd }
        foreach $i (0 .. ($#F - 1)) {

            FD: {
                if ($F[$i] =~ /^a(.*)/) { $access = $1; last FD; }
                if ($F[$i] =~ /^C(.*)/) { last FD; }
                if ($F[$i] =~ /^f(.*)/) { $fd = $1; last FD; }
                if ($F[$i] =~ /^F(.*)/) { last FD; }
                if ($F[$i] =~ /^d(.*)/) { $devch = $1; last FD; }
```

```

if ($F[$i] =~ /^D(.*)/) { $devn = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^G(.*)/) { last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^i(.*)/) { $inode
= $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^k(.*)/) { last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^l(.*)/) { $lock = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^N(.*)/) { last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^o(.*)/) { $offset = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^P(.*)/) { $proto = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^s(.*)/) { $size = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^S(.*)/) { $stream = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^t(.*)/) { $type = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^T(.*)/) {
    if ($state eq "") { $state = "(" . $1; }
    else { $state = $state . " " . $1; }
    last FD;
}
if ($F[$i] =~ /^n(.*)/) { $name = $1; last FD; }
print "ERROR: unrecognized file set field: \"$F[$i]\"\n";
}
}
$fdst = 1;
next;
}
print "ERROR: unrecognized: \"$_\n";
}

```

Flush any stored file or process output.

```

if ($fdst) { &list_fd }
if ($pidst) { &list_proc }
exit(0);

```

list_fd -- list file descriptor information

Values are stored inelegantly in global variables.

```

sub list_fd {
    if ( ! $fhdr) {

```

Print header

once.

```

print "    FD  TYPE    DEVICE  SIZE/OFF    INODE NAME\n";
$fhdr = 1;
}
printf "    %4s%1.1s%1.1s %4.4s", $fd, $access, $lock, $type;
$tmp = $devn; if ($devch ne "") { $tmp = $devch }

```

```

printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $size; if ($offset ne "") { $tmp = $offset }
printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $inode; if ($proto ne "") { $tmp = $proto }
printf " %10.10s", $tmp;
$tmp = $stream; if ($name ne "") { $tmp = $name }
print " ", $tmp;
if ($state ne "") { printf " %s\n", $state; } else { print "\n"; }

# Clear variables.

$access = $devch = $devn = $fd = $inode = $lock = "";
$name = $offset = $proto = $size = $state = $stream = $type = "";
}

# list_proc -- list process information
#     Values are stored inelegantly in global variables.

sub list_proc {
    print "COMMAND    PID  PGRP  PPID  USER\n";
    $tmp = $uid; if ($login ne "") { $tmp = $login }
    printf "%-9.9s %6d %6d %6d %s\n", $cmd, $pid, $pgrp,
    $ppid, $tmp;

# Clear variables.

$cmd = $login = $pgrp = $pid = $uid = "";
$fhdr = $pidst = 0;
}

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/list_NULf.pl
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

#!/usr/bin/perl
#
# shared.pl  -- sample Perl 5 script to list processes that share
# file descriptors or files, using `lsof +ffn -F...'
# output
#
# Usage: shared [fd|file]
#
# where: fd to list file descriptors (default)
#
# file to list files
#
# This script has been tested under perl version 5.001e.

```



```

# IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS
# =====
#
# 1. Set the interpreter line of this script to the local path of the
# Perl5 executable.

# Copyright 1998 Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Indiana
# 47907. All rights reserved.
#
# Written by Victor A. Abell <abe@purdue.edu>
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#
# 3. Altered versions must be plainly marked as such, and must not be
# misrepresented as being the original software.
#
# 4. This notice may not be removed or altered.

# Initialize variables.

$Access = $Devch = $Devn = $Fd = $Fsa = $Inode = $Lock = # file
$Na = $Name = ""; # | descriptor
$Cmd = $Login = $Pgrp = $Pid = $Ppid = $Uid = ""; # process var.
$Fdst = 0; # fd state
$Hdr = 0; # header state
$Offset = $Proto = $Size = $State = $Stream = $Type = ""; # | variables
$Pidst = 0; # process state
$Pn = "shared";

# Set path to lsof.

if (($LSOF = &isexec("../lsof")) eq "") { # Try .. first

```

```

    if (($LSOF = &isexec("lsof")) eq "")
    { # Then try . and $PATH
    print "can't execute $LSOF\n"; exit 1
    }
}

# Define print field constants.

$CmdTtl = "CMD";
$CmdW = length($CmdTtl);
$DevTtl = "DEVICE";
$DevW = length($DevTtl);
$FdTtl = "FD";
$FdW = length($FdTtl);
$InoTtl = "NODE";
$InoW = length($InoTtl);
$KeyTtl = "FILEADDR";
$KeyW = length($KeyTtl);
$PidTtl = "PID";
$PidW = length($PidTtl);
$PpidTtl = "PPID";
$PpidW = length($PpidTtl);

# Process one (optional) argument.

if ($#ARGV >= 0) {
    $err = 0;
    if ($#ARGV > 1) { $err = 1; }
    elsif ($ARGV[0] eq "fd") {
        $KeyTtl = "FILEADDR";
        $Shfd = 1;
        $Shfile = 0;
    } elsif ($ARGV[0] eq "file") {
        $KeyTtl = "NODEID";
        $Shfd = 0;
        $Shfile = 1;
    } else { $err = 1; }
    if ($err) { die "$Pn: usage [fd|file]\n"; }
    shift;
} else { $Shfd = 1; $Shfile = 0; }
$KeyW = length($KeyTtl);

# Open a pipe from lsof.

if (!open(LSOF_PIPE, "$LSOF -R +ffn -F0pcRDfFinN |")) {
    die "$Pn: can't open pipe to: $LSOF\n";
}

```

```
# Process the lsof output a line at a time, gathering
the variables for
# processes and files.

while (<LSOF_PIPE>) {
    chop;
    @F = split('\0', $_, 999);
    if ($F[0] =~ /^p/) {

# A process set begins with a PID field whose ID character is `p'.
```

```

    if ($Fdst) { &End_fd }
    if ($Pidst) { &End_proc }
    foreach $i (0 .. ($#F - 1)) {

        PROC: {
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^c(.*)/) { $Cmd = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^g(.*)/) { $Pgrp = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^p(.*)/) { $Pid = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^u(.*)/) { $Uid = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^L(.*)/) { $Login = $1; last PROC }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^R(.*)/) { $Ppid = $1; last PROC }
            print "ERROR: unrecognized process field: \"$F[$i]\"\n";
        }
    }
    $Pidst = 1;
    next;
}

```

```
# A file descriptor set begins with a file descriptor field whose ID
# character is `f'.
```

```

    if ($F[0] =~ /^f/) {
    if ($Fdst) { &End_fd }
    foreach $i (0 .. ($#F - 1)) {

        FD: {
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^a(.*)/) { $Access = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^f(.*)/) { $Fd = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i]
            =~ /^F(.*)/) { $Fsa = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^l(.*)/) { $Lock = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^t(.*)/) { $Type = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^d(.*)/) { $Devch = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^D(.*)/) { $Devn = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^s(.*)/) { $Size = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^o(.*)/) { $Offset = $1; last FD; }
            if ($F[$i] =~ /^i(.*)/) { $Inode = $1; last FD; }

```

```

if ($F[$i] =~ /^P(.*)/) { $Proto = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^S(.*)/) { $Stream = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^T(.*)/) {
    if ($State eq "") { $State = "(" . $1; }
    else { $State = $State . " " . $1; }
    last FD;
}
if ($F[$i] =~ /^n(.*)/) { $Name = $1; last FD; }
if ($F[$i] =~ /^N(.*)/) { $Na = $1; last FD; }
print "ERROR: unrecognized file set field: \"$F[$i]\"\n";
}
}
$Fdst = 1;
next;
}
print "ERROR: unrecognized: \"$_\n";
}
close(LSOF_PIPE);
if ($Fdst) { &End_fd }
if ($Pidst) { &End_proc }

# List matching files or file descriptors.

for ($pass
= 0; $pass < 2; $pass++) {
    foreach $key (sort keys(%Fds)) {
        @Praw = split(' ', $Fds{$key}, 999);
        if ($#Praw < 1) { next; }
        if ($Shfd) { @P = sort Sort_by_FD_and_PID @Praw; }
        else { @P = sort Sort_by_PID_and_FD @Praw; }

        # Accumulate and print blocks of (key, PID, FD) triplets.

        for ($i = 0; $i < $#P; $i++) {
            if ($Shfile) {
                for ($n = 0; $n <= $#P; $n++) {
                    ($pid, $fd) = split(",", $P[$n], 999);
                    $PrtPid[$n] = $pid;
                    $PrtFd[$n] = $fd;
                }
                $i = $n;
            } else {
                ($pid, $fd) = split(",", $P[$i], 999);
                $PrtFd[0] = $fd;
                $PrtPid[0] = $pid;
                for ($n = 1; $i < $#P; $i++, $n++) {
                    ($nxtpid, $nxthd) = split(",", $P[$i + 1], 999);
                    if ($fd ne $nxthd) { last; }

```

```

    $PrtFd[$n] = $nxtfd;
    $PrtPid[$n] = $nxtpid;
}
}
if ($n > 1) { &Print_block($key, $n, $pass); }
}
}
}
exit(0);

```

End_fd() -- process end of file descriptor

```

sub End_fd {

    local ($key);

    if ($Fdst && $Pidst && $Pid ne "") {
    if ($Cmd ne "") { $Cmds{$Pid}
    = $Cmd; }
    if ($Ppid ne "") { $Ppids{$Pid} = $Ppid; }
    $key = $Shfd ? $Fsa : $Na;
    if ($key ne "") {
        if (!defined($Fds{$key})) { $Fds{$key} = "$Pid,$Fd"; }
        else { $Fds{$key} .= " $Pid,$Fd"; }
        if ($Name ne "" && !defined($Name{$key})) { $Name{$key} = $Name }
        if ($Inode ne "" && !defined($Inodes{$key})) {
        $Inodes{$key} = $Inode;
        }
        if ($Devn ne "" && !defined($Devns{$key})) {
        $Devns{$key} = $Devn;
        }
    }
}
}

```

Clear variables.

```

$Access = $Devch = $Devn = $Fd = $Fsa = $Inode = $Lock = "";
$Na = $Name = $Offset = $Proto = $Size = $State = $Stream = $Type = "";
$Fdst = 0;
}

```

End_proc() -- process end of process

```

sub End_proc {

    # Clear variables.

```

```

$Cmd = $Login = $Pgrp = $Pid = $Ppid = $Uid = "";
$Fdst = $Pidst = 0;
}

## Print_block() -- print a block of entries
#
# entry:
#
# @_ [0] = block's key
# @_ [1] = number of entries in the block
# @_ [2] = print pass status (1 == print)

sub Print_block {

    my ($key, $n, $pass)
    = @_;

    local ($fd, $i, $pid, $t, $tW);

    if ($pass) {
    if (!$Hdr) {
        printf "%${KeyW}.${KeyW}s", $KeyTtl;
        printf " %${PidW}.${PidW}s", $PidTtl;
        printf " %${PpidW}.${PpidW}s", $PpidTtl;
        printf " %-${CmdW}.${CmdW}s", $CmdTtl;
        printf " %${FdW}.${FdW}s", $FdTtl;
        printf " %${DevW}.${DevW}s", $DevTtl;
        printf " %${InoW}.${InoW}s", $InoTtl;
        printf " NAME\n";
        $Hdr = 1;
    } else { print "\n"; }
    }

    # Loop through block. During a non-print pass, caculate maximum field widths.

    for ($i = 0; $i < $n; $i++) {
        $fd = $PrtFd[$i];
        $pid = $PrtPid[$i];

        # Process key.

        if (!$pass) {
            $tW = length(sprintf("%s", $key));
            if ($tW > $KeyW) { $KeyW = $tW; }
        } else { printf "%s", $key; }
    }
}

```

```

# Process PID.

if (!$pass) {
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $pid));
    if ($tW > $PidW) { $PidW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %${PidW}.${PidW}s", $pid; }

# Process parent PID.

$t = defined($Ppids{$pid}) ? $Ppids{$pid} : "";
if (!$pass)
{
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $t));
    if ($tW > $PpidW) { $PpidW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %${PpidW}.${PpidW}s", $t; }

# Process command name.

$t = defined($Cmnds{$pid}) ? $Cmnds{$pid} : "";
if (!$pass) {
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $t));
    if ($tW > $CmdW) { $CmdW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %-${CmdW}.${CmdW}s", $t; }

# Process file descriptor.

if (!$pass) {
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $fd));
    if ($tW > $FdW) { $FdW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %${FdW}.${FdW}s", $fd; }

# Process device number.

$t = defined($Devns{$key}) ? $Devns{$key} : "";
if (!$pass) {
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $t));
    if ($tW > $DevW) { $DevW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %${DevW}.${DevW}s", $t; }

# Process node number.

$t = defined($Inodes{$key}) ? $Inodes{$key} : $t;
if (!$pass) {
    $tW = length(sprintf(" %s", $t));
    if ($tW > $InoW) { $InoW = $tW; }
} else { printf " %${InoW}.${InoW}s", $t; }

# Print name and line terminator, if this

```

is a print pass.

```
if ($pass) {
    if (defined($Name{$key})) { print " $Name{$key}\n"; }
    else { print "\n"; }
}
}
```

Sort_by_FD_and_PID() -- sort (PID,FD) doublets by FD first, then PID

```
sub Sort_by_FD_and_PID {

    local ($pida, $pidb, $fda, $fdj, $rv);

    ($pida, $fda) = split(",", $a);
    ($pidb, $fdb) = split(",", $b);
    if ($fda < $fdb) { return(-1); }
    if ($fda > $fdb) { return(1); }
    if ($pida < $pidb) { return(-1); }
    if ($pida > $pidb) { return(1); }
    return(0);
}
```

Sort_by_PID_and_FD() -- sort (PID,FD) doublets by PID first, then FD

```
sub Sort_by_PID_and_FD {

    local ($pida, $pidb, $fda, $fdj, $rv);

    ($pida, $fda) = split(",", $a);
    ($pidb, $fdb) = split(",", $b);
    if ($pida < $pidb) { return(-1); }
    if ($pida > $pidb) { return(1); }
    if ($fda < $fdb) { return(-1); }
    return(0);
    if ($fda > $fdb) { return(1); }
}
```

isexec(\$path) -- is \$path executable

#

\$path = absolute or relative path to file to test for
executability.

Paths that begin with neither '/' nor '.' that aren't found as

simple references are also tested with the path prefixes of the

PATH environment variable.

sub

```
isexec {
    my ($path) = @_ ;
    my ($i, @P, $PATH);

    $path =~ s/^\s+|\s+$//g;
    if ($path eq "") { return(""); }
    if (($path =~ m#^[\\.]#)) {
    if (-x $path) { return($path); }
    return("");
    }
    $PATH = $ENV{PATH};
    @P = split(":", $PATH);
    for ($i = 0; $i <= $#P; $i++) {
    if (-x "$P[$i]/$path") { return("$P[$i]/$path"); }
    }
    return("");
}
```

Found in path(s):

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/scripts/shared.pl

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*/

/* Extended regular expression matching and search library,
version 0.12.

(Implements POSIX draft P1003.2/D11.2, except for some of the
internationalization features.)

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*/
/*
* GetOpt() -- Local get option
*
* Liberally adapted from the public domain AT&T getopt() source,
* distributed at the 1985 UNIFORM conference in Dallas
*
* The modifications allow '?' to be an option character and allow
* the caller to decide that an option that may be followed by a
* value doesn't have one -- e.g., has a default instead.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/main.c

```

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```

```

*
*
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*/
/*
    * If this is a regular file with a non-numeric FD, it may be the
    * executable.
    */

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /lsof-4.95-0-orig-1-tar-bz2/lsof_4.95.0.linux/tests/LTbasic.c
```

1.103 python-cryptography 41.0.7-4ubuntu0.1

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1.106 libpng 1.6.43-5build1

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.112 libyaml 0.2.5-1build1

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```

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1.114 gdbm 1.23-5.1build1

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1.122 texinfo 7.1-3build2

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<table id="jslicense-labels1">
<tr>
<td><a href="js/info.js">js/info.js</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-3.0.html">GNU General Public License 3.0 or later</a></td>
<td><a href="js/info.js">js/info.js</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="js/modernizr.js">js/modernizr.js</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.jclark.com/xml/copying.txt">Expat</a></td>
<td><a href="js/modernizr.js">js/modernizr.js</a></td>
```

```
</tr>
</table>
</body></html>
```

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1 Chapter

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1 Chapter

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Appendix A Copying and indices

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1.124 libedit 3.1-20230828-1build1

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1.125 python-cffi 1.16.0-2build1

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1.129 libcbor 0.10.2-1.2ubuntu2

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```
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```

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```
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```

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1.133 cpio 2.15+dfsg-1ubuntu2

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ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
This is free software, and you are welcome to redistribute it
under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
```

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

You should also get your employer (if you work as a programmer) or school,
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For more information on this, and how to apply and follow the GNU GPL, see
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the library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Lesser General
Public License instead of this License. But first,
please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.134 gettext 0.21-14ubuntu2

1.134.1 Available under license :

@c The GNU Lesser General Public License.
@center Version 2.1, February 1999

@c This file is intended to be included within another document,
@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

@display

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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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@subheading Preamble

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license or the ordinary General Public License is the better strategy to
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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 other code 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

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We protect your rights with a two-step method: (1) we copyright the library, and (2) we offer you this license, which gives you legal permission to copy, distribute and/or modify the library.

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

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

For example, on rare occasions, there may be a special need to encourage the widest possible use of a certain library, so that it becomes a de-facto standard. To achieve this, non-free programs must be

allowed to use the library. A more frequent case is that a free library does the same job as widely used non-free libraries. In this case, there is little to gain by limiting the free library to free software only, so we use the Lesser General Public License.

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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@enumerate 0

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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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@item

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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.)

@end enumerate

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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.

@item

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.

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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.)

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,
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@item

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
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modification of the work for the customer's own use and reverse
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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:

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changes were used in the work (which must be distributed under
Sections 1 and 2 above); and, if the work is an executable linked
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@item

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copying library functions into the executable,
and (2) will operate
properly with a modified version of the library, if the user installs
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@item

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@subheading END OF TERMS AND CONDITIONS

@page

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```
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@var{one line to give the library's name and an idea of what it does.}
Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
```

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```
@end
smallexample
```

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

```
@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1990
Ty Coon, President of Vice
@end smallexample
```

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@center Version 2, June 1991

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@c hence no sectioning command or @node.

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that you changed the files and the date of any change.

@item

You must cause any work that you distribute or publish, that in whole or in part contains or is derived from the Program or any part thereof, to be licensed as a whole at no charge to all third parties under the terms of this License.

@item

If the modified program normally reads commands interactively when run, you must cause it, when started running for such interactive use in the most ordinary way, to print or display an announcement including an appropriate copyright notice and a notice that there is no warranty (or else, saying that you provide a warranty) and that users may redistribute the program under these conditions, and telling the user how to view a copy of this License. (Exception: if the Program itself is interactive but does not normally print such an announcement, your work based on the Program is not required to print an announcement.)

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These requirements apply to the modified work as

a whole. If

identifiable sections of that work are not derived from the Program, 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 Program, 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 Program.

In addition, mere aggregation of another work not based on the Program with the Program (or with a work based on the Program) 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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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; or,

@item

Accompany it with a written offer, valid for at least three years, to give any third party, for a charge no more than your cost of physically performing source distribution, a complete machine-readable copy of the corresponding source code, to be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange; or,

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@end enumerate

The source code for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. For an executable work, 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 executable. 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.

If distribution of executable or 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 counts

as

distribution of the source code, even though third parties are not compelled to copy the source along with the object code.

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@page
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```
@smallexample
@var{one line to give the program's name
and a brief idea of what it does.}
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```

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```
@smallexample
Gnomovision version
69, Copyright (C) @var{year} @var{name of author}
Gnomovision comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY; for details type `show w'.
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under certain conditions; type `show c' for details.
@end smallexample
```

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@example

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

@var{signature of Ty Coon}, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

@end example

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- the libintl.jar Java library,
- the GNU.Gettext.dll C# library,
- the gettext.sh shells script function library.

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.135 man-db 2.12.0-4build2

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1.136 libjpeg-turbo 2.1.5-2ubuntu2

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1.137 gobject-introspection 1.80.1-1

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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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.

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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.

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1.138 libpipeline 1.5.7-2

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

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(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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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.

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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.)

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.

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1.140 screen 4.9.1-1build1

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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Finally, every program is threatened constantly by software patents. States should not allow patents to restrict development and use of software on general-purpose computers, but in those that do, we wish to avoid the special danger that patents applied to a free program could make it effectively proprietary. To prevent this, the GPL assures that patents cannot be used to render the program non-free.

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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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1.141 gpm 1.20.7-11

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1.142 python-idna 3.6-2ubuntu0.1

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***Template for creating a copyright page, DOCTYPE CHAPTER***
```

.

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.

A copyright page (also called an edition page), which is not a chapter, should be treated as a DOCTYPE DEFAULT. The text of the copyright page is entered after START and joined to the first chapter (DOCTYPE CHAPTER) with COLLATE.

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Pagination

should also be disabled for the copyright page. Both docheader and pagination should be re-enabled before the START of the first chapter.

\" Cover setup

\" By default, mom uses the last TITLE macro before START for the \" title that appears on the cover. Since the TITLE is "Copyright," \" mom needs to be told explicitly to use a different title.

\" Cover and PDF viewer setup

.DOCTITLE "Book Title"

.TITLE DOC_COVER \

"*[\$DOCTITLE]" \" Title for the cover page

.AUTHOR \

"Book Author"

.DOC_COVER \

TITLE AUTHOR

.PDF_TITLE \

"DOCTYPE CHAPTER with copyright page" \" For PDF viewer titlebar

\" Copyright page setup

.PRINTSTYLE TYPESET

.DOCTYPE DEFAULT \" Copyright page is not a chapter.

.DOCHHEADER off 1i \" Turn off docheader for copyright page.

\" Begin text 1 inch from page top.

.PAGINATION off \" Disable pagination for copyright page.

.TITLE "Copyright" \" Required for the PDF viewer outline; does not

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.NO_TOC_ENTRY \" So copyright page is not included in the TOC

.START \" Begin example copyright page

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.TOC_AFTER_HERE \" Place TOC after copyright page.

.

.COLLATE

.

.\" Chapter setup

.

.DOCTYPE CHAPTER \" Begin using DOCTYPE CHAPTER.

.TITLE \

\"*[\$DOCTITLE]\" \" Needed for page headers.

. \" Only required
before first chapter.

.CHAPTER 1

.CHAPTER_TITLE \

\"Sample Chapter\"

.DOCHEADER \" Re-enable docheader.

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.PAGENUMBER 1

.

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.TOC

.\" Local Variables:

```
.\" mode: nroff
.\" End:
.\" vim: filetype=groff:
-*- text -*-
```

AUTHOR

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K1L 7A3

=====

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The

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```
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grn preprocessor

=====

grn, written by Barry Roitblat <barry@rentonww.com> and David Slattengren <slatteng@Xinet.COM>, was part of the Berkeley device-independent troff distribution. The files contain no AT&T code and are in the public domain. Historically, the original package could be found at <<http://ftp.cs.wisc.edu/pub/misc/grn.tar.Z>>.

src/preproc/grn/gprint.h
src/preproc/grn/hdb.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hgraph.cpp
src/preproc/grn/hpoint.cpp
src/preproc/grn/main.cpp

gxditview output driver

=====

gxditview is based on the X Window System (Version 11)'s "xditview" program, and is licensed under the same terms as the rest of X11R5.

src/devices/xditview/DESC.in
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.c
src/devices/xditview/Dvi.h
src/devices/xditview/DviP.h
src/devices/xditview/FontMap-X11
src/devices/xditview/GXditview.ad
src/devices/xditview/Menu.h
src/devices/xditview/ad2c
src/devices/xditview/device.c
src/devices/xditview/device.h
src/devices/xditview/draw.c
src/devices/xditview/font.c

src/devices/xditview/gray1.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray2.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray3.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray4.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray5.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray6.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray7.bm
src/devices/xditview/gray8.bm
src/devices/xditview/gxditview.man
src/devices/xditview/lex.c
src/devices/xditview/page.c
src/devices/xditview/parse.c
src/devices/xditview/xdit.bm
src/devices/xditview/xdit_mask.bm
src/devices/xditview/xditview.c

src/include/DviChar.h
src/include/XFontName.h

src/libs/libxutil/DviChar.c
src/libs/libxutil/XFontName.c

mdoc
macro package
=====

mdoc uses the BSD "three-clause" license; that is, it is subject to the advertising clause rescission.

tmac/doc.tmac
tmac/doc-old.tmac
tmac/mdoc/doc-common
tmac/mdoc/doc-ditroff
tmac/mdoc/doc-nroff
tmac/mdoc/doc-syms
tmac/groff_mdoc.7.man

me
macro package
=====

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tmac/e.tmac
tmac/groff_me.man
doc/meintro.me
doc/meintro_fr.me

doc/meref.me

Hyphenation patterns

=====

groff's hyphenation pattern files are adapted from those used by various TeX-related projects.

* "tmac/hyphen.cs" is renamed from "czhyphen.tex", and obtained from <http://dante.ctan.org/CTAN/macros/cstex/base/csplain.tar.gz>.

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References

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<http://www.aleksey.com/pipermail/xmlsec/2003/005488.html>

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1.146 netcat-openbsd 1.226-1ubuntu2

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1.150 python-distro 1.9.0-1

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1.151 python-jsonpatch 1.32-3

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1.153 tcltk-defaults 8.6.14build1

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

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

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

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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.)

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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.)

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

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1.156 python-systemd 235-1build4

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1.157 python-attrs 23.2.0-2

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Both were inspired by Twisted

[FancyEqMixin](<https://docs.twisted.org/en/stable/api/twisted.python.util.FancyEqMixin.html>)

but both are implemented using class decorators because [subclassing is bad for you](<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3MNVP9-hglc>), mkay?

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1.158 blinker 1.7.0-1

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.. rst-class:: hide-header

Blinker Documentation

=====

.. image:: _static/blinker-named.png
:align: center

Blinker provides fast & simple object-to-object and broadcast
signaling for Python objects.

The core of Blinker is quite small but provides powerful features:

- a global registry of named signals
- anonymous signals
- custom name registries
- permanently or temporarily connected receivers
- automatically disconnected receivers via weak referencing
- sending arbitrary data payloads
- collecting return values from signal receivers
- thread safety

Blinker was written by Jason Kirtand and is provided under the MIT

License. The library supports Python 3.8 or later; or PyPy3.9 or later.

Decoupling With Named Signals

Named signals are created with `:func:`signal``:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> from blinker import signal
>>> initialized = signal('initialized')
>>> initialized is signal('initialized')
True
```

Every call to ``signal('name')`` returns the same signal object, allowing unconnected parts of code (different modules, plugins, anything) to all use the same signal without requiring any code sharing or special imports.

Subscribing to Signals

`:meth:`Signal.connect`` registers a function to be invoked each time the signal is emitted. Connected functions are always passed the object that caused the signal to be emitted.

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> def subscriber(sender):
...     print(f"Got a signal sent by {sender!r}")
...
>>> ready = signal('ready')
>>> ready.connect(subscriber)
<function subscriber at 0x...>
```

Emitting Signals

Code producing events of interest can `:meth:`Signal.send`` notifications to all connected receivers.

Below, a simple ``Processor`` class emits a ``ready`` signal when it's about to process something, and ``complete`` when it is done. It passes ``self``

to the `:meth:`~Signal.send`` method, signifying that that particular instance was responsible for emitting the signal.

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> class Processor:
...     def __init__(self, name):
...         self.name = name
...
...     def go(self):
...         ready = signal('ready')
...         ready.send(self)
...         print("Processing.")
...         complete = signal('complete')
...         complete.send(self)
...
...     def __repr__(self):
...         return f'<Processor {self.name}>'
...
>>> processor_a = Processor('a')
>>> processor_a.go()
Got a signal sent by <Processor a>
Processing.
```

Notice the `complete` signal in `go()`? No receivers have connected to `complete` yet, and that's a-ok. Calling `:meth:`~Signal.send`` on a signal with no receivers will result in no notifications being sent, and these no-op sends are optimized to be as inexpensive as possible.

Subscribing to Specific Senders

The default

connection to a signal invokes the receiver function when any sender emits it. The `:meth:`~Signal.connect`` function accepts an optional argument to restrict the subscription to one specific sending object:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> def b_subscriber(sender):
...     print("Caught signal from processor_b.")
...     assert sender.name == 'b'
...
>>> processor_b = Processor('b')
>>> ready.connect(b_subscriber, sender=processor_b)
```

```
<function b_subscriber at 0x...>
```

This function has been subscribed to ``ready`` but only when sent by
``processor\_b``:

```
.. code-block:: python
```

```
>>> processor_a.go()
Got a signal sent by <Processor a>
Processing.
>>> processor_b.go()
Got a signal sent by <Processor b>
Caught signal from processor_b.
Processing.
```

Sending and Receiving Data Through Signals

Additional keyword arguments can be passed to :meth:`~Signal.send`.
These will in turn be passed to the connected functions:

```
.. code-block::
python
```

```
>>> send_data = signal('send-data')
>>> @send_data.connect
... def receive_data(sender, **kw):
...     print(f"Caught signal from {sender!r}, data {kw!r}")
...     return 'received!'
...
>>> result = send_data.send('anonymous', abc=123)
Caught signal from 'anonymous', data {'abc': 123}
```

The return value of :meth:`~Signal.send` collects the return values of
each connected function as a list of (``receiver function``, ``return
value``) pairs:

```
.. code-block:: python
```

```
>>> result
[(<function receive_data at 0x...>, 'received!')]
```

Muting signals

To mute a signal, as may be required when testing, the

:meth:`~Signal.muted` can be used as a context decorator:

.. code-block:: python

```
sig = signal('send-data')
with sig.muted():
    ...
```

Anonymous Signals

Signals need not be named. The :class:`Signal` constructor creates a unique signal each time it is invoked. For example, an alternative implementation of the

Processor from above might provide the processing signals as class attributes:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> from blinker import Signal
>>> class AltProcessor:
...     on_ready = Signal()
...     on_complete = Signal()
...
...     def __init__(self, name):
...         self.name = name
...
...     def go(self):
...         self.on_ready.send(self)
...         print("Alternate processing.")
...         self.on_complete.send(self)
...
...     def __repr__(self):
...         return f'<AltProcessor {self.name}>'
...
...
```

``connect`` as a Decorator

You may have noticed the return value of :meth:`~Signal.connect` in the console output in the sections above. This allows ``connect`` to be used as a decorator on functions:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> apc = AltProcessor('c')
>>> @apc.on_complete.connect
```

```
... def completed(sender):
...     print f"AltProcessor {sender.name} completed!"
...
>>> apc.go()
Alternate processing.
AltProcessor
c completed!
```

While convenient, this form unfortunately does not allow the ``sender`` or ``weak`` arguments to be customized for the connected function. For this, :meth:`~Signal.connect\_via` can be used:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> dice_roll = signal('dice_roll')
>>> @dice_roll.connect_via(1)
... @dice_roll.connect_via(3)
... @dice_roll.connect_via(5)
... def odd_subscriber(sender):
...     print(f"Observed dice roll {sender!r}.")
...
>>> result = dice_roll.send(3)
Observed dice roll 3.
```

Optimizing Signal Sending

Signals are optimized to send very quickly, whether receivers are connected or not. If the keyword data to be sent with a signal is expensive to compute, it can be more efficient to check to see if any receivers are connected first by testing the :attr:`~Signal.receivers` property:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> bool(signal('ready').receivers)
True
>>> bool(signal('complete').receivers)
False
>>> bool(AltProcessor.on_complete.receivers)
True
```

Checking for a receiver listening for a particular sender is also possible:

.. code-block:: python

```
>>> signal('ready').has_receivers_for(processor_a)
True
```

Documenting Signals

Both named and anonymous signals can be passed a ``doc`` argument at construction to set the pydoc help text for the signal. This documentation will be picked up by most documentation generators (such as sphinx) and is nice for documenting any additional data parameters that will be sent down with the signal.

See the documentation of the :obj:`receiver\_connected` built-in signal for an example.

Async receivers

Receivers can be coroutine functions which can be called and awaited via the :meth:`~Signal.send\_async` method:

```
.. code-block:: python
```

```
sig = blinker.Signal()

async def receiver():
    ...

sig.connect(receiver)
await sig.send_async()
```

This however requires that all receivers are awaitable which then precludes the usage of :meth:`~Signal.send`. To mix and match the :meth:`~Signal.send\_async` method takes a ``\_sync\_wrapper`` argument such as:

```
.. code-block:: python
```

```
sig = blinker.Signal()

def receiver():
    ...

sig.connect(receiver)
```

```
def wrapper(func):

    async def inner(*args, **kwargs):
        func(*args, **kwargs)

    return inner

await sig.send_async(_sync_wrapper=wrapper)
```

The equivalent usage for :meth:`~Signal.send` is via the ``\_async\_wrapper`` argument. This usage is will depend on your event loop, and in the simple case whereby you aren't running within an event loop the following example can be used:

.. code-block:: python

```
sig = blinker.Signal()

async def receiver():
    ...

sig.connect(receiver)

def wrapper(func):

    def inner(*args, **kwargs):
        asyncio.run(func(*args, **kwargs))

    return inner

await sig.send(_async_wrapper=wrapper)
```

Call receivers in order of registration

It can be advantageous to call a signal's receivers in the order they were registered. To achieve this the storage class for receivers should be changed from an (unordered) set to an ordered set,

.. code-block:: python

```
from blinker import Signal
from ordered_set import OrderedSet

Signal.set_class = OrderedSet
```

Please note that ``ordered\_set`` is a PyPI package and is not installed with blinker.

API Documentation

All public API members can (and should) be imported from ``blinker``:

```
from blinker import ANY, signal
```

```
.. currentmodule:: blinker.base
```

Basic Signals

+++++

```
.. autodata:: blinker.base.ANY
```

```
.. autodata:: blinker.base.receiver_connected
```

```
.. autoclass:: Signal
```

```
:members:
```

```
:undoc-members:
```

Named Signals

+++++

```
.. function:: signal(name, doc=None)
```

Return the :class:`NamedSignal` *name*, creating it if required.

Repeated calls to this function will return the same signal object.

Signals are created in a global

```
:class:`Namespace`.
```

```
.. autoclass:: NamedSignal
```

```
:show-inheritance:
```

```
:members:
```

```
.. autoclass:: Namespace
```

```
:show-inheritance:
```

```
:members: signal
```

```
.. autoclass:: WeakNamespace
```

```
:show-inheritance:
```

```
:members: signal
```

Changes

=====

.. include:: ../CHANGES.rst

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=====

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* /blinker-1-7-0-orig-1-tar-gz/blinker-1.7.0/docs/index.rst

1.159 libjcat 0.2.0-2build3

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1.162 argon2 0~20190702+dfsg-4build1

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1.164 libsort-naturally-perl 1.03-4

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=head1 NAME

Sort::Naturally -- sort lexically, but sort numeral parts numerically

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
@them = nsort(qw(
foo12a foo12z foo13a foo 14 9x foo12 fooa foolio Foolio Foo12a
));
print join(' ', @them), "\n";
```

Prints:

```
9x 14 foo fooa foolio Foolio foo12 foo12a Foo12a foo12z foo13a
```


(Or "foo12a" + "Foo12a" and "foolio" + "Foolio" and might be switched, depending on your locale.)

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module exports two functions, C<nsort> and C<ncmp>; they are used in implementing my idea of a "natural sorting" algorithm. Under natural sorting, numeric substrings are compared numerically, and other word-characters are compared lexically.

This is the way I define natural sorting:

=over

=item *

Non-numeric word-character substrings are sorted lexically, case-insensitively: "Foo" comes between "fish" and "fowl".

=item *

Numeric substrings are sorted numerically:
"100" comes after "20", not before.

=item
*

\W substrings (neither words-characters nor digits) are I<ignored>.

=item *

Our use of \w, \d, \D, and \W is locale-sensitive: Sort::Naturally uses a C<use locale> statement.

=item *

When comparing two strings, where a numeric substring in one place is I<not> up against a numeric substring in another, the non-numeric always comes first. This is fudged by reading pretending that the lack of a number substring has the value -1, like so:

```
foo    => "foo", -1
foobar => "foo", -1, "bar"
foo13  => "foo", 13,
foo13xyz => "foo", 13, "xyz"
```

That's so that "foo" will come before "foo13", which will come

before "foobar".

=item *

The start of a string is exceptional: leading non-`\W` (non-word, non-digit) components are ignored, and numbers come I<before> letters.

=item *

I define "numeric substring" just as sequences matching `m/\d+/` -- scientific notation, commas, decimals, etc., are not seen. If your data has thousands separators in numbers ("20,000 Leagues Under The Sea" or "20.000 lieues sous les mers"), consider stripping them before feeding them to `C<nsort>` or `C<ncmp>`.

=back

=head2 The `nsort` function

This function takes a list of strings, and returns a copy of the list, sorted.

This is what most people will want to use:

```
@stuff = nsort(...list...);
```

When `nsort` needs to compare non-numeric substrings, it uses Perl's `C<lc>` function in scope of a `<use locale>`. And when `nsort` needs to lowercase things, it uses Perl's `C<lc>` function in scope of a `<use locale>`. If you want `nsort` to use other functions instead, you can specify them in an arrayref as the first argument to `nsort`:

```
@stuff = nsort( [  
    \&string_comparator, # optional  
    \&lowercaser_function # optional  
],  
    ...list...  
);
```

If you want to specify a string comparator but no lowercaser, then the options list is `C<[\&comparator, "]>` or `C<[\&comparator]>`. If you want to specify no string comparator but a lowercaser, then the options list is

C<[" , \&lowercaser]>.

Any comparator you specify is called as

C<\$comparator-E<gt>(\$left, \$right)>,

and, like a normal Perl C<cmp> replacement, must return

-1, 0, or 1 depending on whether the left argument is stringwise less than, equal to, or greater than the right argument.

Any lowercaser function you specify is called as

C<\$lowercased = \$lowercaser-E<gt>(\$original)>. The routine must not modify its C<\$_[0]>.

=head2 Thencmp function

Often, when sorting non-string values like this:

```
@objects_sorted = sort { $a->tag cmp $b->tag } @objects;
```

...or even in a Schwartzian transform, like this:

```
@strings =  
  map $_->[0]  
  sort { $a->[1] cmp $b->[1] }  
  map { [$_, make_a_sort_key_from($_)] }  
  @_  
  ;
```

...you might want something that replaces not C<sort>, but C<cmp>.

That's what Sort::Naturally's C<ncmp> function is for. Call it with the syntax C<ncmp(\$left,\$right)> instead of C<\$left cmp \$right>, but

otherwise it's a fine replacement:

```
@objects_sorted = sort { ncmp($a->tag,$b->tag) } @objects;
```

```
@strings =  
  map $_->[0]  
  sort { ncmp($a->[1], $b->[1]) }  
  map { [$_, make_a_sort_key_from($_)] }  
  @_  
  ;
```

Just as with C<nsort> can take different a string-comparator and/or lowercaser, you can do the same with C<ncmp>, by passing an arrayref as the first argument:

```
ncmp( [  
  \&string_comparator, # optional
```

```

    \&lowercaser_function # optional
  ],
  $left, $right
)

```

You might get string comparators from `L<Sort::ArbBiLex|Sort::ArbBiLex>`.

=head1 NOTES

=over

=item *

This module is not a substitute for
`L<Sort::Versions|Sort::Versions>`! If
 you just need proper version sorting, use `I<that!>`

=item *

If you need something that works `I<sort of>` like this module's functions, but not quite the same, consider scouting thru this module's source code, and adapting what you see. Besides the functions that actually compile in this module, after the POD, there's several alternate attempts of mine at natural sorting routines, which are not compiled as part of the module, but which you might find useful. They should all be `I<working>` implementations of slightly different algorithms (all of them based on Martin Pool's `C<nsort>`) which I eventually discarded in favor of my algorithm. If you are having to naturally-sort `I<very large>` data sets, and sorting is getting ridiculously slow, you might consider trying one of those discarded functions -- I have a feeling they might be faster on large data sets. Benchmark them on your data and see. (Unless you `I<need>` the speed, don't bother. Hint: substitute `C<sort>` for `C<nsort>` in your code, and unless your program speeds up drastically, it's not the sorting that's slowing things down. But if it `I<is>` `C<nsort>` that's slowing things down, consider just:

```

if(@set >= SOME_VERY_BIG_NUMBER) {
  no locale; # vroom vroom
  @sorted = sort(@set); # feh, good enough
} elsif(@set >= SOME_BIG_NUMBER) {
  use locale;
  @sorted = sort(@set); # feh, good enough
} else {
  # but keep it pretty for normal cases

```

```
@sorted = nsort(@set);  
}
```

=item *

If you do adapt the routines in this module, email me; I'd just be interested in hearing about it.

=item *

Thanks to the EFNet #perl people for encouraging this module, especially magister and a-mused.

=back

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=head1 AUTHOR

Sean M. Burke C<sburke@cpan.org>

=cut

END OF DOCS

#####

BEGIN OLD STUFF #####

We can't have "use integer;", or else (5 <=> 5.1) comes out "0" !

#-----

```
sub nsort {  
    my($cmp, $lc);  
    return @_ if @_ < 2; # Just to be CLEVER.  
  
    my($x, $i); # scratch vars
```

And now, the GREAT BIG Schwartzian transform:

```
map
  $_->[0],

sort {
  # Uses $i as the index variable, $x as the result.
  $x = 0;
  $i = 1;
  DEBUG and print "\nComparing ", map("{$_}", @$a),
    ' : ', map("{$_}", @$b), , "...\\n";

  while($i < @$a and $i < @$b) {
    DEBUG and print "  comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} cmp {$b->[$i]} => ",
      $a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i], "\\n";
    last if ($x = ($a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i])); # lexicographic
    ++$i;

    DEBUG and print "  comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} <=> {$b->[$i]} => ",
      $a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i], "\\n";
    last if ($x = ($a->[$i]
<=> $b->[$i])); # numeric
    ++$i;
  }

  DEBUG and print "{$a->[0]} : {$b->[0]} is ",
    $x || (@$a <=> @$b) || 0
    , "\\n"
    ;
  $x || (@$a <=> @$b) || ($a->[0] cmp $b->[0]);
  # unless we found a result for $x in the while loop,
  # use length as a tiebreaker, otherwise use cmp
  # on the original string as a fallback tiebreaker.
}

map {
  my @bit = ($x = defined($_) ? $_ : "");

  if($x =~ m/^[+-]?(?=\\d\\d)\\d*(?:\\.\\d*)?(?:[Ee](?:[+-]?\\d+))?(\\z/s) {
    # It's entirely purely numeric, so treat it specially:
    push @bit, " ", $x;
  } else {
    # Consume the string.
    while(length $x) {
      push @bit, ($x =~ s/^(\\D+)/s) ? lc($1) : "";
      push @bit, ($x =~ s/^(\\d+)/s) ? $1 : 0;
    }
  }
}
```

```
DEBUG and print "$bit[0] => ", map("{$_} ", @bit), "\n";
```

```
# End result: [original bit      , (text, number), (text, number), ...]
```

```
# Minimally: [0-length original bit,]
```

```
# Examples:
```

```
# ['10'
```

```
=> "  , 10,      ]
```

```
# ['fo900'  => 'fo' , 900,      ]
```

```
# ['foo10'  => 'foo', 10,      ]
```

```
# ['foo9.pl' => 'foo', 9,  , '.pl', 0 ]
```

```
# ['foo32.pl' => 'foo', 32,  , '.pl', 0 ]
```

```
# ['foo325.pl' => 'foo', 325,  , '.pl', 0 ]
```

```
# Yes, always an ODD number of elements.
```

```
\@bit;
```

```
}
```

```
@_;
```

```
}
```

```
#-----
```

```
# Same as before, except without the pure-number trap.
```

```
sub nsorts {
```

```
  return @_ if @_ < 2; # Just to be CLEVER.
```

```
  my($x, $i); # scratch vars
```

```
  # And now, the GREAT BIG Schwartzian transform:
```

```
  map
```

```
    $_->[0],
```

```
  sort {
```

```
    # Uses $i as the index variable, $x as the result.
```

```
    $x = 0;
```

```
    $i = 1;
```

```
    DEBUG and print "\nComparing ", map("{$_}", @$a),
```

```
      ' : ', map("{$_}", @$b), , "... \n";
```

```
    while($i < @$a and $i < @$b) {
```

```
      DEBUG and print "  comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} cmp {$b->[$i]} => ",
```

```
        $a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i], "\n";
```

```
      last if ($x = ($a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i])); # lexicographic
```

```
      ++$i;
```

```
      DEBUG and print "  comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} <=> {$b->[$i]} => ",
```

```
        $a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i], "\n";
```

```
      last if ($x = ($a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i])); # numeric
```

```

    ++$i;
}

DEBUG and print "${a->[0]} : ${b->[0]} is ",
    $x || (@$a <=> @$b) || 0
    ,"\n"
;
$x || (@$a <=> @$b) || ($a->[0] cmp $b->[0]);
# unless we found a result for $x in the while loop,
# use length as a tiebreaker, otherwise use cmp
# on the original string as a fallback tiebreaker.
}

map {
    my @bit = ($x = defined($_) ? $_ : "");

    while(length $x) {
        push @bit, ($x =~ s/^(D+)/s) ? lc($1) : "";
        push @bit, ($x =~ s/^(d+)/s) ? $1 : 0;
    }
    DEBUG and print "$bit[0] => ", map("{$_} ", @bit), "\n";

    # End result: [original bit      , (text, number), (text, number), ...]
    # Minimally: [0-length original bit,]
    # Examples:
    # ['10'      => "
    , 10,      ]
    # ['fo900'   => 'fo' , 900,      ]
    # ['foo10'   => 'foo', 10,      ]
    # ['foo9.pl' => 'foo', 9,  , '.pl', 0 ]
    # ['foo32.pl' => 'foo', 32,  , '.pl', 0 ]
    # ['foo325.pl' => 'foo', 325,  , '.pl', 0 ]
    # Yes, always an ODD number of elements.

    \@bit;
}
@_;
}

#-----
# Same as before, except for the sort-key-making

sub nsort0 {
    return @_ if @_ < 2; # Just to be CLEVER.

    my($x, $i); # scratch vars

    # And now, the GREAT BIG Schwartzian transform:

```



```

map
$_->[0],

sort {
    # Uses $i as the index variable, $x as the result.
    $x = 0;
    $i = 1;
    DEBUG and print "\nComparing ", map("{$_}", @$a),
        ' : ', map("{$_}", @$b), , "...\\n";

    while($i < @$a and $i < @$b) {
        DEBUG and print " comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} cmp {$b->[$i]} => ",
            $a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i], "\\n";
        last
    }
    if ($x = ($a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i])); # lexicographic
        ++$i;

    DEBUG and print " comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} <=> {$b->[$i]} => ",
        $a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i], "\\n";
    last if ($x = ($a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i])); # numeric
        ++$i;
}

DEBUG and print "{$a->[0]} : {$b->[0]} is ",
    $x || (@$a <=> @$b) || 0
    , "\\n"
;
$x || (@$a <=> @$b) || ($a->[0] cmp $b->[0]);
# unless we found a result for $x in the while loop,
# use length as a tiebreaker, otherwise use cmp
# on the original string as a fallback tiebreaker.
}

map {
    my @bit = ($x = defined($_) ? $_ : "");

    if($x =~ m/^[+-]?(?=\d|\.\d)\d*(?:(?:\.\d*)?(?:[Ee](?:[+-]?\d+))?\z/s) {
        # It's entirely purely numeric, so treat it specially:
        push @bit, "", $x;
    } else {
        # Consume the string.
        while(length $x) {
            push @bit, ($x =~ s/^(D+)/s) ? lc($1) : "";
            # Secret sauce:
            if($x =~ s/^(d+)/s) {
                if(substr($1,0,1) eq '0' and

```

```

$1 != 0) {
    push @bit, $1 / (10 ** length($1));
} else {
    push @bit, $1;
}
} else {
    push @bit, 0;
}
}
}
}
DEBUG and print "$bit[0] => ", map("{$_} ", @bit), "\n";

\@bit;
}
@_;
}

#-----
# Like nsort0, but WITHOUT pure number handling, and WITH special treatment
# of pulling off extensions and version numbers.

sub nsortf {
    return @_ if @_ < 2; # Just to be CLEVER.

    my($x, $i); # scratch vars

    # And now, the GREAT BIG Schwartzian transform:

    map
        $_->[0],

    sort {
        # Uses $i as the index variable, $x as the result.
        $x = 0;
        $i = 3;
        DEBUG and print "\nComparing ", map("{$_}", @$a),
            ' ', map("{$_}", @$b), , "... \n";

        while($i < @$a and $i < @$b) {
            DEBUG and print " comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} cmp {$b->[$i]} => ",
                $a->[$i] cmp $b->[$i], "\n";
            last if ($x = ($a->[$i]
            cmp $b->[$i])); # lexicographic
            ++$i;

            DEBUG and print " comparing $i: {$a->[$i]} <=> {$b->[$i]} => ",
                $a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i], "\n";
            last if ($x = ($a->[$i] <=> $b->[$i])); # numeric

```

```

++$i;
}

DEBUG and print "${a->[0]} : ${b->[0]} is ",
  $x || (@$a <=> @$b) || 0
  ,"\n"
;
$x || (@$a <=> @$b ) || ($a->[1] cmp $b->[1])
  || ($a->[2] <=> $b->[2]) || ($a->[0] cmp $b->[0]);
# unless we found a result for $x in the while loop,
# use length as a tiebreaker, otherwise use the
# lc'd extension, otherwise the verison, otherwise use
# the original string as a fallback tiebreaker.
}

map {
my @bit = ( ($x = defined($_) ? $_ : ""), "", 0 );

{
# Consume the string.

# First, pull off any VAX-style version
$bit[2] = $1 if $x =~ s/(\d+)/;

# Then pull off any apparent extension
if( $x !~ m/^\./s and    # don't mangle ".", "..", or "..."
    $x =~
s/(\.[^\.;]*)$/sg
    # We could try to avoid catching all-digit extensions,
    # but I think that's getting /too/ clever.
) {
  $i = $1;
  if($x =~ m<[^\.\:\/]$>s) {
    # We didn't take the whole basename.
    $bit[1] = lc $i;
    DEBUG and print "Consuming extension \"${1}\"";
  } else {
    # We DID take the whole basename. Fix it.
    $x = $1; # Repair it.
  }
}
}

push @bit, "", -1 if $x =~ m/^\./s;
# A hack to make .-initial filenames sort first, regardless of locale.
# And -1 is always a sort-firster, since in the code below, there's
# no allowance for filenames containing negative numbers: -1.dat
# will be read as string '-' followed by number 1.

```

```

while(length $x) {
  push @bit, ($x =~ s/^\(D+\)/s) ? lc($1) : "";
  # Secret sauce:
  if($x =~ s/^\(d+\)/s) {
    if(substr($1,0,1) eq '0' and $1 != 0) {
      push @bit, $1 / (10
** length($1));
    } else {
      push @bit, $1;
    }
  } else {
    push @bit, 0;
  }
}
}

```

DEBUG and print "\$bit[0] => ", map("{\$_} ", @bit), "\n";

```

\@bit;
}
@_;
}

```

yowza yowza yowza.

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* /libsort-naturally-perl-1-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Sort-Naturally-1.03/lib/Sort/Naturally.pm

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README for Sort::Naturally

Time-stamp: "2001-05-25 21:17:33 MDT"

Sort::Naturally

[extracted from the Pod...]

NAME

Sort::Naturally -- sort lexically, but sort numeral parts
numerically

SYNOPSIS

```

@them = nsort(qw(
  foo12a foo12z foo13a foo 14 9x foo12 fooa foolio Foolio Foo12a
));
print join(' ', @them), "\n";

```

Prints:

9x 14 foo fooa foolio Foolio foo12 foo12a Foo12a foo12z foo13a

(Or "foo12a" + "Foo12a" and "foolio" + "Foolio" and might be switched, depending on your locale.)

DESCRIPTION

This module exports two functions, `nsort` and `ncmp`; they are used in implementing my idea of a "natural sorting" algorithm. Under natural sorting, numeric substrings are compared numerically, and other word-characters are compared lexically.

This is the way I define natural sorting:

- o

Non-numeric word-character substrings are sorted lexically, case-insensitively: "Foo" comes between "fish" and "fowl".

- o Numeric substrings are sorted numerically: "100" comes after "20", not before.

- o `\W` substrings (neither words-characters nor digits) are ignored.

- o Our use of `\w`, `\d`, `\D`, and `\W` is locale-sensitive: `Sort::Naturally` uses a `use locale` statement.

- o When comparing two strings, where a numeric substring in one place is not up against a numeric substring in another, the non-numeric always comes first. This is fudged by reading pretending that the lack of a number substring has the value -1, like so:

```
foo    => "foo", -1
foobar => "foo", -1, "bar"
foo13  => "foo", 13,
foo13xyz => "foo", 13, "xyz"
```

That's so that "foo" will come before "foo13", which will come before "foobar".

- o The start of a string is exceptional: leading non-`\W` (non-word, non-digit) components are ignored, and numbers come before letters.

- o I define "numeric substring" just as sequences matching

m/d+/ -- scientific notation, commas, decimals, etc., are not seen. If your data has thousands separators in numbers ("20,000 Leagues Under The Sea" or "20.000 lieues sous les mers"), consider stripping them before feeding them to `nsort` or `ncmp`.

[end Pod extract]

INSTALLATION

You install `Sort::Naturally`, as you would install any perl module library, by running these commands:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

If you want to install a private copy of `Sort::Naturally` in your home directory, then you should try to produce the initial Makefile with something like this command:

```
perl Makefile.PL LIB=~/.perl
```

See `perldoc perlmodinstall` for more information on installing modules.

DOCUMENTATION

POD-format documentation is included in `Naturally.pm`. POD is readable with the `'perldoc'` utility. See `ChangeLog` for recent changes.

SUPPORT

Questions, bug reports, useful code bits, and suggestions for `Sort::Naturally` should just be sent to me at sburke@cpan.org

AVAILABILITY

The latest version of `Sort::Naturally` is available from the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network (CPAN). Visit <http://www.perl.com/CPAN/> to find a CPAN site near you.

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Found in path(s):

* /libsort-naturally-perl-1-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Sort-Naturally-1.03/README

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

abstract: 'sort lexically, but sort numeral parts numerically'

author:

- 'Sean M. Burke <sburke@cpan.org>'

build_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0

configure_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: 0

dynamic_config: 1

generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 6.62, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.120921'

license: perl

meta-spec:

url: <http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html>

version: 1.4

name: Sort-Naturally

no_index:

directory:

- t

- inc

requires:

perl: 5

resources:

repository: <https://github.com/bingos/sort-naturally>

version: 1.03

Found in path(s):

* /libsort-naturally-perl-1-03-orig-1-tar-gz/Sort-Naturally-1.03/META.yml

1.165 python-tz 2024.1-2

1.165.1 Available under license :

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1.166 run-one 1.17-0ubuntu2

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1.167 mdurl 0.1.2-1

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* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/setup.cfg

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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Found in path(s):

* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/LICENSE.rst

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Including attribution to #612

Found in path(s):

* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/tests/test_formatting.py

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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Found in path(s):

* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/src/click/parser.py

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

.. _contrib:

=====

click-contrib

=====

As the number of users of Click grows, more and more major feature requests are made. To users it may seem reasonable to include those features with Click; however, many of them are experimental or aren't practical to support generically. Maintainers have to choose what is reasonable to maintain in Click core.

The click-contrib_ GitHub organization exists as a place to collect third-party packages that extend Click's features. It is also meant to ease the effort of searching for such extensions.

Please note that the quality and stability of those packages may be different than Click itself. While published under a common organization, they are still separate from Click and the Pallets maintainers.

.. _click-contrib: <https://github.com/click-contrib/>

Found in path(s):

* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/docs/contrib.rst

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Contributor Covenant Code of Conduct

Our Pledge

In the interest of fostering an open and welcoming environment, we as contributors and maintainers pledge to making participation in our project and our community a harassment-free experience for everyone, regardless of age, body size, disability, ethnicity, sex characteristics, gender identity and expression, level of experience, education, socio-economic status, nationality, personal appearance, race, religion, or sexual identity and orientation.

Our Standards

Examples of behavior that contributes to creating a positive environment include:

- * Using welcoming and inclusive language
- * Being respectful of differing viewpoints and experiences
- * Gracefully accepting constructive criticism
- * Focusing on what is best for the community
- * Showing empathy towards other community members

Examples of unacceptable behavior by participants include:

- * The use of sexualized language or imagery and unwelcome sexual attention or advances
- * Trolling, insulting/derogatory comments, and personal or political attacks
- * Public or private harassment
- * Publishing others' private information, such as a physical or electronic address, without explicit permission
- * Other conduct which could reasonably be considered inappropriate in a professional setting

Our Responsibilities

Project maintainers are responsible for clarifying the standards of acceptable behavior and are expected to take appropriate and fair corrective action in response to any instances of unacceptable behavior.

Project maintainers have the right and responsibility to remove, edit, or reject comments, commits, code, wiki edits, issues, and other contributions that are not aligned to this Code of Conduct, or to ban temporarily or

permanently any contributor for other behaviors that they deem inappropriate, threatening, offensive, or harmful.

Scope

This Code of Conduct applies both within project spaces and in public spaces when an individual is representing the project or its community. Examples of representing a project or community include using an official project e-mail address, posting via an official social media account, or acting as an appointed representative at an online or offline event. Representation of a project may be further defined and clarified by project maintainers.

Enforcement

Instances of abusive, harassing, or otherwise unacceptable behavior may be reported by contacting the project team at report@palletsprojects.com. All complaints will be reviewed and investigated and will result in a response that is deemed necessary and appropriate to the circumstances. The project team is obligated to maintain confidentiality with regard to the reporter of an incident. Further details of specific enforcement policies may be posted separately.

Project maintainers who do not follow or enforce the Code of Conduct in good faith may face temporary or permanent repercussions as determined by other members of the project's leadership.

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This Code of Conduct is adapted from the [Contributor Covenant][homepage], version 1.4, available at <https://www.contributor-covenant.org/version/1/4/code-of-conduct.html>

[homepage]: <https://www.contributor-covenant.org>

For answers to common questions about this code of conduct, see <https://www.contributor-covenant.org/faq>

Found in path(s):

* /python-click-8-1-6-orig-1-tar-gz/click-8.1.6/CODE_OF_CONDUCT.md

1.171 fonts-ubuntu 0.869+git20240321-0ubuntu1

1.171.1 Available under license :

UBUNTU FONT LICENCE Version 1.0

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Ubuntu Font Family Licensing FAQ

Stylistic Foundations

The Ubuntu Font Family is the first time that a libre typeface has been designed professionally and explicitly with the intent of developing a public and long-term community-based development process.

When developing an open project, it is generally necessary to have firm foundations: a font needs to maintain harmony within itself even across many type designers and writing systems. For the [1]Ubuntu Font Family, the process has been guided with the type foundry Dalton Maag setting the project up with firm stylistic foundation covering several left-to-right scripts: Latin, Greek and Cyrillic; and right-to-left scripts: Arabic and Hebrew (due in 2011).

With this starting point the community will, under the supervision of [2]Canonical and [3]Dalton Maag, be able to build on the existing font sources to expand their character coverage. Ultimately everybody will be able to use the Ubuntu Font Family in their own written languages across the whole of Unicode (and this will take some time!).

Licensing

The licence chosen by any free software project is one of the foundational decisions that sets out how derivatives and contributions can occur, and in turn what kind of community will form around the project.

Using a licence that is compatible with other popular licences is a powerful constraint because of the [4]network effects: the freedom to share improvements between projects allows free software to reach high-quality over time. Licence-proliferation leads to many incompatible licences, undermining the network effect, the freedom to share and ultimately making the libre movement that Ubuntu is a part of less effective. For all kinds of software, writing a new licence is not to be taken lightly and is a choice that needs to be thoroughly justified if this path is taken.

Today it is not clear to Canonical what the best licence for a font project like the Ubuntu Font Family is: one that starts life designed

by professionals and continues with the full range of community development, from highly commercial work in new directions to curious beginners' experimental contributions. The fast and steady pace of the Ubuntu release cycle means that an interim libre licence has been necessary to enable the consideration of the font family as part of Ubuntu 10.10 operating system release.

Before taking any decision on licensing, Canonical as sponsor and backer of the project has reviewed the many existing licenses used for libre/open fonts and engaged the stewards of the most popular licenses in detailed discussions. The current interim licence is the first step in progressing the state-of-the-art in licensing for libre/open font development.

The public discussion must now involve everyone in the (comparatively new) area of the libre/open font community; including font users, software freedom advocates, open source supporters and existing libre font developers. Most importantly, the minds and wishes of professional type designers considering entering the free software business community must be taken on board.

Conversations and discussion has taken place, privately, with individuals from the following groups (generally speaking personally on behalf of themselves, rather than their affiliations):

- * [5]SIL International
- * [6]Open Font Library
- * [7]Software Freedom Law Center
- * [8]Google Font API

Document embedding

One issue highlighted early on in the survey of existing font licences is that of document embedding. Almost all font licences, both free and unfree, permit embedding a font into a document to a certain degree. Embedding a font with other works that make up a document creates a "combined work" and copyleft would normally require the whole document to be distributed under the terms of the font licence. As beautiful as the font might be, such a licence makes a font too restrictive for useful general purpose digital publishing.

The situation is not entirely unique to fonts and is encountered also with tools such as GNU Bison: a vanilla GNU GPL licence would require anything generated with Bison to be made available under the terms of the GPL as well. To avoid this, Bison is [9]published with an additional permission to the GPL which allows the output of Bison to be made available under any licence.

The conflict between licensing of fonts and licensing of documents, is addressed in two popular libre font licences, the SIL OFL and GNU GPL:

- * [10]SIL Open Font Licence: When OFL fonts are embedded in a document, the OFL's terms do not apply to that document. (See [11]OFL-FAQ for details.

- * [12]GPL Font Exception: The situation is resolved by granting an additional permission to allow documents to not be covered by the GPL. (The exception is being reviewed).

The Ubuntu Font Family must also resolve this conflict, ensuring that if the font is embedded and then extracted it is once again clearly under the terms of its libre licence.

Long-term licensing

Those individuals involved, especially from Ubuntu and Canonical, are interested in finding a long-term libre licence that finds broad favour across the whole libre/open font community. The deliberation during the past months has been on how to licence the Ubuntu Font Family in the short-term, while knowingly encouraging everyone to pursue a long-term goal.

- * [13]Copyright assignment will be required so that the Ubuntu Font Family's licensing can be progressively expanded to one (or more) licences, as best practice continues to evolve within the libre/open font community.

- * Canonical will support and fund legal work on libre font licensing.

It is recognised that the cost and time commitments required are likely to be significant. We invite other capable parties to join in supporting this activity.

The GPL version 3 (GPLv3) will be used for Ubuntu Font Family build scripts and the CC-BY-SA for associated documentation and non-font content: all items which do not end up embedded in general works and documents.

Ubuntu Font Licence

For the short-term only, the initial licence is the [14]Ubuntu Font License (UFL). This is loosely inspired from the work on the SIL OFL 1.1, and seeks to clarify the issues that arose during discussions and legal review, from the perspective of the backers, Canonical Ltd. Those already using established licensing models such as the GPL, OFL or Creative Commons licensing should have no worries about continuing to use them. The Ubuntu Font Licence (UFL) and the SIL Open Font Licence (SIL OFL) are not identical and should not be confused with

each other. Please read the terms precisely. The UFL is only intended as an interim license, and the overriding aim is to support the creation of a more suitable and generic libre font licence. As soon as such a licence is developed, the Ubuntu Font Family will migrate to it made possible by copyright assignment in the interim. Between the OFL 1.1, and the UFL 1.0, the following changes are made to produce the Ubuntu Font Licence:

* Clarification:

1. Document embedding (see [15] embedding section above).
2. Apply at point of distribution, instead of receipt
3. Author vs. copyright holder disambiguation (type designers are authors, with the copyright holder normally being the funder)
4. Define "Propagate" (for internationalisation, similar to the GPLv3)
5. Define "Substantially Changed"
6. Trademarks are explicitly not transferred
7. Refine renaming requirement

Streamlining:

8. Remove "not to be sold separately" clause
9. Remove "Reserved Font Name(s)" declaration

A visual demonstration of how these points were implemented can be found in the accompanying coloured diff between SIL OFL 1.1 and the Ubuntu Font Licence 1.0: [16] [ofl-1.1-ufl-1.0.diff.html](#)

References

1. <http://font.ubuntu.com/>
2. <http://www.canonical.com/>
3. <http://www.daltonmaag.com/>
4. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_effect
5. <http://scripts.sil.org/>
6. <http://openfontlibrary.org/>
7. <http://www.softwarefreedom.org/>
8. <http://code.google.com/webfonts>
9. <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#CanIUseGPLToolsForNF>
10. http://scripts.sil.org/OFL_web
11. http://scripts.sil.org/OFL-FAQ_web
12. <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/gpl-faq.html#FontException>
13. <https://launchpad.net/~uff-contributors>
14. <http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/ubuntu-font-licence-1.0.txt>
15. <http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/FAQ.html#embedding>
16. <http://font.ubuntu.com/ufl/ofl-1.1-ufl-1.0.diff.html>

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1.0. <https://launchpad.net/ubuntu-font-licence>

1.172 libestr 0.1.11-1build1

1.172.1 Available under license :

libestr is available under the terms of the GNU LGPL v2.1 or above (full text below).

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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[This is the first released version of the Lesser GPL. It also counts
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1.177 secureboot-db 1.9build1

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1.178 libblockdev 3.1.1-1

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1.179 popt 1.19+dfsg-1build1

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9x15B.bdf 9x15Bc.bdf 9x15.bdf 9x15c.bdf 9x15B-IL2.bdf 9x15-IL2.bdf
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1.184 open-isns 0.101-0.3build3

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1.186 libterm-readkey-perl 2.38-2build4

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Term::ReadKey 2.36 - Change terminal modes, and perform non-blocking reads.

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This module, ReadKey, provides ioctl control for terminals and Win32 consoles

so the input modes can be changed (thus allowing reads of a single character at a time), and also provides non-blocking reads of stdin, as well as several other terminal related features, including retrieval/modification of the screen size, and retrieval/modification of the control characters.

Installation requires MakeMaker 3.5 or higher (MakeMaker 3.7 is included with perl 5.001, so now is a good time to upgrade if you haven't already.)

To install, unpack somewhere, type "perl Makefile.PL", and then "make test". If the compilation and the tests are successful, then change to root and run "make install".

As of 2.17 the interactive test has been removed as the default for the convenience of automated installers, CPAN-Testers and so on. The non interactive tests whilst confirming that the module has built correctly and has a good chance of working correctly cannot determine whether the effect as observed on the screen is correct so you might want to run:

```
perl -Mblib  
example/test.pl interactive
```

before you run 'make install'.

Also from 2.17 this module has to provide its own support for compilers that can't take function prototypes as with Perl 5.8.0 this last vestige of support for non-ANSI compilers will disappear. The requirement for an ANSI C compiler has been present since Perl 5.005 so it is likely that at some point in the future this module will follow that requirement too. If you have any difficulties with older Perl's please contact the maintainer.

The module has support for Win32 since version 2.10. Version 2.17 has been tested with ActivePerl build 623 and Visual Studio 6 and found to work as expected, but do not be surprised if it fails with another compiler or distribution. There are some limitations, with the ReadLine call being unavailable, and ReadKey possibly generating bad results if you are reading from multiple consoles, and key repeat is used. For Win32 users without a C compiler there is a precompiled version of this module available

as a package for ActivePerl, it is probably a few versions behind the latest release but has been reported to work well.

VERY IMPORTANT: In 2.00, the ReadKey/ReadLine arguments changed. Now, if you want a call that is non-blocking and returns immediately if no character is waiting, please call it with -1, instead of 1. Positive arguments now indicate a timeout, so 1 would wait a second before timing out.

As older versions will accept -1, it is recommended to change all code that uses ReadMode.

The terminal mode function is controlled by the "ReadMode" function, which takes a single numeric argument, and an optional filehandle. This argument

should be one of the following:

- 0: (Reset) Restore original settings.
- 1: (Cooked) Change to what is commonly the default mode, echo on, buffered, signals enabled, Xon/Xoff possibly enabled, and 8-bit mode possibly disabled.
- 2: (Cooked-Invisible) Same as 1, just with echo off. Nice for reading passwords.
- 3:
(CBreak) Echo off, unbuffered, signals enabled, Xon/Xoff possibly enabled, and 8-bit mode possibly enabled.
- 4: (Raw) Echo off, unbuffered, signals disabled, Xon/Xoff disabled, and 8-bit mode possibly disabled.
- 5: (Really-Raw) Echo off, unbuffered, signals disabled, Xon/Xoff disabled, 8-bit mode enabled if parity permits, and CR to CR/LF translation turned off.

If you just need to read a key at a time, then modes 3 or 4 are probably sufficient. Mode 4 is a tad more flexible, but needs a bit more work to control. If you use ReadMode 3, then you should install a SIGINT or END handler to reset the terminal (via ReadMode 0) if the user aborts the program via ^C. (For any mode, an END handler consisting of "ReadMode 0" is actually a good idea.)

Non-blocking support is provided via the ReadKey and ReadLine functions. If they are passed no argument, or an argument of zero, they will act like a normal `getc(STDIN)` or `scalar(<STDIN>)`. If they are passed a negative argument, then they will immediately return `undef` if no input is present. If passed a positive argument, then they will wait until that time in seconds has passed before returning `undef`. In most situations, you will probably want to use "ReadKey -1".

Note that a non-blocking ReadLine probably won't do what you expect, although it is perfectly predictable, and that the ReadMode will have to be 1 or 0 for it to make sense at all.

A routine is also provided to get the current terminal size, "GetTerminalSize". This will either return a four value array containing the width and height of the screen in characters and then in pixels, or nothing (if the OS can't return that info). SetTerminalSize allows the stored settings to be modified. Note that this does `_not_` change the physical size of the screen, it will only change the size reported by GetTerminalSize, and

other programs that check the terminal size in the same manner.

GetControlChars returns a hash containing all of the valid control characters, such as ("INTERRUPT" => "\x3", etc.). SetControlChars takes an array (or a hash) as a parameter that should consist of similar name/value pairs and will modify the control character settings.

Note that it is entirely possible that there are portability problems with the routines in ReadKey.xs. If you find any problems, including compilation failures, or control characters not supported by Set/GetControlChars, please tell me about them, by mailing the maintainer at jns@gellyfish.co.uk, or lastly contacting perl5-porters@perl.org. Any problems will get fixed if at all possible, but that's not going to happen if I don't know about them.

The code is available at <https://github.com/jonathanstowe/TermReadKey> so as ever patches are kindly welcomed, especially for platforms such as Windows that I am unable to test on.

Oh, you may also be interested in the Configure.pm module. It provides tools to make porting stuff easier -- calling the compiler, finding headers, etc.

It contains documentation inside it, and you are welcome to use it in your own modules. If you make use of it, I'd be grateful for a message sent to the above address.

Found in path(s):

* /libterm-readkey-perl-2-38-orig-1-tar-gz/TermReadKey-2.38/README

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

abstract: 'Change terminal modes, and perform non-blocking reads.'

author:

- 'Kenneth Albanowski'

- 'Jonathan Stowe'

build_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '6.58'

configure_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '6.58'

dynamic_config: 1

generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.34, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'

license: perl

meta-spec:

url: <http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html>

version: '1.4'

name: TermReadKey

no_index:

```
file:
- Configure.pm
package:
- Configure
provides:
Term::ReadKey:
  file: ReadKey.pm.PL
  version: '2.38'
resources:
  repository: https://github.com/jonathanstowe/TermReadKey.git
version: '2.38'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'
```

Found in path(s):

* /libterm-readkey-perl-2-38-orig-1-tar-gz/TermReadKey-2.38/META.yml

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

#! perl

```
package Term::ReadKey;
```

```
# This also needs to be adjusted in the generated code below
```

```
# and in the Makefile.PL
```

```
use vars qw($VERSION);
```

```
$VERSION = '2.38';
```

```
use Config;
```

```
use File::Basename qw(&basename &dirname);
```

```
use File::Spec;
```

```
use Cwd;
```

```
# List explicitly here the variables you want Configure to
```

```
# generate. Metaconfig only looks for shell variables, so you
```

```
# have to mention them as if they were shell variables, not
```

```
# %Config entries. Thus you write
```

```
# $startperl
```

```
# to ensure Configure will look for $Config{startperl}.
```

```
# Wanted: $archlibexp
```

```
# This forces PL files to create target in same directory as PL file.
```

```
# This is so that make depend always knows where to find PL derivatives.
```

```
my $origdir = cwd;
```

```
my $dir = dirname($0);
```

```
chdir $dir;
```

```
my $file = 'ReadKey.pm';
```

```
open OUT, ">", $file or die "Can't create $file: $!";
```

```
print "Creating $file\n";
```

```
print OUT <<'!FIRSTPART';
```

```
# -*- buffer-read-only: t -*-
```

```
#
```

```
# This file
```

```
is auto-generated. ***ANY*** changes here will be lost
```

```
#
```

```
package Term::ReadKey;
```

```
use strict;
```

```
use warnings;
```

```
=head1 NAME
```

Term::ReadKey - A perl module for simple terminal control

```
=head1 SYNOPSIS
```

```
use Term::ReadKey;
```

```
ReadMode 4; # Turn off controls keys
```

```
while (not defined ($key = ReadKey(-1))) {
```

```
    # No key yet
```

```
}
```

```
print "Get key $key\n";
```

```
ReadMode 0; # Reset tty mode before exiting
```

```
=head1 DESCRIPTION
```

Term::ReadKey is a compiled perl module dedicated to providing simple control over terminal driver modes (cbreak, raw, cooked, etc.) support for non-blocking reads, if the architecture allows, and some generalized handy functions for working with terminals. One of the main goals is to have the functions as portable as possible, so you can just plug in "use Term::ReadKey" on any architecture and have a good likelihood of it working.

Version 2.30.01:

Added handling of arrows, page up/down, home/end, insert/delete keys under Win32. These keys emit xterm-compatible sequences.

Works with Term::ReadLine::Perl.

```
=over 4
```

```
=item ReadMode MODE [, Filehandle]
```

Takes an integer argument or a string synonym (case insensitive), which

can currently be one of the following values:

INT	SYNONYM	DESCRIPTION
0	'restore'	Restore original settings.
1	'normal'	Change to what is commonly the default mode, echo on, buffered, signals enabled, Xon/Xoff possibly enabled, and 8-bit mode possibly disabled.
2	'noecho'	Same as 1, just with echo off. Nice for reading passwords.
3	'cbreak'	Echo off, unbuffered, signals enabled, Xon/Xoff possibly enabled, and 8-bit mode possibly enabled.
4	'raw'	Echo off, unbuffered, signals disabled, Xon/Xoff disabled, and 8-bit mode possibly disabled.
5	'ultra-raw'	Echo off, unbuffered, signals disabled, Xon/Xoff disabled, 8-bit mode enabled if parity permits, and CR to CR/LF translation turned off.

These functions are automatically applied to the STDIN handle if no other handle is supplied. Modes 0 and 5 have some special properties worth mentioning: not only will mode 0 restore original settings, but it cause the next ReadMode call to save a new set of default settings. Mode 5 is similar to mode 4, except no CR/LF translation is performed, and if possible, parity will be disabled (only if not being used by the terminal, however. It is no different from mode 4 under Windows.)

If you just need to read a key at a time, then modes 3 or 4 are probably sufficient. Mode 4 is a tad more flexible, but needs a bit more work to control. If you use ReadMode 3, then you should install a SIGINT or END handler to reset the terminal (via ReadMode 0) if the user aborts the program via C<^C>. (For any mode, an END handler consisting of "ReadMode 0" is actually a good idea.)

If you are executing another program
that may be changing the terminal mode,
you will either want to say

```
ReadMode 1;          # same as ReadMode 'normal'  
system('someprogram');  
ReadMode 1;
```

which resets the settings after the program has run, or:

```
$somemode=1;  
ReadMode 0;      # same as ReadMode 'restore'  
system('someprogram');  
ReadMode 1;
```

which records any changes the program may have made, before resetting the mode.

=item ReadKey MODE [, Filehandle]

Takes an integer argument, which can currently be one of the following values:

- 0 Perform a normal read using `getc`
- 1 Perform a non-blocked read
- >0 Perform a timed read

If the filehandle is not supplied, it will default to STDIN. If there is nothing waiting in the buffer during a non-blocked read, then `undef` will be returned. In most situations, you will probably want to use `C<ReadKey -1>`.

I<NOTE> that if the OS does not provide any known mechanism for non-blocking reads, then a `C<ReadKey -1>` can die with a fatal error. This will hopefully not be common.

If `MODE` is greater than zero, then `ReadKey` will use it as a timeout value in seconds (fractional seconds are allowed), and won't return `C<undef>` until that time expires.

I<NOTE>, again, that some OS's may not support this timeout behaviour.

If `MODE` is less than zero, then this is treated as a timeout of zero, and thus will return immediately if no character is waiting. A `MODE` of zero, however, will act like a normal `getc`.

I<NOTE>, there are currently some limitations with this call under Windows. It may be possible that non-blocking reads will fail when reading repeating keys from more than one console.

=item ReadLine MODE [, Filehandle]

Takes an integer argument, which can currently be one of the following values:

- 0 Perform a normal read using scalar(<FileHandle>)
- 1 Perform a non-blocked read
- >0 Perform a timed read

If there is nothing waiting in the buffer during a non-blocked read, then undef will be returned.

I<NOTE>,
that if the OS does not provide any known mechanism for non-blocking reads, then a C<ReadLine 1> can die with a fatal error. This will hopefully not be common.

I<NOTE> that a non-blocking test is only performed for the first character in the line, not the entire line. This call will probably B<not> do what you assume, especially with C<ReadMode> MODE values higher than 1. For example, pressing Space and then Backspace would appear to leave you where you started, but any timeouts would now be suspended.

B<This call is currently not available under Windows>.

=item GetTerminalSize [Filehandle]

Returns either an empty array if this operation is unsupported, or a four element array containing: the width of the terminal in characters, the height of the terminal in character, the width in pixels, and the height in pixels. (The pixel size will only be valid in some environments.)

I<NOTE>, under Windows, this function must be called with an B<output> filehandle, such as C<STDOUT>,
or a handle opened to C<CONOUT\$>.

=item SetTerminalSize WIDTH,HEIGHT,XPIX,YPIX [, Filehandle]

Return -1 on failure, 0 otherwise.

I<NOTE> that this terminal size is only for B<informative> value, and changing the size via this mechanism will B<not> change the size of the screen. For example, XTerm uses a call like this when it resizes the screen. If any of the new measurements vary from the old, the OS will probably send a SIGWINCH signal to anything reading that tty or pty.

B<This call does not work under Windows>.

=item GetSpeed [, Filehandle]

Returns either an empty array if the operation is unsupported, or a two value array containing the terminal in and out speeds, in B<decimal>. E.g, an in speed of 9600 baud and an out speed of 4800 baud would be returned as

(9600,4800). Note that currently the in and out speeds will always be identical in some OS's.

B<No speeds are reported under Windows>.

=item GetControlChars [, Filehandle]

Returns an array containing key/value pairs suitable for a hash. The pairs consist of a key, the name of the control character/signal, and the value of that character, as a single character.

B<This call does nothing under Windows>.

Each key will be an entry from the following list:

DISCARD
DSUSPEND
EOF
EOL
EOL2
ERASE
ERASEWORD
INTERRUPT
KILL
MIN
QUIT
QUOTENEXT
REPRINT
START
STATUS
STOP
SUSPEND
SWITCH
TIME

Thus, the following will always return the current interrupt character, regardless of platform.

```
%keys = GetControlChars;  
$int = $keys{INTERRUPT};
```

=item SetControlChars [, Filehandle]

Takes an array containing key/value pairs, as a hash will produce. The pairs should consist of a key that is the name of a legal control character/signal, and the value should be either a single character, or a number in the range 0-255. SetControlChars will die with a runtime error if

an invalid character name is passed or there is an error changing the settings. The list of valid names is easily available via

```
%cchars  
= GetControlChars();  
@cnames = keys %cchars;
```

B<This call does nothing under Windows>.

=back

=head1 AUTHOR

Kenneth Albanowski <kjahds@kjahds.com>

Currently maintained by Jonathan Stowe <jns@gellyfish.co.uk>

=head1 SUPPORT

The code is maintained at

<https://github.com/jonathanstowe/TermReadKey>

Please feel free to fork and suggest patches.

=head1 LICENSE

Prior to the 2.31 release the license statement was:

Copyright (C) 1994-1999 Kenneth Albanowski.
2001-2005 Jonathan Stowe and others

Unlimited distribution and/or modification is allowed as long as this
copyright notice remains intact.

And was only stated in the README file.

Because I believe the original author's intent was to be more open than the other commonly used licenses I would like to leave that in place. However if you or your lawyers require something with some more words you can optionally choose to license this under the standard Perl license:

This
module is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
under the terms of the Artistic License. For details, see the full
text of the license in the file "Artistic" that should have been provided
with the version of perl you are using.

This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but without any warranty; without even the implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.

=cut

```
use vars qw($VERSION);
```

```
$VERSION = '2.38';
```

```
require Exporter;
require DynaLoader;
```

```
use vars qw(@ISA @EXPORT_OK @EXPORT);
```

```
@ISA = qw(Exporter DynaLoader);
```

```
# Items to export into callers namespace by default
# (move infrequently used names to @EXPORT_OK below)
```

```
@EXPORT = qw(
    ReadKey
    ReadMode
    ReadLine
    GetTerminalSize
    SetTerminalSize
    GetSpeed
    GetControlChars
    SetControlChars
);
```

```
@EXPORT_OK = qw();
```

```
bootstrap Term::ReadKey;
```

```
# Should we use LINES and COLUMNS to try and get the terminal size?
# Change this to zero
# if you have systems where these are commonly
# set to erroneous values. (But if either are near zero, they won't be
# used anyhow.)
```

```
use vars qw($UseEnv $CurrentMode %modes);
```

```
$UseEnv = 1;
```

```
$CurrentMode = 0;
```

```

%modes = (                                # lowercase is canonical
    original => 0,
    restore  => 0,
    normal   => 1,
    noecho   => 2,
    cbreak   => 3,
    raw       => 4,
    'ultra-raw' => 5
);

# reduce Carp memory footprint, only load when needed
sub croak { require Carp; goto &Carp::croak; }
sub carp  { require Carp; goto &Carp::carp;  }

sub ReadMode
{
    my $mode = $modes{ lc $_[0] }; # lowercase is canonical
    my $fh = normalizehandle( ( @_ > 1 ? $_[1] : \*STDIN ) );

    if ( defined($mode) ) { $CurrentMode = $mode }
    elsif ( $_[0] =~ /\^d/ ) { $CurrentMode = $_[0] }
    else { croak("Unknown terminal mode `$_[0]'"); }

    SetReadMode($CurrentMode, $fh);
}

sub normalizehandle
{
    my ($file) = @_; # allows fake signature
    optimization

    no strict;
    # print "Handle = $file\n";
    if ( ref($file) ) { return $file; } # Reference is fine

    # if ($file =~ /\^*/) { return $file; } # Type glob is good
    if ( ref( \ $file ) eq 'GLOB' ) { return $file; } # Glob is good

    # print "Caller = ",(caller(1))[0],"n";
    return \*{ ( ( caller(1) )[0] ) . "::$file" };
}

sub GetTerminalSize
{
    my $file = normalizehandle( ( @_ > 0 ? $_[0] : \*STDOUT ) );

    my (@results, @fail);

```

```

if ( &termsoptions() & 1 )          # VIO
{
    @results = GetTermSizeVIO($file);
    push( @fail, "VIOGetMode call" );
}
elseif ( &termsoptions() & 2 )      # GWINSZ
{
    @results = GetTermSizeGWINSZ($file);
    push( @fail, "TIOCGWINSZ ioctl" );
}
elseif ( &termsoptions() & 4 )      # GSIZE
{
    @results = GetTermSizeGSIZE($file);
    push( @fail, "TIOCGSIZE ioctl" );
}
elseif ( &termsoptions() & 8
)          # WIN32
{
    @results = GetTermSizeWin32($file);
    push( @fail, "Win32 GetConsoleScreenBufferInfo call" );
}
else
{
    @results = ();
}

if ( @results < 4 and $UseEnv )
{
    my ($C) = defined( $ENV{COLUMNS} ) ? $ENV{COLUMNS} : 0;
    my ($L) = defined( $ENV{LINES} ) ? $ENV{LINES} : 0;
    if ( ( $C >= 2 ) and ( $L >= 2 ) )
    {
        @results = ( $C + 0, $L + 0, 0, 0 );
    }
    push( @fail, "COLUMNS and LINES environment variables" );
}

if ( @results < 4 && $^O ne 'MSWin32')
{
    my ($prog) = "resize";

    # Workaround for Solaris path silliness
    if ( -f "/usr/openwin/bin/resize" ) {
        $prog = "/usr/openwin/bin/resize";
    }

    my ($resize) = scalar(`$prog 2>/dev/null`);

```

```

if (defined $resize
    and ( $resize =~ /COLUMNS\s*=\s*(\d+)/
        or $resize =~ /setenv\s+COLUMNS\s+'?(\d+)/ )
    )
{
    $results[0] = $1;
    if ( $resize =~ /LINES\s*=\s*(\d+)/
        or $resize =~ /setenv\s+LINES\s+'?(\d+)/ )
    {
        $results[1] = $1;
        @results[ 2, 3 ] = ( 0, 0 );
    }
    else
    {
        @results = ();
    }
}
else
{
    @results = ();
}
push( @fail, "resize program" );
}

```

```

if ( @results < 4 && $^O ne 'MSWin32' )
{
    my ($prog) = "stty size";

    my ($stty) = scalar(`$prog 2>/dev/null`);
    if (defined $stty
        and ( $stty =~ /(\d+) (\d+)/ )
    )
    {
        $results[0] = $2;
        $results[1] = $1;
        @results[ 2, 3 ] = ( 0, 0 );
    }
    else
    {
        @results = ();
    }
    push( @fail, "stty program" );
}

```

```

if ( @results != 4 )
{
    carp("Unable to get Terminal Size."
        . join( "", map( " The $_ didn't

```

```

work.", @fail ) ));
return undef;
}

@results;
}

```

!FIRSTPART

```

close OUT;
# preload the XS module needed for the blockoptions() expansions below
# does not work with miniperl
package Term::ReadKey;
require DynaLoader;
our @ISA = qw(DynaLoader);

```

```

print "Bootstrapping the XS for blockoptions: ";
bootstrap Term::ReadKey or die;
print blockoptions()."\n";

```

```

open OUT, ">>", $file or die "Can't append to $file: $!";
print OUT "# blockoptions: \n";
if ( &blockoptions() & 1 ) # Use nodelay
{

```

```

    print OUT "#nodelay\n";
    if ( &blockoptions() & 2 ) #poll
    {
        print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';

```

```

# poll
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        if ($_[0]) {
            return undef if &pollfile($File,$_[0]) == 0;
        }
    }
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,1); }
    my $value = getc $File;
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0); }
    $value;
}

```

```

sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        if ($_[0]) {
            return undef if &pollfile($File,$_[0]) == 0;
        }
    }
}

```

```

if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,1) };
my $value = scalar(<$File>);
if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0) };
$value;
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
elsif ( &blockoptions() & 4 ) #select
{
    print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
#select
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        if ($_[0]) { return undef if &selectfile($File,$_[0]) == 0 }
    }
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,1); }
    my $value =getc $File;
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0); }
    $value;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        if ($_[0]) { return undef if &selectfile($File,$_[0]) == 0 }
    }
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0]
< 0) { &setnodelay($File,1) };
    my $value = scalar(<$File>);
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0) };
    $value;
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
else
{ #nothing
    print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        # Nothing better seems to exist, so I just use time-of-day
        # to timeout the read. This isn't very exact, though.
        $starttime = time;
        $endtime = $starttime + $_[0];
        &setnodelay($File,1);
        my $value;

```



```

while (time < $endtime) { # This won't catch wraparound!
    $value = getc $File;
    last if defined($value);
}
&setnodelay($File,0);
return $value;
}
if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,1); }
my $value = getc $File;
if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0); }
$value;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if
    (defined $_[0] && $_[0] > 0) {
        # Nothing better seems to exist, so I just use time-of-day
        # to timeout the read. This isn't very exact, though.
        $starttime = time;
        $endtime = $starttime + $_[0];
        &setnodelay($File,1);
        my $value;
        while (time < $endtime) { # This won't catch wraparound!
            $value = scalar(<$File>);
            last if defined($value);
        }
        &setnodelay($File,0);
        return $value;
    }
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,1) };
    my $value = scalar(<$File>);
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] < 0) { &setnodelay($File,0) };
    $value;
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
}
else {
    print OUT "#no nodelay\n";

    if ( &blockoptions() & 2 ) # Use poll
    {
        print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
    }
    #poll
    sub ReadKey {
        my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
        if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] != 0) {

```

```

        return undef if &pollfile($File,$_[0]) == 0
    }
    getc $File;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] != 0 ) {
        return undef if &pollfile($File,$_[0]) == 0;
    }
    scalar(<$File>);
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
elsif ( &blockoptions() & 4 ) # Use select
{
    print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
#select
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] != 0) {
        return undef if &selectfile($File,$_[0]) == 0
    }
    getc $File;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if (defined $_[0] && $_[0] != 0) {
        return undef if &selectfile($File,$_[0]) == 0;
    }
    scalar(<$File>);
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
elsif ( &blockoptions() & 8 ) # Use Win32
{
    print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
#Win32
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if ($_[0] || $CurrentMode >= 3) {
        Win32PeekChar($File, $_[0]);
    } else {
        getc $File;
    }
    #if ($_[0]!=0) {return undef if !Win32PeekChar($File, $_[0])};

```

```

    #getc $File;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    #if ($_[0]!=0) {return undef if !Win32PeekChar($File, $_[0])};
    #scalar(<$File>);
    if ($_[0]) {
        croak("Non-blocking ReadLine is not supported on this architecture")
    }
    scalar(<$File>);
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
else
{
    print OUT <<'!NO!SUBS!';
sub ReadKey {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if ($_[0]) {
        croak("Non-blocking ReadKey is not supported on this architecture")
    }
    getc $File;
}
sub ReadLine {
    my $File = normalizehandle((@_>1?$_[1]:\*STDIN));
    if ($_[0]) {
        croak("Non-blocking ReadLine is not supported on this architecture")
    }
    scalar(<$File>);
}
!NO!SUBS!

}
}

print OUT <<'EOF';
1;
# ex: set ro:
EOF

close OUT;
if (-s $file < 1000) {
    warn "WARNING: $file probably too small";
} else {
    print "Done\n";
}
}

```

Found in path(s):

* /libterm-readkey-perl-2-38-orig-1-tar-gz/TermReadKey-2.38/ReadKey.pm.PL

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

ppport.h -- Perl/Pollution/Portability Version 3.21

Automatically created by Devel::PPPort running under perl 5.014004.

Do NOT edit this file directly! -- Edit PPPort_pm.PL and the
includes in parts/inc/ instead.

Use 'perldoc ppport.h' to view the documentation below.

SKIP

=pod

=head1 NAME

ppport.h - Perl/Pollution/Portability version 3.21

=head1 SYNOPSIS

perl ppport.h [options] [source files]

Searches current directory for files if no [source files] are given

--help show short help

--version show version

--patch=file write one patch file with changes

--copy=suffix write changed copies with suffix

--diff=program use diff program and options

--compat-version=version

 provide compatibility with Perl version

--cplusplus accept C++ comments

--quiet don't output anything except fatal errors

--nodiag don't show diagnostics

--nohints don't show hints

--nochanges don't suggest changes

--nofilter don't filter input files

--strip strip all script and doc functionality from
ppport.h

--list-provided list provided API

--list-unsupported list unsupported API

--api-info=name show Perl API portability information

=head1 COMPATIBILITY

This version of F<ppport.h> is designed to support operation with Perl installations back to 5.003, and has been tested up to 5.11.5.

=head1 OPTIONS

=head2 --help

Display a brief usage summary.

=head2 --version

Display the version of F<ppport.h>.

=head2 --patch=I<file>

If this option is given,
a single patch file will be created if
any changes are suggested. This requires a working diff program
to be installed on your system.

=head2 --copy=I<suffix>

If this option is given, a copy of each file will be saved with
the given suffix that contains the suggested changes. This does
not require any external programs. Note that this does not
automagially add a dot between the original filename and the
suffix. If you want the dot, you have to include it in the option
argument.

If neither C<--patch> or C<--copy> are given, the default is to
simply print the diffs for each file. This requires either
C<Text::Diff> or a C<diff> program to be installed.

=head2 --diff=I<program>

Manually set the diff program and options to use. The default
is to use C<Text::Diff>, when installed, and output unified

context diffs.

=head2 --compat-version=I<version>

Tell F<ppport.h> to check for compatibility with the given Perl version. The default is to check for compatibility with Perl version 5.003.

You can use this option to reduce the output of F<ppport.h> if you intend to be backward compatible only down to a certain Perl version.

=head2 --cplusplus

Usually, F<ppport.h> will detect C++ style comments and replace them with C style comments for portability reasons. Using this option instructs F<ppport.h> to leave C++ comments untouched.

=head2 --quiet

Be quiet. Don't print anything except fatal errors.

=head2 --nodiag

Don't output any diagnostic messages. Only portability alerts will be printed.

=head2 --nohints

Don't output any hints. Hints often contain useful portability notes. Warnings will still be displayed.

=head2 --nochanges

Don't suggest any changes. Only give diagnostic output and hints unless these are also deactivated.

=head2 --nofilter

Don't filter the list of input files. By default, files not looking like source code (i.e. not *.xs, *.c, *.cc, *.cpp or *.h) are skipped.

=head2 --strip

Strip all script and documentation functionality from F<ppport.h>. This

reduces the size of F<ppport.h> dramatically and may be useful if you want to include F<ppport.h> in smaller modules without

increasing their distribution size too much.

The stripped F<ppport.h> will have a C<--unstrip> option that allows you to undo the stripping, but only if an appropriate C<Devel::PPPport> module is installed.

=head2 --list-provided

Lists the API elements for which compatibility is provided by F<ppport.h>. Also lists if it must be explicitly requested, if it has dependencies, and if there are hints or warnings for it.

=head2 --list-unsupported

Lists the API elements that are known not to be supported by F<ppport.h> and below which version of Perl they probably won't be available or work.

=head2 --api-info=I<name>

Show portability information for API elements matching I<name>. If I<name> is surrounded by slashes, it is interpreted as a regular expression.

=head1 DESCRIPTION

In order for a Perl extension (XS) module to be as portable as possible across differing versions of Perl itself, certain steps need to be taken.

=over 4

=item *

Including this header is the first major one. This alone will give you access to a large part of the Perl API that hasn't been available in earlier Perl releases. Use

```
perl ppport.h --list-provided
```

to see which API elements are provided by ppport.h.

=item *

You should avoid using deprecated parts of the API. For example, using global Perl variables without the C<PL_> prefix is deprecated. Also, some API functions used to have a C<perl_> prefix. Using this form is also deprecated. You can safely use the supported API, as F<ppport.h>

will provide wrappers for older Perl versions.

=item *

If you use one of a few functions or variables that were not present in earlier versions of Perl, and that can't be provided using a macro, you have to explicitly request support for these functions by adding one or more C<#define>s in your source code before the inclusion of F<ppport.h>.

These functions or variables will be marked C<explicit> in the list shown by C<--list-provided>.

Depending on whether your module has a single or multiple files that use such functions or variables, you want either C<static> or global variants.

For a C<static> function or variable (used only in a single source file), use:

```
#define NEED_function
#define NEED_variable
```

For a global function or variable (used in multiple source files), use:

```
#define NEED_function_GLOBAL
#define NEED_variable_GLOBAL
```

Note that you mustn't have more than one global request for the same function or variable in your project.

Function / Variable	Static Request	Global Request
PL_parser	NEED_PL_parser	NEED_PL_parser_GLOBAL
PL_signals	NEED_PL_signals	NEED_PL_signals_GLOBAL
eval_pv()	NEED_eval_pv	NEED_eval_pv_GLOBAL
grok_bin()	NEED_grok_bin	NEED_grok_bin_GLOBAL
grok_hex()	NEED_grok_hex	NEED_grok_hex_GLOBAL
grok_number()	NEED_grok_number	NEED_grok_number_GLOBAL
grok_numeric_radix()	NEED_grok_numeric_radix	NEED_grok_numeric_radix_GLOBAL
grok_oct()	NEED_grok_oct	NEED_grok_oct_GLOBAL
load_module()	NEED_load_module	NEED_load_module_GLOBAL
my_snprintf()	NEED_my_snprintf	NEED_my_snprintf_GLOBAL
my_sprintf()	NEED_my_sprintf	NEED_my_sprintf_GLOBAL
my_strlcat()	NEED_my_strlcat	NEED_my_strlcat_GLOBAL
my_strlcpy()	NEED_my_strlcpy	NEED_my_strlcpy_GLOBAL
newCONSTSUB()	NEED_newCONSTSUB	NEED_newCONSTSUB_GLOBAL

newRV_noinc()	NEED_newRV_noinc	NEED_newRV_noinc_GLOBAL
newSV_type()	NEED_newSV_type	NEED_newSV_type_GLOBAL
newSVpvn_flags()	NEED_newSVpvn_flags	NEED_newSVpvn_flags_GLOBAL
newSVpvn_share()	NEED_newSVpvn_share	NEED_newSVpvn_share_GLOBAL
pv_display()	NEED_pv_display	NEED_pv_display_GLOBAL
pv_escape()	NEED_pv_escape	NEED_pv_escape_GLOBAL
pv_pretty()	NEED_pv_pretty	NEED_pv_pretty_GLOBAL
sv_2pv_flags()	NEED_sv_2pv_flags	NEED_sv_2pv_flags_GLOBAL
sv_2pvbyte()	NEED_sv_2pvbyte	NEED_sv_2pvbyte_GLOBAL
sv_catpvf_mg()	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_GLOBAL
sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext()	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext	NEED_sv_catpvf_mg_nocontext_GLOBAL
sv_pvn_force_flags()	NEED_sv_pvn_force_flags	NEED_sv_pvn_force_flags_GLOBAL
sv_setpvf_mg()	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg	
NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_GLOBAL		
sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext()	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext	NEED_sv_setpvf_mg_nocontext_GLOBAL
vload_module()	NEED_vload_module	NEED_vload_module_GLOBAL
vnewSVpvf()	NEED_vnewSVpvf	NEED_vnewSVpvf_GLOBAL
warner()	NEED_warner	NEED_warner_GLOBAL

To avoid namespace conflicts, you can change the namespace of the explicitly exported functions / variables using the C<DPPP_NAMESPACE> macro. Just C<#define> the macro before including C<ppport.h>:

```
#define DPPP_NAMESPACE MyOwnNamespace_
#include "ppport.h"
```

The default namespace is C<DPPP_>.

=back

The good thing is that most of the above can be checked by running F<ppport.h> on your source code. See the next section for details.

=head1 EXAMPLES

To verify whether F<ppport.h> is needed for your module, whether you should make any changes to your code, and whether any special defines should be used, F<ppport.h> can be run as a Perl script to check your source code. Simply say:

```
perl ppport.h
```

The result will usually be a list of patches suggesting changes that should at least be acceptable, if not necessarily the most efficient solution, or a fix for all possible problems.

If you know that your XS module uses features only available in newer Perl releases, if you're aware that it uses C++ comments, and if you want all suggestions as a single patch file, you could use something like this:

```
perl ppport.h --compat-version=5.6.0 --cplusplus --patch=test.diff
```

If you only want your code to be scanned without any suggestions for changes, use:

```
perl ppport.h --nochanges
```

You can specify a different C<diff> program or options, using the C<--diff> option:

```
perl ppport.h --diff='diff -C 10'
```

This would output context diffs with 10 lines of context.

If you want to create patched copies of your files instead, use:

```
perl ppport.h --copy=.new
```

To display portability information for the C<newSVpv> function, use:

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=newSVpv
```

Since the argument to C<--api-info> can be a regular expression, you can use

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=/_nomg$/
```

to display portability information for all C<_nomg> functions or

```
perl ppport.h --api-info=./
```

to display information for all known API elements.

=head1 BUGS

If this version of F<ppport.h> is causing failure during the compilation of this module, please check if newer versions of either this module or C<Devel::PPPort> are available on CPAN before sending a bug report.

If F<ppport.h> was generated using the latest version of

C<Devel::PPPort> and is causing failure of this module, please
file a bug report using the CPAN Request Tracker at L<<http://rt.cpan.org/>>.

Please include the following information:

=over 4

=item 1.

The complete output from running "perl -V"

=item 2.

This file.

=item 3.

The name and version of the module you were trying to build.

=item 4.

A full log of the build that failed.

=item

5.

Any other information that you think could be relevant.

=back

For the latest version of this code, please get the C<Devel::PPPort>
module from CPAN.

=head1 COPYRIGHT

Version 3.x, Copyright (c) 2004-2013, Marcus Holland-Moritz.

Version 2.x, Copyright (C) 2001, Paul Marquess.

Version 1.x, Copyright (C) 1999, Kenneth Albanowski.

This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
modify it under the same terms as Perl itself.

=head1 SEE ALSO

See L<Devel::PPPort>.

```

=cut

use strict;

# Disable broken TRIE-optimization
BEGIN { eval '${^RE_TRIE_MAXBUF} = -1' if $] >= 5.009004 && $] <= 5.009005 }

my $VERSION = 3.21;

my %opt = (
    quiet    => 0,
    diag     => 1,
    hints    => 1,
    changes  => 1,
    cplusplus => 0,
    filter   => 1,
    strip    => 0,
    version  => 0,
);

my($ppport) = $0 =~ /([\w.]+)$/;
my $LF = '(\r\n|[\r\n])'; # line feed
my $HS = "[\t]";         # horizontal whitespace

# Never use C comments in this file!
my $ccs = '/\.*';
my
    $cce = '*\./';
my $rccs = quotemeta $ccs;
my $rcce = quotemeta $cce;

eval {
    require Getopt::Long;
    Getopt::Long::GetOptions(\%opt, qw(
        help quiet diag! filter! hints! changes! cplusplus strip version
        patch=s copy=s diff=s compat-version=s
        list-provided list-unsupported api-info=s
    )) or usage();
};

if ($@ and grep /^-/ , @ARGV) {
    usage() if "@ARGV" =~ /^--?h(?:elp)?$/;
    die "Getopt::Long not found. Please don't use any options.\n";
}

if ($opt{version}) {
    print "This is $0 $VERSION.\n";
    exit 0;
}

```

```

}

usage() if $opt{help};
strip() if $opt{strip};

if (exists $opt{'compat-version'}) {
    my($r,$v,$s) = eval { parse_version($opt{'compat-version'}) };
    if ($@) {
        die "Invalid version number format: '$opt{'compat-version'}'\n";
    }
    die "Only Perl 5 is supported\n" if $r != 5;
    die "Invalid version number: $opt{'compat-version'}\n" if $v >= 1000 || $s >= 1000;
    $opt{'compat-version'} = sprintf "%d.%03d%03d", $r, $v, $s;
}
else {
    $opt{'compat-version'} = 5;
}

my
%API = map { /^(w+)\|([^\|]*)\|([^\|]*)\|(w*)$/
    ? ( $1 => {
        ($2          ? ( base    => $2 ) : ()),
        ($3          ? ( todo    => $3 ) : ()),
        (index($4, 'v') >= 0 ? ( varargs => 1 ) : ()),
        (index($4, 'p') >= 0 ? ( provided => 1 ) : ()),
        (index($4, 'n') >= 0 ? ( nothxarg => 1 ) : ()),
    } )
    : die "invalid spec: $_" } qw(
AvFILLp|5.004050||p
AvFILL|||
BhkDISABLE||5.019003|
BhkENABLE||5.019003|
BhkENTRY_set||5.019003|
BhkENTRY|||
BhkFLAGS|||
CALL_BLOCK_HOOKS|||
CLASS|||n
CPERLscope|5.005000||p
CX_CURPAD_SAVE|||
CX_CURPAD_SV|||
CopFILEAV|5.006000||p
CopFILEGV_set|5.006000||p
CopFILEGV|5.006000||p
CopFILESV|5.006000||p
CopFILE_set|5.006000||p
CopFILE|5.006000||p
CopSTASHPV_set|5.006000||p
CopSTASHPV|5.006000||p

```

CopSTASH_eq|5.006000||p
CopSTASH_set|5.006000||p
CopSTASH|5.006000||p
CopyD|5.009002|5.004050|p
Copy||5.004050|
CvPADLIST||5.008001|
CvSTASH|||
CvWEAKOUTSIDE|||
DEFSV_set|5.010001||p
DEFSV|5.004050||p
END_EXTERN_C|5.005000||p
ENTER|||
ERRSV|5.004050||p
EXTEND|||
EXTERN_C|5.005000||p
F0convert|||n
FREEMPS|||
GIMME_V||5.004000|n
GIMME|||n
GROK_NUMERIC_RADIX|5.007002||p
G_ARRAY|||
G_DISCARD|||
G_EVAL|||
G_METHOD|5.006001||p
G_NOARGS|||
G_SCALAR|||
G_VOID||5.004000|
GetVars|||
GvAV|||
GvCV|||
GvHV|||
GvSVn|5.009003||p
GvSV|||
Gv_AMupdate||5.011000|
HEf_SVKEY||5.004000|
HeHASH||5.004000|
HeKEY||5.004000|
HeKLEN||5.004000|
HePV||5.004000|
HeSVKEY_force||5.004000|
HeSVKEY_set||5.004000|
HeSVKEY||5.004000|
HeUTF8||5.010001|
HeVAL||5.004000|
HvENAMELEN||5.015004|
HvENAMEUTF8||5.015004|
HvENAME||5.013007|
HvNAMELEN_get|5.009003||p

HvNAMELEN||5.015004|
HvNAMEUTF8||5.015004|
HvNAME_get|5.009003||p
HvNAME|||
INT2PTR|5.006000||p
IN_LOCALE_COMPILETIME|5.007002||p
IN_LOCALE_RUNTIME|5.007002||p
IN_LOCALE|5.007002||p
IN_PERL_COMPILETIME|5.008001||p
IS_NUMBER_GREATER_THAN_UV_MAX|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_INFINITY|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_IN_UV|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_NAN|5.007003||p
IS_NUMBER_NEG|5.007002||p
IS_NUMBER_NOT_INT|5.007002||p
IVSIZE|5.006000||p
IVTYPE|5.006000||p
IVdf|5.006000||p
LEAVE|||
LINKLIST||5.013006|
LVRET|||
MARK|||
MULTICALL||5.019003|
MY_CXT_CLONE|5.009002||p
MY_CXT_INIT|5.007003||p
MY_CXT|5.007003||p
MoveD|5.009002|5.004050|p
Move||5.004050|
NOOP|5.005000||p
NUM2PTR|5.006000||p
NVTYPE|5.006000||p
NVef|5.006001||p
NVff|5.006001||p
NVgf|5.006001||p
Newxc|5.009003||p
Newxz|5.009003||p
Newx|5.009003||p
Nullav|||
Nullch|||
Nullcv|||
Nullhv|||
Nullsv|||
OP_CLASS||5.013007|
OP_DESC||5.007003|
OP_NAME||5.007003|
ORIGMARK|||
PAD_BASE_SV|||
PAD_CLONE_VARS|||

PAD_COMPNAME_FLAGS|||
PAD_COMPNAME_GEN_set|||
PAD_COMPNAME_GEN|||
PAD_COMPNAME_OURSTASH|||
PAD_COMPNAME_PV|||
PAD_COMPNAME_TYPE|||
PAD_RESTORE_LOCAL|||
PAD_SAVE_LOCAL|||
PAD_SAVE_SETNULLPAD|||
PAD_SETSV|||
PAD_SET_CUR_NOSAVE|||
PAD_SET_CUR|||
PAD_SV|||
PAD_SV|||
PERLIO_FUNCS_CAST|5.009003||p
PERLIO_FUNCS_DECL|5.009003||p
PERL_ABS|5.008001||p
PERL_BCDVERSION|5.019002||p
PERL_GCC_BRACE_GROUPS_FORBIDDEN|5.008001||p
PERL_HASH|5.004000||p
PERL_INT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_INT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_LONG_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_LONG_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_MAGIC_arylen|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_backref|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_bm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_collxfrm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_dbfile|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_dbline|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_defelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_envelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_env|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_ext|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_fm|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_glob|5.019002||p
PERL_MAGIC_isaelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_isa|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_mutex|5.019002||p
PERL_MAGIC_nkeys|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload_elem|5.019002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload_table|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_overload|5.019002||p
PERL_MAGIC_pos|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_qr|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regdata|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regdatum|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_regex_global|5.007002||p

PERL_MAGIC_shared_scalar|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_shared|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_sigelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_sig|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_substr|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_sv|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_taint|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tiedelem|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tiedscalar|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_tied|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_utf8|5.008001||p
PERL_MAGIC_uvar_elem|5.007003||p
PERL_MAGIC_uvar|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_vec|5.007002||p
PERL_MAGIC_vstring|5.008001||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_ALL|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_FIRSTCHAR|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_NOBACKSLASH|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_NOCLEAR|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_QUOTE|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_RE|5.009005||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_UNI_DETECT|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_ESCAPE_UNI|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_DUMP|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_ELLIPSES|5.010000||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_LTGT|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_NOCLEAR|5.010000||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_QUOTE|5.009004||p
PERL_PV_PRETTY_REGPROP|5.009004||p
PERL_QUAD_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_QUAD_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_REVISION|5.006000||p
PERL_SCAN_ALLOW_UNDERSCORES|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_DISALLOW_PREFIX|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_GREATER_THAN_UV_MAX|5.007003||p
PERL_SCAN_SILENT_ILLDIGIT|5.008001||p
PERL_SHORT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_SHORT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_SIGNALS_UNSAFE_FLAG|5.008001||p
PERL_SUBVERSION|5.006000||p
PERL_SYS_INIT3||5.010000|
PERL_SYS_INIT||5.010000|
PERL_SYS_TERM||5.019003|
PERL_UCHAR_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UCHAR_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_UINT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UINT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_ULONG_MAX|5.004000||p

PERL_ULONG_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_UNUSED_ARG|5.009003||p
PERL_UNUSED_CONTEXT|5.009004||p
PERL_UNUSED_DECL|5.007002||p
PERL_UNUSED_VAR|5.007002||p
PERL_UQUAD_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_UQUAD_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_USE_GCC_BRACE_GROUPS|5.009004||p
PERL_USHORT_MAX|5.004000||p
PERL_USHORT_MIN|5.004000||p
PERL_VERSION|5.006000||p
PL_DBsignal|5.005000||p
PL_DBsingle|||pn
PL_DBsub|||pn
PL_DBtrace|||pn
PL_Sv|5.005000||p
PL_bufend|5.019002||p
PL_bufptr|5.019002||p
PL_check||5.006000|
PL_compiling|5.004050||p
PL_comppad_name||5.017004|
PL_comppad||5.008001|
PL_copline|5.019002||p
PL_curcop|5.004050||p
PL_curpad||5.005000|
PL_curstash|5.004050||p
PL_debstash|5.004050||p
PL_defgv|5.004050||p
PL_diehook|5.004050||p
PL_dirty|5.004050||p
PL_dowarn|||pn
PL_errgv|5.004050||p
PL_error_count|5.019002||p
PL_expect|5.019002||p
PL_hexdigit|5.005000||p
PL_hints|5.005000||p
PL_in_my_stash|5.019002||p
PL_in_my|5.019002||p
PL_keyword_plugin||5.011002|
PL_last_in_gv|||n
PL_laststatval|5.005000||p
PL_lex_state|5.019002||p
PL_lex_stuff|5.019002||p
PL_linestr|5.019002||p
PL_modglobal||5.005000|n
PL_na|5.004050||pn
PL_no_modify|5.006000||p
PL_ofsgv|||n

PL_opfreehook||5.011000|n
PL_parser|5.009005|5.009005|p
PL_peekp||5.007003|n
PL_perl_destruct_level|5.004050||p
PL_perldb|5.004050||p
PL_ppaddr|5.006000||p
PL_rpeekp||5.013005|n
PL_rsfilters|5.019002||p
PL_rsfp|5.019002||p
PL_rs|||n
PL_signals|5.008001||p
PL_stack_base|5.004050||p
PL_stack_sp|5.004050||p
PL_statcache|5.005000||p
PL_stdinv|5.004050||p
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yyerror|||
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yyunlex|||
yywarn|||

```
);

if
(exists $opt{'list-unsupported'}) {
my $f;
for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
next unless $API{$f}{todo};
print "$f ", 'x'(40-length($f)), " ", format_version($API{$f}{todo}), "\n";
}
exit 0;
}
```

Scan for possible replacement candidates

```
my(%replace, %need, %hints, %warnings, %depends);
my $replace = 0;
my($hint, $define, $function);
```

```
sub find_api
{
my $code = shift;
$code =~ s{
/ (? : \*[^\*]*\*(?:[^\$ccs][^\*]*+)* / | /[\r\n]*
| "[^"\\]*(?:\\.[^"\\]*)*"
| '^[^']*'(?:\\.[^']*)*' } {} egx;
grep { exists $API{$_} } $code =~ /(\w+)/mg;
}
```

```
while (<DATA>) {
if ($hint) {
my $h = $hint->[0] eq 'Hint' ? \%hints : \%warnings;
if (m{^\s*\s*(.*)\s*$}) {
for (@{$hint->[1]}) {
$h->{$_} ||= ""; # suppress warning with older perls
$h->{$_} .= "$1\n";
}
}
else { undef $hint }
}
}
```

```
$hint = [$1, [split /\s+/, $2]]
if m{^\s*$rccs\s+(Hint|Warning):\s+(\w+(?:,\s*\w+)*)\s*$};
```

```
if ($define) {
if ($define->[1] =~ /\$/ ) {
$define->[1] .= $_;
}
else {
```

```

if (exists $API{$define->[0]} && $define->[1] !~ /^DPPP_\(/) {
    my @n = find_api($define->[1]);
    push @{$depends{$define->[0]}}, @n if @n
}
undef $define;
}
}

$define = [$1, $2] if m{^\s*#\s*define\s+(\w+)(?:\[^\]]*\)\)?\s+(.*)};

if ($function) {
    if (/^}) {
        if (exists $API{$function->[0]}) {
            my @n = find_api($function->[1]);
            push @{$depends{$function->[0]}}, @n if @n
        }
        undef $function;
    }
    else {
        $function->[1] .= $_;
    }
}

$function = [$1, ""] if m{^DPPP_(my_(\w+))};

$replace    = $1 if m{^\s*$rccs\s+Replace:\s+(\d+)\s+$rcce\s*$};
$replace{$2} = $1 if $replace
and m{^\s*#\s*define\s+(\w+)(?:\[^\]]*\)\)?\s+(\w+)};
$replace{$2} = $1 if m{^\s*#\s*define\s+(\w+)(?:\[^\]]*\)\)?\s+(\w+).*$rccs\s+Replace\s+$rcce};
$replace{$1} = $2 if m{^\s*$rccs\s+Replace (\w+) with (\w+)\s+$rcce\s*$};

if (m{^\s*$rccs\s+(\w+(\s*,\s*\w+)*)\s+depends\s+on\s+(\w+(\s*,\s*\w+)*)\s+$rcce\s*$}) {
    my @deps = map { s/\s+//g; $_ } split /\s/, $3;
    my $d;
    for $d (map { s/\s+//g; $_ } split /\s/, $1) {
        push @{$depends{$d}}, @deps;
    }
}

$need{$1} = 1 if m{^#\s+defined\((NEED_(\w+)(?:_GLOBAL)?\))};
}

for (values %depends) {
    my %s;
    $_ = [sort grep !$s{$_}++, @$_];
}

if (exists $opt{'api-info'}) {

```

```

my $f;
my $count = 0;
my $match = $opt{'api-info'} =~ m!^(.*)/$! ? $1 : "\Q$opt{'api-info'}\E\$";
for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
    next unless $f =~ /$match/;
    print "\n=== $f ===\n\n";
    my $info = 0;
    if ($API{$f}{base} || $API{$f}{todo}) {
        my $base = format_version($API{$f}{base} || $API{$f}{todo});

        print "Supported at least starting from perl-$base.\n";
        $info++;
    }
    if ($API{$f}{provided}) {
        my $todo = $API{$f}{todo} ? format_version($API{$f}{todo}) : "5.003";
        print "Support by $ppport provided back to perl-$todo.\n";
        print "Support needs to be explicitly requested by NEED_$f.\n" if exists $need{$f};
        print "Depends on: ", join(' ', @{$depends{$f}}), ".\n" if exists $depends{$f};
        print "\n$hints{$f}" if exists $hints{$f};
        print "\nWARNING:\n$warnings{$f}" if exists $warnings{$f};
        $info++;
    }
    print "No portability information available.\n" unless $info;
    $count++;
}
$count or print "Found no API matching '$opt{'api-info'}'.";
print "\n";
exit 0;
}

if (exists $opt{'list-provided'}) {
    my $f;
    for $f (sort { lc $a cmp lc $b } keys %API) {
        next unless $API{$f}{provided};
        my @flags;
        push @flags, 'explicit' if exists $need{$f};
        push @flags, 'depend' if exists $depends{$f};
        push @flags, 'hint'
            if exists $hints{$f};
        push @flags, 'warning' if exists $warnings{$f};
        my $flags = @flags ? ' [' . join(' ', @flags) . '] : ';
        print "$f$flags\n";
    }
    exit 0;
}

my @files;
my @srcext = qw( .xs .c .h .cc .cpp -c.inc -xs.inc );

```



```

my $srcext = join '|', map { quotemeta $_ } @srcext;

if (@ARGV) {
  my %seen;
  for (@ARGV) {
    if (-e) {
      if (-f) {
        push @files, $_ unless $seen{$_}++;
      }
      else { warn "'$_' is not a file.\n" }
    }
    else {
      my @new = grep { -f } glob $_
        or warn "'$_' does not exist.\n";
      push @files, grep { !$seen{$_}++ } @new;
    }
  }
}
else {
  eval {
    require File::Find;
    File::Find::find(sub {
      $File::Find::name =~ /($srcext)$/i
        and push @files, $File::Find::name;
    }, '.');
  };
  if ($?) {
    @files = map { glob "*/$_" } @srcext;
  }
}

if (!@ARGV || $opt{filter}) {
  my(@in, @out);
  my %xsc = map { /(.*).xs$/ ? ("1.c" => 1, "1.cc" => 1) : () } @files;
  for (@files) {
    my $out = exists $xsc{$_} || /\bQ$ppport\E$/i || !/($srcext)$/i;
    push @{$out ? \@out : \@in }, $_;
  }
  if (@ARGV && @out) {
    warning("Skipping the following files (use --nofilter to avoid this):\n| ", join "\n| ", @out);
  }
  @files = @in;
}

die "No input files given!\n" unless @files;

my(%files, %global, %revreplace);
%revreplace = reverse %replace;

```

```

my $filename;
my $patch_opened = 0;

for $filename (@files) {
    unless (open IN, "<$filename") {
        warn "Unable to read from $filename: $!\n";
        next;
    }

    info("Scanning $filename ...");

    my $c = do { local $/; <IN> };
    close IN;

    my %file = (orig => $c, changes => 0);

    # Temporarily remove C/XS comments and strings from the code
    my @ccom;

    $c =~ s{
        ( ^$HS*\#$HS*include\b[^\r\n]+\b(?:\Q$ppport\E|XSUB\h)\b[^\r\n]*
        | ^$HS*\#$HS*(?:define|elif|if(?:def)?)\b[^\r\n]* )
    | ( ^$HS*\#[^\r\n]*
        | "[^"\\]*(?:\\.[^"\\]*)*"
        | '[^'\\]*(?:\\.[^'\\]*)*'
        | /(?:\^[^]*\*+|(?:\[^\[\]]*\*+)* / | [^\r\n]*
    ) )
    }{ defined $2 and push @ccom, $2;
        defined $1 ? $1 : "$ccs$#ccom$ccce" }mgsex;

    $file{ccom} = \@ccom;
    $file{code} = $c;
    $file{has_inc_ppport} = $c =~ /^$HS*\#$HS*include[^\r\n]+\b\Q$ppport\E\b/m;

    my $func;

    for $func (keys %API) {
        my $match = $func;
        $match .= "$revreplace{$func}" if exists $revreplace{$func};
        if ($c =~ /\b(?:Perl_)?($match)\b/) {
            $file{uses_replace}{$1}++ if exists $revreplace{$func} && $1 eq $revreplace{$func};
            $file{uses_Perl}{$func}++ if $c =~ /\bPerl_$func\b/;
            if (exists $API{$func}{provided}) {
                $file{uses_provided}{$func}++;
                if (!exists $API{$func}{base} || $API{$func}{base} > $opt{'compat-version'}) {
                    $file{uses}{$func}++;
                    my @deps = rec_depend($func);
                    if (@deps) {

```

```

    $file{uses_deps}{$func} = \@deps;
    for (@deps) {
        $file{uses}{$_} = 0 unless exists $file{uses}{$_};
    }
}
for ($func, @deps) {

    $file{needs}{$_} = 'static' if exists $need{$_};
}
}
}
if (exists $API{$func}{todo} && $API{$func}{todo} > $opt{'compat-version'}) {
    if ($c =~ /\b$func\b/) {
        $file{uses_todo}{$func}++;
    }
}
}
}
}

while ($c =~ /^$HS*#$HS*define$HS+(NEED_(\w+?)(_GLOBAL)?)\b/mg) {
    if (exists $need{$2}) {
        $file{defined $3 ? 'needed_global' : 'needed_static'}{$2}++;
    }
    else { warning("Possibly wrong #define $1 in $filename") }
}

for (qw(uses needs uses_todo needed_global needed_static)) {
    for $func (keys %{$file{$_}}) {
        push @{$global{$_}{$func}}, $filename;
    }
}

$file{$filename} = \%file;
}

# Globally resolve NEED_'s
my $need;
for $need (keys %{$global{needs}}) {
    if (@{$global{needs}{$need}} > 1) {
        my @targets = @{$global{needs}{$need}};
        my @t = grep $files{$_}{needed_global}{$need}, @targets;
        @targets = @t if @t;
        @t = grep /\.xs$/i, @targets;
        @targets = @t if @t;
        my
        $target = shift @targets;
        $files{$target}{needs}{$need} = 'global';
        for (@{$global{needs}{$need}}) {

```

```

    $files{$_}{needs}{$need} = 'extern' if $_ ne $target;
  }
}
}

for $filename (@files) {
  exists $files{$filename} or next;

  info("=== Analyzing $filename ===");

  my %file = %{$files{$filename}};
  my $func;
  my $c = $file{code};
  my $warnings = 0;

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_Perl}}) {
    if ($API{$func}{varargs}) {
      unless ($API{$func}{nothxarg}) {
        my $changes = ($c =~ s{\b(Perl_$func\s*\s*)(?!aTHX_?)(\s|[\^\\s])*\s)}
          { $1 . ($2 eq ' ') ? 'aTHX' : 'aTHX_ ' } . $2 }ge);
        if ($changes) {
          warning("Doesn't pass interpreter argument aTHX to Perl_$func");
          $file{changes} += $changes;
        }
      }
    }
    else {
      warning("Uses Perl_$func instead of $func");
      $file{changes} += ($c =~ s{\bPerl_$func\s*}\s*(\s*aTHX_?)?\s*}
        {$func$1}g);
    }
  }

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_replace}}) {
    warning("Uses $func instead of $replace{$func}");
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s{\b$func\b/$replace{$func}/g});
  }

  for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_provided}}) {
    if ($file{uses}{$func}) {
      if (exists $file{uses_deps}{$func}) {
        diag("Uses $func, which depends on ", join(', ', @{$file{uses_deps}{$func}}));
      }
      else {
        diag("Uses $func");
      }
    }
  }
  $warnings += hint($func);
}

```

```

}

unless ($opt{quiet}) {
    for $func (sort keys %{$file{uses_todo}}) {
        print "**** WARNING: Uses $func, which may not be portable below perl ",
            format_version($API{$func}{todo}), ", even with '$ppport\n";
        $warnings++;
    }
}

for $func (sort keys %{$file{needed_static}}) {
    my $message = "";
    if (not exists $file{uses}{$func}) {
        $message = "No need to define NEED_$func if $func is never used";
    }
    elsif (exists $file{needs}{$func} && $file{needs}{$func} ne 'static') {
        $message = "No need to define NEED_$func when already needed globally";
    }
    if ($message) {
        diag($message);
        $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^\$HS*#\$HS*define\$HS+NEED_$func\b.*$LF//mg);
    }
}

for $func (sort keys %{$file{needed_global}}) {
    my $message = "";
    if (not exists $global{uses}{$func}) {
        $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL if $func is never used";
    }
    elsif (exists $file{needs}{$func}) {
        if ($file{needs}{$func} eq 'extern') {
            $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL when already needed globally";
        }
        elsif ($file{needs}{$func} eq 'static') {
            $message = "No need to define NEED_${func}_GLOBAL when only used in this file";
        }
    }
    if ($message) {
        diag($message);
        $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^\$HS*#\$HS*define\$HS+NEED_${func}_GLOBAL\b.*$LF//mg);
    }
}

$file{needs_inc_ppport} = keys %{$file{uses}};

if ($file{needs_inc_ppport}) {
    my $pp = "";

```

```

for $func
(sort keys %{ $file{needs} }) {
  my $type = $file{needs}{$func};
  next if $type eq 'extern';
  my $suffix = $type eq 'global' ? '_GLOBAL' : '';
  unless (exists $file{"needed_$type"}{$func}) {
    if ($type eq 'global') {
      diag("Files [ @{$global{needs}{$func}} ] need $func, adding global request");
    }
    else {
      diag("File needs $func, adding static request");
    }
    $pp .= "#define NEED_$func$suffix\n";
  }
}

if ($pp && ($c =~ s/^(?=$HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_\w+)/$pp/m)) {
  $pp = "";
  $file{changes}++;
}

unless ($file{has_inc_ppport}) {
  diag("Needs to include 'ppport'");
  $pp .= qq(#include "ppport"\n)
}

if ($pp) {
  $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^( $HS*#$HS*define$HS+NEED_\w+.*? )^/$1$pp/ms)
    || ($c =~ s/^(?=$HS*#$HS*include.*\Q$ppport\E)/$pp/m)
    || ($c =~ s/^( $HS*#$HS*include.*XSUB.*\s*? )^/$1$pp/m)
    || ($c =~ s/^/$pp/);
}
else {
  if ($file{has_inc_ppport}) {
    diag("No need to include 'ppport'");
    $file{changes} += ($c =~ s/^( $HS*?#$HS*include.*\Q$ppport\E.*? )^/$1$LF/m);
  }
}

# put back in our C comments
my $ix;
my $cppc = 0;
my @ccom = @{$file{ccom}};
for $ix (0 .. $#ccom) {
  if (! $opt{cplusplus} && $ccom[$ix] =~ s!^/!!) {
    $cppc++;
    $file{changes} += $c =~ s/$rccs$ix$rcce/$ccs$ccom[$ix] $cce/;
  }
}

```

```

}
else {
    $c =~ s/$rccs$ix$rcce/$com[$ix]/;
}
}

if ($cppc) {
    my $s = $cppc != 1 ? 's' : '';
    warning("Uses $cppc C++ style comment$s, which is not portable");
}

my $s = $warnings != 1 ? 's' : '';
my $warn = $warnings ? " ($warnings warning$s)" : '';
info("Analysis completed$warn");

if ($file{changes}) {
    if (exists $opt{copy}) {
        my $newfile = "$filename$opt{copy}";
        if (-e $newfile) {
            error("$newfile' already exists, refusing to write copy of '$filename'");
        }
        else {
            local
            *F;
            if (open F, ">$newfile") {
                info("Writing copy of '$filename' with changes to '$newfile'");
                print F $c;
                close F;
            }
            else {
                error("Cannot open '$newfile' for writing: $!");
            }
        }
    }
    elsif (exists $opt{patch} || $opt{changes}) {
        if (exists $opt{patch}) {
            unless ($patch_opened) {
                if (open PATCH, ">$opt{patch}") {
                    $patch_opened = 1;
                }
            }
            else {
                error("Cannot open '$opt{patch}' for writing: $!");
                delete $opt{patch};
                $opt{changes} = 1;
                goto fallback;
            }
        }
        mydiff(\*PATCH, $filename, $c);
    }
}

```

```

    }
    else {
fallback:
        info("Suggested changes:");
        mydiff(\*STDOUT, $filename, $c);
    }
}
else {
    my $s = $file{changes} == 1 ? " : 's';
    info("$file{changes} potentially required change$s detected");
}
}
else {
    info("Looks good");
}
}

```

```

close
PATCH if $patch_opened;

```

```

exit 0;

```

```

sub try_use { eval "use @_;"; return $@ eq " }

```

```

sub mydiff
{
    local *F = shift;
    my($file, $str) = @_;
    my $diff;

    if (exists $opt{diff}) {
        $diff = run_diff($opt{diff}, $file, $str);
    }

    if (!defined $diff and try_use("Text::Diff")) {
        $diff = Text::Diff::diff($file, \ $str, { STYLE => 'Unified' });
        $diff = <<HEADER . $diff;
--- $file
+++ $file.patched
HEADER
    }

    if (!defined $diff) {
        $diff = run_diff('diff -u', $file, $str);
    }

    if (!defined $diff) {

```



```

    $diff = run_diff(diff, $file, $str);
}

if (!defined $diff) {
    error("Cannot generate a diff. Please install Text::Diff or use --copy.");
    return;
}

print F $diff;
}

sub run_diff
{
    my($prog, $file, $str) = @_ ;
    my $tmp = 'dppptemp';
    my $suf = 'aaa';
    my $diff = "";
    local *F;

    while (-e "$tmp.$suf") { $suf++ }
    $tmp = "$tmp.$suf";

    if (open F, ">$tmp") {
        print F $str;
        close F;

        if (open F, "$prog $file $tmp |") {
            while (<F>)
            {
                s/^Q$tmp\E/$file.patched/;
                $diff .= $_;
            }
            close F;
            unlink $tmp;
            return $diff;
        }

        unlink $tmp;
    }
    else {
        error("Cannot open '$tmp' for writing: $!");
    }

    return undef;
}

sub rec_depend
{

```

```

my($func, $seen) = @_;
return () unless exists $depends{$func};
$seen = {%{$seen|{}}};
return () if $seen->{$func}++;
my %s;
grep !${$_}++, map { ($_, rec_depend($_, $seen)) } @{$depends{$func}};
}

```

```

sub parse_version

```

```

{
my $ver = shift;

if ($ver =~ /^(d+)\.(d+)\.(d+)$/) {
    return ($1, $2, $3);
}
elsif ($ver !~ /^d+\.[d_]+$/) {
    die "cannot parse version '$ver'\n";
}

```

```

$ver =~ s/_//g;

```

```

$ver =~ s/$/000000/;

```

```

my($r,$v,$s) = $ver =~ /(d+)\.(d{3})(d{3})/;

```

```

$v = int $v;

```

```

$s = int $s;

```

```

if ($r < 5 || ($r == 5 && $v < 6)) {
    if ($s % 10) {
        die "cannot parse version '$ver'\n";
    }
}

```

```

return ($r, $v, $s);

```

```

}

```

```

sub format_version

```

```

{
my $ver = shift;

```

```

$ver =~ s/$/000000/;

```

```

my($r,$v,$s) =

```

```

$ver =~ /(d+)\.(d{3})(d{3})/;

```

```

$v = int $v;

```

```

$s = int $s;

```

```

if ($r < 5 || ($r == 5 && $v < 6)) {

```

```

if ($s % 10) {
    die "invalid version '$ver'\n";
}
$s /= 10;

$ver = sprintf "%d.%03d", $r, $v;
$s > 0 and $ver .= sprintf "_%02d", $s;

return $ver;
}

return sprintf "%d.%d.%d", $r, $v, $s;
}

sub info
{
    $opt{quiet} and return;
    print @_, "\n";
}

sub diag
{
    $opt{quiet} and return;
    $opt{diag} and print @_, "\n";
}

sub warning
{
    $opt{quiet} and return;
    print "**** ", @_, "\n";
}

sub error
{
    print "**** ERROR: ", @_, "\n";
}

my %given_hints;
my %given_warnings;
sub hint
{
    $opt{quiet} and return;
    my $func = shift;
    my $rv = 0;
    if (exists $warnings{$func} && !$given_warnings{$func}++) {
        my $warn = $warnings{$func};
        $warn =~ s/^\!*** !mg;
        print "**** WARNING: $func\n", $warn;
    }
}

```

```

    $rv++;
}
if ($opt{hints} && exists $hints{$func} && !$given_hints{$func}++) {
    my $hint = $hints{$func};
    $hint =~ s/^/ /mg;
    print
    " --- hint for $func ---\n", $hint;
}
$rv;
}

sub usage
{
    my($usage) = do { local(@ARGV,$/)=($0); <> } =~ /^=head\d$HS+SYNOPSIS\s*(.*)\s*^=/ms;
    my %M = ( 'I' => '*' );
    $usage =~ s/^\s*perl\s+\S+/$^X $0/;
    $usage =~ s/([A-Z])<([>]+)>/$M{$1}$2$M{$1}/g;

    print <<ENDUSAGE;

Usage: $usage

See perldoc $0 for details.

ENDUSAGE

    exit 2;
}

sub strip
{
    my $self = do { local(@ARGV,$/)=($0); <> };
    my($copy) = $self =~ /^=head\d\s+COPYRIGHT\s*(.*)^=\w+/ms;
    $copy =~ s/^(?=\S+)/ /gms;
    $self =~ s/^\$HS+Do NOT edit.*?(?=\^-)/$copy/ms;
    $self =~ s/^\$SKIP.*(?=\^__DATA__)/SKIP
    if (\@ARGV && $ARGV[0] eq '--unstrip') {
        eval { require Devel::PPPort };
        \@ and die "Cannot require Devel::PPPort, please install.\n";
        if (eval $Devel::PPPort::VERSION < $VERSION) {
            die "$0 was originally generated with Devel::PPPort $VERSION.\n"
                . "Your Devel::PPPort is only version $Devel::PPPort::VERSION.\n"
                . "Please install a newer version, or --unstrip will not work.\n";
        }
        Devel::PPPort::WriteFile(\$0);
        exit 0;
    }
    print <<END;

```

Sorry, but this is a stripped version of \\$.

To be able to use its original script and doc functionality,
please try to regenerate this file using:

```
\$^X \$0 --unstrip

END

/ms;
my($pl, $c) = $self =~ /(.*^__DATA__)(.*)/ms;
$c =~ s{
  / (? : \*[^\*]*\*+(?:[^\$ccs][^\*]*\*+)* / | /[\r\n]*)
| ( "[^"\\]*(?:\\.[^"\\]*)*"
  | '[^']**(?:\\.[^']**)*' )
| ($HS+) }{ defined $2 ? ' ' : ($1 || " ) }gsex;
$c =~ s!\s+$!!mg;
$c =~ s!^\$LF!!mg;
$c =~ s!\s*#\s*!#!mg;
$c =~ s!\s+!!mg;

open OUT, ">$0" or die "cannot strip $0: $!\n";
print OUT "$pl$c\n";

exit 0;
}

__DATA__
*/

Found in path(s):
* /libterm-readkey-perl-2-38-orig-1-tar-gz/TermReadKey-2.38/ppport.h
```

1.187 byobu 6.11-0ubuntu1

1.187.1 Available under license :

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1.188 python-launchpadlib 1.11.0-6

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1.189 newt 0.52.24-2ubuntu2

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1.190 pyopenssl 23.2.0-1

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1.191 libqrtr-glib 1.2.2-1ubuntu4

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1.192 libde 1.0.15-1build3

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```
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1.197 libbytesize 2.10-1ubuntu2

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1.198 libmodule-find-perl 0.16-2

1.198.1 Available under license :

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Module::Find version 0.16

=====

Module::Find lets you find and use modules in categories. This can be very useful for auto-detecting driver or plugin modules. You can differentiate between looking in the category itself or in all subcategories.

INSTALLATION

To install this module type the following:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

DEPENDENCIES

This module requires these other modules and libraries:

```
Test::More
File::Spec
File::Find
```

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Found in path(s):

* /libmodule-find-perl-0-16-orig-1-tar-gz/Module-Find-0.16/README

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=back

=head1 HISTORY

=over 8

=item 0.01, 2004-04-22

Original version; created by h2xs 1.22

=item 0.02, 2004-05-25

Added test modules that were left out in the first version. Thanks to Stuart Johnston for alerting me to this.

=item 0.03, 2004-06-18

Fixed a bug (non-localized \$_) by declaring a loop variable in use functions. Thanks to Stuart Johnston for alerting me to this and providing a fix.

Fixed non-platform compatibility by using File::Spec. Thanks to brian d foy.

Added setmoduledirs and updated tests. Idea shamelessly stolen from ...erm... inspired by brian d foy.

=item 0.04, 2005-05-20

Added POD tests.

=item 0.05, 2005-11-30

Fixed issue with bugfix in PathTools-3.14.

=item 0.06, 2008-01-26

Module::Find now won't report duplicate modules several times anymore (thanks to Uwe Völker for the report and the patch)

=item 0.07, 2009-09-08

Fixed RT#38302: Module::Find now follows symlinks by default

(can be disabled).

=item 0.08, 2009-09-08

Fixed RT#49511: Removed Mac OS X extended attributes from distribution

=item 0.09, 2010-02-26

Fixed RT#38302: Fixed META.yml generation (thanks very much to cpanservice for the help).

=item 0.10, 2010-02-26

Fixed RT#55010: Removed Unicode BOM from Find.pm.

=item 0.11, 2012-05-22

Fixed RT#74251: `defined(@array)` is deprecated under Perl 5.15.7.

Thanks to Roman F, who contributed the implementation.

=item 0.12, 2014-02-08

Fixed RT#81077: `useall` fails in taint mode

Thanks to Aran Deltac, who contributed the implementation and test.

Fixed RT#83596: Documentation doesn't describe behaviour if a module fails to load

Clarified documentation for `useall` and `usesub`.

Fixed RT#62923: `setmoduledirs(undef)` doesn't reset to searching `@INC`

Added more explicit tests.

Thanks to Colin Robertson for his input.

=item 0.13, 2015-03-09

This release contains two contributions from Moritz Lenz:

Link to `Module::Pluggable` and `Class::Factory::Util` in "SEE ALSO"

Align

package name parsing with how perl does it (allowing single quotes as module separator)

Also, added a test for `meta.yml`

=item 0.14, 2019-12-25

A long overdue update. Thank you for the many contributions!

Fixed RT#99055: Removed file readability check (pull request contributed by Moritz Lenz)

Now supports @INC hooks (pull request contributed by Graham Knop)

Now filters out filenames starting with a dot (pull request contributed by Desmond Daignault)

Now uses strict (pull request contributed by Shlomi Fish)

Fixed RT#122016: test/ files show up in metacpan (bug report contributed by Karen Etheridge)

=item 0.15, 2019-12-26

Fixed RT#127657 (bug report contributed by Karen Etheridge): Module::Find now uses @ModuleDirs (if specified) for loading modules. Previously, when using setmoduledirs() to set an array of directories that did not contain @INC, Module::Find would find the modules correctly, but load them from @INC.

=item 0.16, 2022-08-01

Fixes an issue where symlink

tests failed on systems that do not support creation of symlinks.

The issue appears on Windows systems due to changed behaviour in C<File::Find> described in L<perl5/issue #19995|https://github.com/Perl/perl5/issues/19995>

Symlink tests were previously skipped if C<symlink()> is not available, and now also if creation of a symlink is not possible.

Fixes L<issue #9|https://github.com/crenz/Module-Find/issues/9>. Note that on Windows system, the patch to C<File::Find> from L<perl5/PR #20008|https://github.com/Perl/perl5/pull/20008> will be required for proper operation.

=back

=head1 DEVELOPMENT NOTES

The development repository for this module is hosted on GitHub: L<http://github.com/crenz/Module-Find/>. Please report any bugs by opening an issue there.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<Module::Pluggable>, L<Class::Factory::Util>

=head1 AUTHOR

Christian Renz, E<lt>crenz@web42.comE<gt>

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=cut

Found in path(s):

* /libmodule-find-perl-0-16-orig-1-tar-gz/Module-Find-0.16/Find.pm

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

abstract: 'Find and use installed modules in a (sub)category'

author:

- 'Christian Renz <crenz@web42.com>'

build_requires:

Test::More: '0'

configure_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'

dynamic_config: 1

generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.34, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'

license: perl

meta-spec:

url: <http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html>

version: '1.4'

name: Module-Find

no_index:

directory:

- t

- inc

recommends:

Test::Pod: '1.14'

Test::Pod::Coverage: '1.04'

requires:

File::Find: '0'

File::Spec: '0'

perl: '5.008001'

resources:

repository: <http://github.com/crenz/Module-Find>

version: '0.16'

x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'

Found in path(s):

* /libmodule-find-perl-0-16-orig-1-tar-gz/Module-Find-0.16/META.yml

1.199 python-colorama 0.4.6-4

1.199.1 Available under license :

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1.200 pyjwt 2.7.0-1

1.200.1 Available under license :

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1.201 usb-modeswitch 2.6.1-3ubuntu3

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1.202 libftdi 1.5-6build5

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1.206 cloud-utils 0.33-1

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Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

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Source: <https://code.launchpad.net/cloud-utils>

Upstream-Contact: Scott Moser <scott.moser@canonical.com>

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1.208 duktape 2.7.0+tests-0ubuntu3

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

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

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

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.

GNU LESSER GENERAL PUBLIC LICENSE

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

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(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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This option is useful when you wish to copy part of the code of

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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

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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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<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>
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Also add information on how to contact you by electronic and paper mail.

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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!

1.211 python-stdlib-extensions 3.12.3-0ubuntu1

1.211.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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Found in path(s):

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
```

3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py

- *
- /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
- *
- /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
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- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
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- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
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3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
- *
- /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py

- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
- * /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py

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* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
*
/ python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
*
/ python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
*
/ python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_repr.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_apply.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_ne.py
*
/ python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/tests/pytree_idempotency.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pygram.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py

```

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_print.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_exec.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixer_base.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/tests/test_pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_execfile.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pytree.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_long.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_has_key.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/patcomp.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/refactor.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

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Found in path(s):

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/tokenize.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

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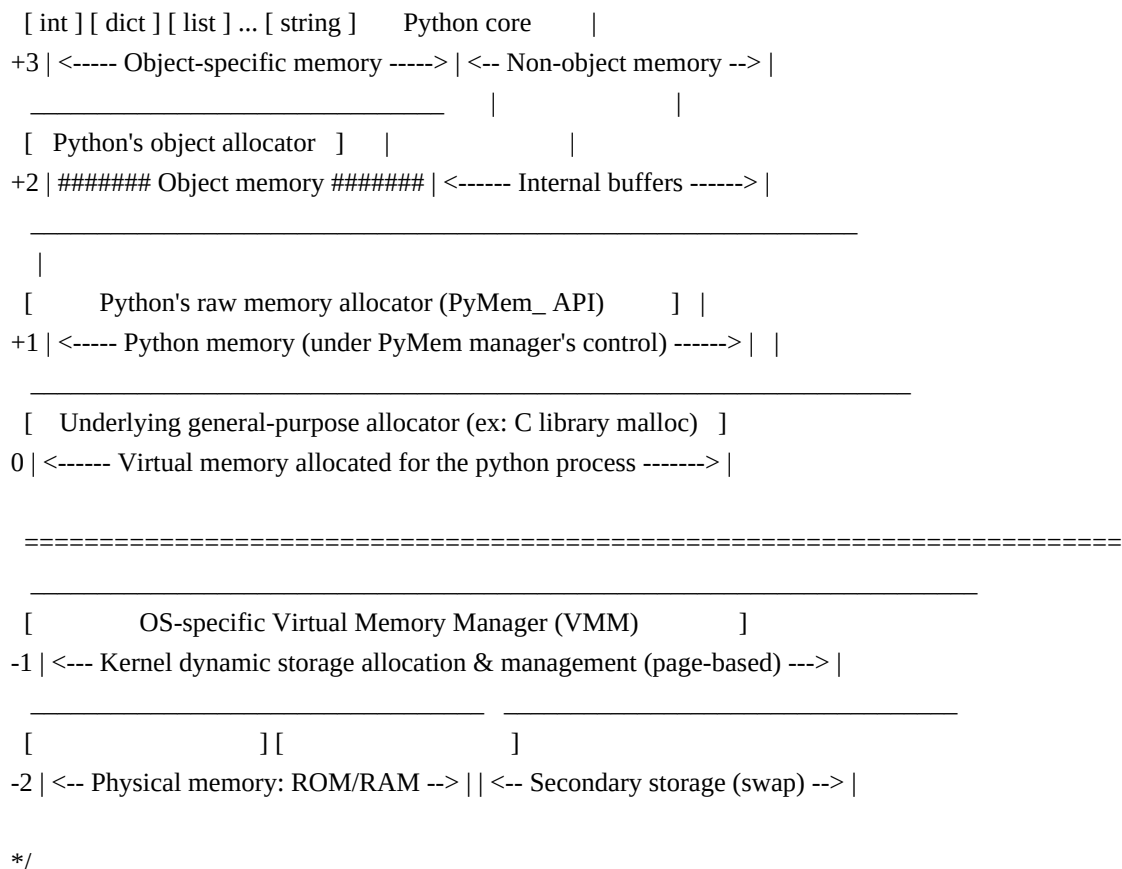
Found in path(s):

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/driver.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

/* An object allocator for Python.

Here is an introduction to the layers of the Python memory architecture, showing where the object allocator is actually used (layer +2), It is called for every object allocation and deallocation (PyObject_New/Del), unless the object-specific allocators implement a proprietary allocation scheme (ex.: ints use a simple free list). This is also the place where the cyclic garbage collector operates selectively on container objects.

Object-specific allocators



Found in path(s):

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Modules/pycore_obmalloc.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*****

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*****/

Found in path(s):

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Modules/_tkinter.c
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Modules/_tkinter.c
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Modules/_tkinter.c

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Modules/_tkinter.c
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Modules/_tkinter.c
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Modules/_tkinter.c
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Modules/_tkinter.c
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
# Copyright 2006 Google, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
# Licensed to PSF under a Contributor Agreement.
```

```
# A grammar to describe tree matching patterns.
# Not shown here:
# - 'TOKEN' stands for any token (leaf node)
# - 'any' stands for any node (leaf or interior)
# With 'any' we can still specify the sub-structure.
```

```
# The start symbol is 'Matcher'.
```

```
Matcher: Alternatives ENDMARKER
```

```
Alternatives: Alternative ('|' Alternative)*
```

```
Alternative: (Unit | NegatedUnit)+
```

```
Unit: [NAME '='] ( STRING [Repeater]
    | NAME [Details] [Repeater]
    | '(' Alternatives ')' [Repeater]
    | '[' Alternatives ']'
    )
```

```
NegatedUnit: 'not' (STRING | NAME [Details] | '(' Alternatives ')')
```

```
Repeater: '*' | '+' | '{' NUMBER [, NUMBER] '}'
```

```
Details: '<' Alternatives '>'
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
```

3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/PatternGrammar.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

executable.

Found in path(s):

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/spawn.py

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Found in path(s):

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py

```

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/conv.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/parse.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/pgen.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/literals.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/__init__.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/pgen2/grammar.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```
file.write('License: %s\n' % self.get_license())
```

Found in path(s):

```

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/dist.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/distutils/dist.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/dist.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/distutils/dist.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/dist.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/dist.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

('binary-only', None,
"cannot supply both '--source-only' and '--binary-only'")
'License: ' + self.distribution.get_license(),

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py

```



```
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_rpm.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
# version.
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.7/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.11/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.8/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_wininst.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/distutils/cygwinccompiler.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/distutils/command/bdist_msi.py
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
# Copyright 2007 Google, Inc. All Rights Reserved.
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
```

3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.7/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py

*

/python3-stdlib-extensions-3-12-3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-

3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py

```

* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_buffer.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.11/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_xrange.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.6/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py
*
/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_types.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.12/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_map.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.8/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_filter.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-
3.12.3/3.10/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_standarderror.py
* /python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3-orig-tar-xz/python3-stdlib-extensions-3.12.3/3.9/Lib/lib2to3/fixes/fix_dict.py

```

1.212 os-prober 1.81ubuntu4

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1.213 python-certifi 2023.11.17-1

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This package contains a modified version of ca-bundle.crt:

ca-bundle.crt -- Bundle of CA Root Certificates

This is a bundle of X.509 certificates of public Certificate Authorities (CA). These were automatically extracted from Mozilla's root certificates file (certdata.txt). This file can be found in the mozilla source tree: <https://hg.mozilla.org/mozilla-central/file/tip/security/nss/lib/ckfw/builtins/certdata.txt> It contains the certificates in PEM format and therefore can be directly used with curl / libcurl / php_curl, or with an Apache+mod_ssl webserver for SSL client authentication. Just configure this file as the SSLCACertificateFile.#

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@(#) \$RCSfile: certdata.txt,v \$ \$Revision: 1.80 \$ \$Date: 2011/11/03 15:11:58 \$

1.214 hd-parm 9.65+ds-1build1

1.214.1 Available under license :

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Version 2, June 1991

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1.215 python-bcrypt 3.2.2-1build1

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@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"

@c End:

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/*

Adapted from ps.cc by J Robert Ray <jrray@jrray.org>

ps.cc

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Proc::ProcessTable

[![CircleCI](https://circleci.com/gh/jwbargsten/perl-proc-processtable/tree/master.svg?style=svg)](https://circleci.com/gh/jwbargsten/perl-proc-processtable/tree/master)

Please use github or [rt.cpan.org](https://rt.cpan.org/Public/Dist/Display.html?Name=Proc-ProcessTable) to submit bugs and patches.

MAINTENANCE STATUS

This module is maintained by Joachim Bargsten. I have nearly zero knowledge of the implementation within but wanted to rescue the distribution from abandonment and try to get critical bug fixes out. This will need to be a community effort.

The source is in github -

<https://github.com/jwbargsten/perl-proc-processtable>

Commit bits will be generously granted, send me your github id.

STATUS

This is BETA software; it seems to work, but use at your own risk :)

Currently works on darwin, nonstop-ux, Windows (both native MSWin32 and Cygwin), linux, solaris, aix, hpux, freebsd, irix, dec_osf, bsdi, netbsd, unixware 7.x, SunOS and openbsd. Please see the "README.osname" files for details on individual os implementations. Please see the file PORTING if you are interested in making it work on something else. Please see the file TODO for a list of issues that need to be addressed (and send me patches!).

Please note that the Windows port is derived from Cygwin code and is therefore covered by the Cygwin license (<http://cygwin.com/licensing.html>).

Multithread support is now available for Solaris; please see README.solaris for info. It may work under other OS's as well; please

let me know if it does.

Comments, bug reports, patches and especially ports are greatly appreciated. If you want to submit a patch, **please** use standard context-diff format; if you're submitting a port, a tarball of the new files is great.

DESCRIPTION

This module is a first crack at providing a consistent interface to Unix (and maybe other multitasking OS's) process table information.

The

impetus for this came about with my frustration at having to parse the output of various systems' ps commands to check whether specific processes were running on different boxes at a larged mixed Unix site. The output format of ps was different on each OS, and sometimes changed with each new release of an OS. Also, running a ps subprocess from within a perl or shell script and parsing the output was not a very efficient or aesthetic way to do things.

With this module, you can do things like this:

```
# kill memory pigs
use Proc::ProcessTable;

my $t = Proc::ProcessTable->new;
foreach my $p ( @{$t->table} ) {
    if( $p->pctmem > 95 ){
        $p->kill(9);
    }
}
```

There is another short example in the file "example.pl" in the distribution. For a more elaborate example (in German), see <http://www.linux-magazin.de/ausgabe.1999.02/Proc/proc.html>.
<shameless plug> If you can't read German, try my other module, WWW::Babelfish! </shameless plug>

There

are also two contributed modules: a module called Proc::Killall contributed by Aaron Sherman to kill all processes whose command-lines match a given pattern, and a module called Proc::Killfam by Stephen Lidie to kill a list of processes and their children. These modules are installed along with Proc::ProcessTable. Pod documentation is included in both of them.

INSTALLATION

This module needs the File::Find and Storable modules in order to work. File::Find is generally included with perl distributions; Storable is available from CPAN.

After unpacking the tar file, do:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

There is embedded POD documentation in ProcessTable.pm and Process/Process.pm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks to the many people who have sent in ports and patches. Without them this module would be impossible to support on so many platforms. Patches are noted in the Changes file.

- * David Paquet <David.Paquet@cnes.fr>: AIX port
- * Mike Romberg
<romberg@fsl.noaa.gov>: HPUX port
- * Slaven Rezic <eserte@cs.tu-berlin.de>: FreeBSD port
- * W. Phillip Moore <wpm@ms.com>: IRIX port
- * Peter ? <hooft@natlab.research.philips.com>: IRIX version patch
- * Bernhard Schmalhofer <Bernhard.Schmalhofer@gmx.de>: dec_osf port
- * Sean Eskins <sean@gilasoft.com>: bsdi port
- * Peter Reich <pr@alles.prima.de>: netbsd port
- * Aaron Sherman <ajs@ajs.com>: Proc::Killall module
- * Steve Lidie <sol0@Lehigh.EDU>: Killfam.pm module
- * Martin Lucina <mato@catalyst.net.nz>: Unixware 7.x port
- * Shawn Clifford <shawn.a.clifford@lmco.com> SunOS port
- * J Robert Ray <jrray@jrray.org>: Windows (Cygwin) port.
- * Tom Wyant <twyant3@comcast.net>: Darwin port.
- * Mike Steinert <mike.steinert@motorola.com>: Nonstop-UX port.
- * <bsd@openbsd.rutgers.edu>: Openbsd port.

Please note that Bernard Schmalhofer is no longer able to provide support for the dec_osf port.

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* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/README.md

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=head1 NAME

killall - Kill all instances of a process by pattern matching the command-line

=head1 SYNOPSIS

use Proc::Killall;

killall('HUP', 'xterm'); # SIGHUP all xterms

killall('KILL', '^netscape\$'); # SIGKILL to "netscape"

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module provides one function, C<killall()>, which takes two parameters: a signal name or number (see C<kill()>) and a process pattern. This pattern is matched against the process' command-line as the C<ps> command would show it (C<ps> is not used internally, instead a package called C<Proc::ProcessTable> is used).

C<killall> searches the process table and sends that signal to all processes which match the pattern. The return value is the number of processes that were successfully signaled. If any kills failed, the C<\$!> variable will be set based on that last one that failed (even if a successful kill happened afterward).

=head1 AUTHOR

Written in 2000 by Aaron

Sherman E<lt>ajs@ajs.comE<gt>

C<Proc::Killall> is copyright 2000 by Aaron Sherman, and may be distributed under the same terms as Perl itself.

=head1 PREREQUISITES

C<Proc::ProcessTable> is required for C<Proc::Killall> to function.

=head1 SEE ALSO

L<perl>, L<perlfunc>, L<perlvar>, L<Proc::ProcessTable>

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* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/lib/Proc/Killall.pm

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/*-

* This code relies heavily on the Darwin "ps" command, which is available
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*
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*/

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```

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```
/*  
* Copyright (c) 2001 by Shawn A. Clifford <shawn.a.clifford@lmco.com>  
* This file may be distributed under the same terms as Perl.  
*  
* Modification History:  
*  
* Who When Description  
* ---  
* SAC 30July2001 Original code  
*/
```

Found in path(s):

* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/os/SunOS.c

* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/os/SunOS.h

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abstract: 'Perl extension to access the unix process table'

author:

- 'Joachim Bargsten <jw@bargsten.org>'

build_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'

Test::More: '0'

configure_requires:

ExtUtils::MakeMaker: '0'

dynamic_config: 1

generated_by: 'ExtUtils::MakeMaker version 7.64, CPAN::Meta::Converter version 2.150010'

license: artistic_2

meta-spec:

url: <http://module-build.sourceforge.net/META-spec-v1.4.html>

version: '1.4'

name: Proc-ProcessTable

no_index:

directory:

- t

- inc

requires:

File::Find: '0'

Storable: '0'

perl: '5.006'
resources:
repository: <https://github.com/jwbargsten/perl-proc-processtable>
version: '0.636'
x_serialization_backend: 'CPAN::Meta::YAML version 0.018'

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*

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port of Proc::ProcessTable under AIX

New files

=====

os/aix.c

os/aix.h

hints/aix.pl

README.aix

Sample (low effort) application (please don't laugh ;)

=====

minitop.pl

xminitop

Blah

====

o Documentation under AIX is rather cryptic and incomplete. I managed to read the process table using undocumented calls : getproc, getuser, getargs.

I've read C code from Vic Abell <abe@purdue.edu> in lsof-4.36, Jussi Maki <Jussi.Maki@csc.fi> and Marcel J.E. Mol <marcel@mesa.nl> in monitor-2.1.2

as well as a usenet news posted by Michael Wojcik <mike@raederle.mfltd.co.uk> (Article: 63164 of comp.unix.aix, Date: 04/04/95)

[lsof is a really nice tool and provides C examples to read low-level structures under nearly any UNIX system on earth.]

o my port was only tested under the following conditions :

AIX 4.1.5

perl 5.005_02

o I am not a C programming terminator, so consider this as really ALPHA software.

o I wanted this tool to be usable by a non root user. This is why I don't read /dev/kmem unlike Vic and Jussi.

Bugs

====

o When mapping tty device numbers to names, I get a 'permission denied' message due to the /dev/.SRC-unix directory whose perms are as follows :

```
drwxrwx---  2 root  system    512 Aug 12 11:26 .SRC-unix/
```

This dir contains only a few unix domain socket files used by IBM's System Resource Controller, so it is of no interest for getting ttynames.

Maybe we should bind STDERR to /dev/null

o I sometimes get :

```
"Can't access `pctmem' field in class Proc::ProcessTable::Process"
```

It comes from the AUTOLOAD function defined in Process.pm. How come we are able to access fields like "pctcpu" but not "pctmem" ? I am puzzled.

We may change the 'croak' statement to a 'warn' but it'd be better if we knew where this error comes from.

o Hidden ones ? I bet there is some ...

Thanks

=====

Daniel J. Urist <durist@world.std.com>

Vic

Abell <abe@purdue.edu>

Jussi Maki <Jussi.Maki@csc.fi>

Cedric Le Goater <LE-GOATER_Cedric@stna.dgac.fr>

Gregory Kurz <KURZ_Gregory@stna.dgac.fr>

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david-paquet@usa.net

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* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/README.aix

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/*_

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```

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```

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```

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```

* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/os/aix.h
* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/os/aix.c
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```

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```

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```

```
/*alan.martin@oracle.com
* Copyright (c) 1998 by Mike Romberg ( romberg@fsl.noaa.gov )
* This file may be distributed under the same terms as Perl.
*
* This will probably only work under HPUX-10 or later.
*
* 8/26/99 Added "fname" field for consistency with other OS's - D. Urist
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):

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Proc::ProcessTable

Please use rt.cpan.org to submit bugs and patches.

MAINTENANCE STATUS

=====

This module is now being lightly "maintained" by Jonathan Swartz <swartz@pobox.com>. I have nearly zero knowledge of the implementation within but wanted to rescue the distribution from abandonment and try to get critical bug fixes out. This will need to be a community effort.

The source is in github -

<https://github.com/jwbargsten/perl-proc-processtable>

Commit bits will be generously granted, send me your github id.

STATUS

=====

This is BETA software; it seems to work, but use at your own risk :)

Currently works on darwin, nonstop-ux, Windows (both native MSWin32 and Cygwin), linux, solaris, aix, hpux, freebsd, irix, dec_osf, bsd, netbsd, unixware 7.x, SunOS and openbsd. Please see the "README.osname" files for details on individual os implementations. Please see the file PORTING if you are interested in making it work on something else. Please see the file TODO for a list of issues that need to be addressed (and send me patches!).

Please note that the Windows port is derived from Cygwin code and is therefore covered by the Cygwin license (<http://cygwin.com/licensing.html>).

Multithread support is now available for Solaris; please see

README.solaris for info. It may work under other OS's as well; please let me know if it does.

Comments, bug reports, patches and especially ports are greatly appreciated. If you want to submit a patch, **please** use standard context-diff format; if you're submitting a port, a tarball of the new files is great.

DESCRIPTION

=====

This module is a first crack at providing a consistent interface to Unix (and maybe other multitasking OS's) process table information. The impetus for this came about with my frustration at having to parse the output of various systems' ps commands to check whether specific processes were running on different boxes at a larged mixed Unix site. The output format of ps was different on each OS, and sometimes changed with each new release of an OS. Also, running a ps subprocess from within a perl or shell script and parsing the output was not a very efficient or aesthetic way to do things.

With this module, you can do things like this:

```
# kill memory pigs
use Proc::ProcessTable;

my $t = Proc::ProcessTable->new;
foreach my $p ( @{$t->table} ) {
    if( $p->pctmem > 95 ){
        $p->kill(9);
    }
}
```

There is another short example in the file "example.pl" in the distribution. For a more elaborate example (in German), see <http://www.linux-magazin.de/ausgabe.1999.02/Proc/proc.html>.
<shameless plug> If you can't read German, try my other module, WWW::Babelfish!</shameless plug>

There are also two contributed modules: a module called Proc::Killall contributed by Aaron Sherman to kill all processes whose command-lines match a given pattern, and a module called Proc::Killfam by Stephen Lidie to kill a list of processes and their children. These modules are installed along with Proc::ProcessTable. Pod documentation is included in both of them.

INSTALLATION

=====

This module needs the File::Find and Storable modules in order to work. File::Find is generally included with perl distributions; Storable is available from CPAN.

After unpacking the tar file, do:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
make install
```

There is embedded POD documentation in ProcessTable.pm and Process/Process.pm.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

=====

Thanks to the many people who have sent in ports and patches. Without them this module would be impossible to support on so many platforms. Patches are noted in the Changes file.

David Paquet <David.Paquet@cnes.fr> AIX port
Mike Romberg <romberg@fsl.noaa.gov> HP/UX port
Slaven Rezic <eserte@cs.tu-berlin.de> FreeBSD port
W. Phillip Moore <wpm@ms.com> IRIX port
Peter ? <hooft@natlab.research.philips.com> IRIX
version patch
Bernhard Schmalhofer <Bernhard.Schmalhofer@gmx.de> dec_osf port
Sean Eskins <sean@gilasoft.com> bsd port
Peter Reich <pr@alles.prima.de> netbsd port
Aaron Sherman <ajs@ajs.com> Proc::Killall module
Steve Lidie <sol0@Lehigh.EDU> Killfam.pm module
Martin Lucina <mato@catalyst.net.nz> Unixware 7.x port
Shawn Clifford <shawn.a.clifford@lmco.com> SunOS port
J Robert Ray <jrray@jrray.org> Windows (Cygwin) port.
Tom Wyant <twyant3@comcast.net> Darwin port.
Mike Steinert <mike.steinert@motorola.com>
Nonstop-UX port.
<bsd@openbsd.rutgers.edu> Openbsd port.

Please note that Bernard Schmalhofer is no longer able to provide support for the dec_osf port.

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--

Daniel J. Urist
durist@frii.com

Found in path(s):

* /libproc-processtable-perl-0-636-orig-tar-gz/Proc-ProcessTable-0.636/README

1.218 bpfcc 0.29.1+ds-1ubuntu7

1.218.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: bcc

Source: <https://github.com/iovisor/bcc>

Files: *

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1.219 rich 13.7.1-1

1.219.1 Available under license :

Contributors

The following people have contributed to the development of Rich:

<!-- Add your name below, sort alphabetically by surname. Link to GitHub profile / your home page. -->

- [Patrick Arminio](https://github.com/patrick91)
- [Gregory Beauregard](https://github.com/GBeauregard/pyffstream)
- [Artur Borecki](https://github.com/pufereq)
- [Pedro Aaron](https://github.com/paaaron)
- [Robin Bowes](https://github.com/yo61)
- [Dennis Brakhane](https://github.com/brakhane)
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1.220 libtext-charwidth-perl 0.04-11build3

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Text::CharWidth version 0.04

=====

This is a module to provide equivalent feature as `wcwidth(3)` and `wcswidth(3)`. This also provides `mblen(3)` equivalent subroutine.

`mbwidth()` and `mbswidth()` are provided subroutines corresponding `wcwidth(3)` and `wcswidth(3)` in C language. The prefix "mb" expresses that they handles "multibyte character" in C meaning, i.e., character encoding specified by `LC_CTYPE` locale.

These subroutines are used to get the width of characters on terminal. Though most characters have width of 1, there are exceptions. Fullwidth characters are characters with width of 2. Most of east Asian characters such as Hiragana, Katakana, Hangul, Han Ideogram are fullwidth. Combining characters are characters with width of 0. Unicode has many combining characters like diacritical marks. There are languages which need combining characters such as Thai and Vietnamese.

Thus, if you would like to format international texts on terminal, you will have to be aware of variation of character width and will want to use this module.

`mblen()` returns the number of bytes for the first character of the given string. In 8bit character encodings, it is always 1. However, in multibyte encodings, this may be more than 1.

The parameter is given in locale encoding, not UTF-8 string. (Of course locale encoding is UTF-8 in UTF-8 locales.)

Prerequisites

This module requires your system to have `wcwidth()`, `wcswidth()`, and `mblen()` functions which are complian with the Single Unix Specification.

Build and Install

Please use standard way to build and install this module:

```
perl Makefile.PL  
make  
make install
```

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Found in path(s):

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Below is stub documentation for your module. You'd better edit it!

=head1 NAME

Text::CharWidth - Get number of occupied columns of a string on terminal

=head1 SYNOPSIS

```
use Text::CharWidth qw(mbwidth mbswidth mblen);  
mbwidth(string);  
mbswidth(string);  
mblen(string);
```

=head1 DESCRIPTION

This module supplies features similar as `wcwidth(3)` and `wcswidth(3)` in C language.

Characters have its own width on terminal depending on locale.
For example, ASCII characters occupy one column per character,

east Asian fullwidth characters (like Hiragana or Han Ideograph) occupy two columns per character, and combining characters (appearing in ISO-8859-11 Thai, Unicode, and so on) occupy zero columns per character. `mbwidth()` gives the width of the first character of the given string and `mbswidth()` gives the width of the whole given string.

The names of `mbwidth` and `mbswidth` came from "multibyte" versions of `wcwidth` and `wcswidth` which are "wide character" versions.

`I<mblen(string)>` returns number of bytes of the first character of the string. Please note that a character may consist of multiple bytes in multibyte encodings such as UTF-8, EUC-JP, EUC-KR, GB2312, or Big5.

`I<mbwidth(string)>` returns the width of the first character of the string. `I<mbswidth(string)>` returns the width of the whole string.

Parameters are to be given in locale encodings, not always in UTF-8.

=head1 SEE ALSO

`locale(5)`, `wcwidth(3)`, `wcswidth(3)`

=head1 AUTHOR

Tomohiro KUBOTA, E<lt>kubota@debian.orgE<gt>

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=cut

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/* ppport.h -- Perl/Pollution/Portability Version 2.0002

*

* Automatically Created by Devel::PPPPort on Thu Jun 19 12:28:11 2003

*

* Do NOT edit this file directly! -- Edit PPPPort.pm instead.

*

- * Version 2.x, Copyright (C) 2001, Paul Marquess.
- * Version 1.x, Copyright (C) 1999, Kenneth Albanowski.
- * This code may be used and distributed under the same license as any
- * version of Perl.
- *
- * This version of ppport.h is designed to support operation with Perl
- * installations back to 5.004, and has been tested up to 5.8.0.
- *
- * If this version of ppport.h is failing during the compilation of this
- * module, please check if a newer version of Devel::PPPort is available
- * on CPAN before sending a bug report.
- *
- * If you are using the latest version of Devel::PPPort and it is failing
- * during compilation of this module, please send a report to perlbug@perl.com
- *
- * Include all following information:
- *
- *
- 1. The complete output from running "perl -V"
- *
- * 2. This file.
- *
- * 3. The name & version of the module you were trying to build.
- *
- * 4. A full log of the build that failed.
- *
- * 5. Any other information that you think could be relevant.
- *
- *
- * For the latest version of this code, please retrieve the Devel::PPPort
- * module from CPAN.
- *
- */

Found in path(s):

- * /libtext-charwidth-perl-0.04-orig-2-tar-bz2/libtext-charwidth-perl-0.04.orig/ppport.h

1.221 Isb-release-minimal 12.0-2

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1.222 libmbim 1.31.2-0ubuntu3

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1.223 apport-symptoms 0.25

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1.225 trace-cmd 3.2-1ubuntu2

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1.226 htop 3.3.0-4build1

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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.)

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Any

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1.229 zope-interface 6.1-1build1

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1.230 libtext-iconv-perl 1.7-8build3

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/libtext-iconv-perl-1-7-orig-2-tar-bz2/Text-Iconv-1.7/README: binary file matches

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* /bin/grep

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Text::Iconv Version 1.6

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Description

This module provides a Perl interface to the iconv() codeset conversion function, as defined by the Single UNIX Specification. For more details see the POD documentation embedded in the file Iconv.pm,

which will also be installed as `Text::Iconv(3)` man page.

Prerequisites

Your system should be compliant with the Single UNIX Specification or at least provide `iconv_open()`, `iconv()` and `iconv_close()` functions compliant with it.

Note that the possible conversions and the quality of the conversions depend on the available `iconv` conversion tables and algorithms, which are in most cases supplied by the operating system vendor. Some systems also allow you to build your own tables (e.g., HP-UX, Tru64 UNIX, and AIX provide the `genxlt(1)` command).

It is also possible to use a separate `iconv` library such as GNU `libiconv` package, just make sure that the desired library is found (see <http://www.gnu.org/directory/localization/libiconv.html>).

Building the module

Since the Single UNIX Specification only specifies an interface, several issues are left to the implementation to define, namely:

1. The supported codesets
2. The supported conversions
3. The names for the supported codesets

Please check your system documentation for the above points.

The module can be built using this sequence of commands:

```
perl Makefile.PL
make
make test
```

On some systems, the `iconv` functions are in `libc`; on others (and when you want to use a separate `iconv` library, such as GNU `libiconv`), you have to link with `-liconv`. `Makefile.PL` tries to automatically detect this. However, if your `iconv` library is in a non-standard path, you might have to help it.

You can specify library and include paths like this:

```
perl Makefile.PL LIBS='-L/path/to/lib' INC='-I/path/to/include'
```

You might also have to do this if you have multiple iconv implementations installed and want to use a specific one.

The purpose of the test scripts (run by "make test") is to check if an iconv library can be found, and if the iconv functions can be called. It is neither intended to find out which conversions are supported, nor to test the quality of the conversions provided by your iconv library. However, since the iconv functions can only be tested by calling them, which in turn requires the specification of codesets to be converted. The test scripts try some conversions which seem to be widely supported. Conversions not supported by your iconv implementation are skipped, but for the purpose outlined above this is no problem, as it shows that the iconv functions are working. There is no standard way to find out which conversions are supported by an implementation.

This is also the reason why Text::Iconv can't provide platform-independent support for codeset identifiers (even if it would be nice to have).

Installation

make install

Feedback

Text::Iconv was tested on various platforms and with different iconv implementations.

If you built Text::Iconv on a platform where you needed to specify additional libraries, or where none of the codeset identifiers in the test scripts are supported, please drop me a note.

Thanks

Thanks go to all those who reported bugs and suggested features.

Michael Piotrowski <mxp@dynalabs.de>

Found in path(s):

* /libtext-iconv-perl-1-7-orig-2-tar-bz2/Text-Iconv-1.7/README

1.231 python-babel 2.10.3-3build1

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1.232 json-glib 1.8.0-2build2

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1.234 libtracefs 1.8.0-1ubuntu1

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_event_get_file, tracefs_event_file_read, tracefs_event_file_write, tracefs_event_file_append, tracefs_event_file_clear, tracefs_event_file_exists - Work with trace event files.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```
char pass:[*]*tracefs_event_get_file*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_, const char pass:[*]_file_);
```

```

char pass:[*]*tracefs_event_file_read*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, int pass:[*]_psize_);
int *tracefs_event_file_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, const char pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_event_file_append*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char
pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, const char pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_event_file_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_);
bool *tracefs_event_file_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

These are functions for accessing tracefs event specific files.
These functions act similar to the tracefs instance file functions
but are easier to get to if the system and events are known before hand.

The `*tracefs_event_get_file()` returns the full path of the `_file_` for
the given `_system_` and `_event_` that is within the given `_instance_`.
If `_instance_` is NULL, then the file for the `_event_` for the top level
instance is returned. Note, there is no check to see if the file actually
exists or even if the system and
event exist. It only creates the path
name for such an event if it did exist. This acts similar to the
`*tracefs_instance_get_file*(3)`, but is to be used to get to event files
if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already known.

The `*tracefs_event_file_read()` reads the content for the `_event_ _file_`
for the given `_instance_` or the top level instance if `_instance_` is
NULL. The content of the file is returned and `_psize_` is set to the amount
of data that was read. The returned content must be freed with `*free*(3)`.
This acts similar to the `*tracefs_instance_file_read*(3)`, but is
to be used to read the event file if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already
known.

The `*tracefs_event_file_write()` writes `_str_` to the `_event_ _file_`.
It will truncate anything that is already in that file.
This acts similar to the `*tracefs_instance_file_write*(3)`, but is
to be used to read the event file if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already
known.

The `*tracefs_event_file_append()` appends `_str_` to the `_event_ _file_`.

It

will not clear out the file as it writes `_sting_`.

This acts similar to the `*tracefs_instance_file_append*(3)`, but is to be used to read the event file if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already known.

The `*tracefs_event_file_clear()*` clears the content of the `_event_ _file_`.

This acts similar to the `*tracefs_instance_file_clear*(3)`, but is to be used to read the event file if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already known.

The `*tracefs_event_file_exists()*` returns true if the `_event_ _file_` exists, and false otherwise. This acts similar to the `*tracefs_instance_file_exists*(3)`, but is to be used to read the event file if the `_system_` and `_event_` are already known.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_event_get_file()*` returns the path of the given `_system_/_event_ _file_` on success and NULL on error. The return value must be freed with `*tracefs_put_tracing_file*(3)`.

`*tracefs_event_file_read()*` reads the content of the `_system_/_event_ _file_` or NULL on error. The return pointer must be freed with `*free*(3)`.

`*tracefs_event_file_write()*` and `*tracefs_event_file_append()*` returns the number of bytes written to the `_system_/_event_ _file_` or negative on error.

`*tracefs_event_file_clear()*` returns zero on success and -1 on error.

`*tracefs_event_file_exists()*` returns true if the `_system_/_event_ _file_` exists for the given `_instance_` (or top level if `_instance_` is NULL) or false otherwise.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char *system;
    char *event;
    char *file;
    char *cmd = NULL;
```

```

char *buf;
char *str;
char ch = 'r';
int size;

if (argc < 4) {
    printf("usage: %s sytem event file [(-a|-w) write | -c]\n"
        "  reads the system/event file or writes if [write is supplied]\n",
        argv[0]);
    exit(0);
}

system = argv[1];
event = argv[2];
file = argv[3];
if (argc > 4)
    cmd = argv[4];

if (!tracefs_event_file_exists(NULL, system, event,
file)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "File %s/%s/%s does not exist\n",
        system, event, file);
    exit(-1);
}

if (cmd) {
    if (cmd[0] != '-')
        ch = cmd[0];
    else
        ch = cmd[1];
    if (!ch)
        ch = 'c';
}

switch (ch) {
case 'r':
    buf = tracefs_event_file_read(NULL, system, event, file, &size);
    if (buf)
        printf("%s", buf);
    else
        fprintf(stderr, "Failed to read %s/%s/%s\n",
            system, event, file);
    free(buf);
    break;
case 'w':
case 'a':
    if (argc < 6) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s command requires something to write\n",

```



```

    ch == 'w' ? "write" : "append");
    exit(-1);
}
if (ch == 'w')
    size = tracefs_event_file_write(NULL, system, event, file, argv[5]);
else
    size = tracefs_event_file_append(NULL, system, event, file, argv[5]);
if (size < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed to write '%s' to %s/%s/%s\n",
        argv[5], system, event, file);
    exit(-1);
}
break;
case 'c':
    if (tracefs_event_file_clear(NULL, system, event, file) < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Failed
to clear %s/%s/%s\n",
            system, event, file);
        exit(-1);
    }
    break;
default:
    fprintf(stderr, "Unknown command '%c'\n", ch);
    exit(-1);
}
exit(0);
}

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_hist_start, tracefs_hist_destroy, tracefs_hist_pause,
tracefs_hist_continue, tracefs_hist_reset - Pause, continue, or clear an existing histogram

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```
int *tracefs_hist_start*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_destroy*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_pause*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_continue*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_reset*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

`*tracefs_hist_start()` is called to actually start the histogram `_hist_`.
The `_instance_` is the instance to start the histogram
in, NULL if it
should start at the top level.

`*tracefs_hist_pause()` is called to pause the histogram `_hist_`.
The `_instance_` is the instance to pause the histogram in, NULL if it
is in the top level.

`*tracefs_hist_continue()` is called to continue a paused histogram `_hist_`.
The `_instance_` is the instance to continue the histogram, NULL if it
is in the top level.

`*tracefs_hist_reset()` is called to clear / reset the histogram `_hist_`.
The `_instance_` is the instance to clear the histogram, NULL if it
is in the top level.

`*tracefs_hist_destroy()` is called to delete the histogram where it will no longer
exist. The `_instance_` is the instance to delete the histogram from, NULL if it
is in the top level.

RETURN VALUE

All the return zero on success or -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
enum commands {
```

```
    START,
```

```
    PAUSE,
```

```
    CONT,
```

```
    RESET,
```

```
    DELETE,
```

```
    SHOW,
```

```
};
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
```

```
{
```

```
    struct tracefs_instance
```

```
    *instance;
```

```
    struct tracefs_hist *hist;
```

```
    struct tep_handle *tep;
```

```
    enum commands cmd;
```

```

char *cmd_str;
int ret;

if (argc < 2) {
    fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s command\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}

cmd_str = argv[1];

if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "start"))
    cmd = START;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "pause"))
    cmd = PAUSE;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "cont"))
    cmd = CONT;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "reset"))
    cmd = RESET;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "delete"))
    cmd = DELETE;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "show"))
    cmd = SHOW;
else {
    fprintf(stderr, "Unknown command %s\n", cmd_str);
    exit(-1);
}

tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
if (!tep) {
    perror("Reading tracefs");
    exit(-1);
}

instance = tracefs_instance_create("hist_test");
if (!instance) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed instance create\n");
    exit(-1);
}

hist = tracefs_hist_alloc_2d(tep, "kmem", "kmalloc",
    "call_site", TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM,
    "bytes_req", 0);
if (!hist) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed hist create\n");
    exit(-1);
}

ret

```

```

= tracefs_hist_add_value(hist, "bytes_alloc");
ret |= tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(hist, "bytes_req");
ret |= tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(hist, "bytes_alloc");

ret |= tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(hist, "bytes_alloc",
    TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_DESCENDING);
if (ret) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed modifying histogram\n");
    exit(-1);
}

tracefs_error_clear(instance);

switch (cmd) {
case START:
    ret = tracefs_hist_start(instance, hist);
    if (ret) {
        char *err = tracefs_error_last(instance);
        if (err)
            fprintf(stderr, "\n%s\n", err);
    }
    break;
case PAUSE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_pause(instance, hist);
    break;
case CONT:
    ret = tracefs_hist_continue(instance, hist);
    break;
case RESET:
    ret = tracefs_hist_reset(instance, hist);
    break;
case DELETE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_destroy(instance, hist);
    break;
case SHOW: {
    char *content;
    content = tracefs_event_file_read(instance, "kmem", "kmallo",
        "hist", NULL);
    ret = content ?
0 : -1;
    if (content) {
        printf("%s\n", content);
        free(content);
    }
    break;
}
}
if (ret)

```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed: command\n");
    exit(ret);
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_free*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_key*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_value*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_name*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_start*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_destory*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(3)**

AUTHOR

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--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_cpu_read_buf, tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf, tracefs_cpu_flush_buf

- Reading trace_pipe_raw data returning a kbuffer

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, bool _nonblock_);
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, bool _nonblock_);
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_flush_buf*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to read the raw data from the trace_pipe_raw files in the tracefs file system and return a kbuffer structure to read it with.

The *tracefs_cpu_read_buf()* reads the trace_pipe_raw files associated to _tcpu_ and returns a kbuffer structure that can be used to iterate the events.

If _nonblock_ is set, and there's no data available, it will return immediately.

Otherwise

depending on how _tcpu_ was opened, it will block. If _tcpu_ was opened with nonblock set, then this _nonblock_ will make no difference.

The *tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf()* is basically the same as *tracefs_cpu_read_buf()* except that it uses a pipe through splice to buffer reads. This will batch

reads keeping the reading from the ring buffer less intrusive to the system, as just reading all the time can cause quite a disturbance. Note, one difference between this and `*tracefs_cpu_read()*` is that it will read only in sub buffer pages. If the ring buffer has not filled a page, then it will not return anything, even with `_nonblock_` set. Calls to `*tracefs_cpu_flush_buf()*` or `*tracefs_cpu_flush()*` should be done to read the rest of the file at the end of the trace.

The `*tracefs_cpu_flush_buf()*` reads the `trace_pipe_raw` file associated by the `_tcpu_` and puts it into `_buffer_`, which must be the size of the sub buffer which is retrieved. This should be called at the end of tracing to get the rest of the data. This call will convert the file descriptor of `trace_pipe_raw` into non-blocking mode.

RETURN VALUE

The functions `*tracefs_cpu_read_buf()*`, `tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf()*` and `*tracefs_cpu_flush()*` returns a kbuffer descriptor that can be iterated over to find the events. Note, this descriptor is part of the `tracefs_cpu` structure and should not be freed. It will be freed. It returns NULL on error or if `nonblock` is set and there are no events available. In the case of no events, `errno` will be set with `EAGAIN`.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <ctype.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
static void read_page(struct tep_handle *tep, struct kbuffer *kbuf)
```

```
{
```

```
    static struct trace_seq seq;
```

```
    struct tep_record record;
```

```
    if (seq.buffer)
```

```
        trace_seq_reset(&seq);
```

```
    else
```

```
        trace_seq_init(&seq);
```

```
    while ((record.data = kbuffer_read_event(kbuf, &record.ts))) {
```

```
        record.size = kbuffer_event_size(kbuf);
```

```
        kbuffer_next_event(kbuf, NULL);
```

```
        tep_print_event(tep,
```

```
        &seq, &record,
```

```
        "%s-%d %9d\t%s: %s\n",
```



```

    TEP_PRINT_COMM,
    TEP_PRINT_PID,
    TEP_PRINT_TIME,
    TEP_PRINT_NAME,
    TEP_PRINT_INFO);
trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
trace_seq_reset(&seq);
}
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct tracefs_cpu *tcpu;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct kbuffer *kbuf;
    int cpu;

    if (argc < 2 || !isdigit(argv[1][0])) {
        printf("usage: %s cpu\n\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    cpu = atoi(argv[1]);

    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
    if (!tep) {
        perror("Reading trace event formats");
        exit(-1);
    }

    tcpu = tracefs_cpu_open(NULL, cpu, 0);
    if (!tcpu) {
        perror("Open CPU 0 file");
        exit(-1);
    }

    while ((kbuf = tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf(tcpu, true))) {
        read_page(tep, kbuf);
    }

    kbuf = tracefs_cpu_flush_buf(tcpu);
    if (kbuf)
        read_page(tep, kbuf);

    tracefs_cpu_close(tcpu);
    tep_free(tep);

    return 0;
}

```

```
}
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker
switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--
```

SEE ALSO

```
-----
*tracefs_cpu_open*(3)
*tracefs_cpu_close*(3)
*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)
*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(3)
*tracefs_cpu_flush*(3)
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)
```

AUTHOR

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_synth_alloc, tracefs_synth_add_match_field, tracefs_synth_add_compare_field,
tracefs_synth_add_start_field,
tracefs_synth_add_end_field, tracefs_synth_append_start_filter, tracefs_synth_append_end_filter,
tracefs_synth_free,
- Creation of a synthetic event descriptor

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```
struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_alloc*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_name_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_match_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_match_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_match_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_match_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_match_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_match_field_,

    const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_compare_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_compare_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_compare_field_,
    enum tracefs_synth_calc _calc_,
    const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_start_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    const char pass:[*]_start_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    const char pass:[*]_end_field_,
    const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    struct tracefs_filter _type_,
    const char pass:[*]_field_,
```

```

enum tracefs_synth_compare _compare_,
const char pass:[*]_val_);
int *tracefs_synth_append_end_filter*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
struct tracefs_filter _type_,
const char pass:[*]_field_,
enum tracefs_synth_compare
_compare_,
const char pass:[*]_val_);
void *tracefs_synth_free*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

Synthetic events are dynamic events that are created by matching two other events which triggers a synthetic event. One event is the starting event which some field is recorded, and when the second event is executed, if it has a field (or fields) that matches the starting event's field (or fields) then it will trigger the synthetic event. The field values other than the matching fields may be passed from the starting event to the end event to perform calculations on, or to simply pass as a parameter to the synthetic event.

One common use case is to set "sched_waking" as the starting event. This event is triggered when a process is awoken. Then set "sched_switch" as the ending event. This event is triggered when a new task is scheduled on the CPU. By setting the "common_pid" of both events as the matching fields, the time between the two events

is considered the wake up latency of that process. Use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP*` as a field for both events to calculate the delta in nanoseconds, or use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS*` as the compare fields for both events to calculate the delta in microseconds. This is used as the example below.

`*tracefs_synth_alloc*()` allocates and initializes a synthetic event.

It does not create the synthetic event, but supplies the minimal information to do so. See `*tracefs_synth_create*(3)` for how to create the synthetic event in the system. It requires a `_tep_` handler that can be created by `*tracefs_local_events*(3)` for more information. The `_name_` holds the name of the synthetic event that will be created. The `_start_system_` is the name of the system for the starting event. It may be NULL and the first event with the name of `_start_event_` will be chosen. The `_end_system_` is the name of the system for the ending event. It may be NULL and the first event with the name of `_end_event_` will be chosen as the ending event. If `_match_name_` is given, then this will be the field of the created synthetic event that holds the matching keys of the starting event's `_start_match_field_` and the ending event's `_end_match_field_`. If `_match_name_` is NULL, then it will not be recorded in the created synthetic event.

`*tracefs_synth_add_match_field*()` will add a second key to match between the

starting event and the ending event. If `_name_` is given, then the content of the matching field will be saved by this `_name_` in the synthetic event. The `_start_match_field_` is the field of the starting event to match with the ending event's `_end_match_field_`.

`*tracefs_synth_add_compare_field*()` is used to compare the `_start_compare_field_` of the starting event with the `_end_compare_field_` of the ending event. The `_name_` must be given so that the result will be saved by the synthetic event. It makes no sense to not pass this to the synthetic event after doing the work of the compared fields, as it serves no other purpose. The `_calc_` parameter can be one of:

`*TRACEFS_SYNTH_DELTA_END*` - calculate the difference between the content in the `_end_compare_field_` from the content of the `_start_compare_field_`.

`_name_ = _end_compare_field_ - _start_compare_field_`

`*TRACEFS_SYNTH_DELTA_START*` - calculate the difference between the content in the `_start_compare_field_` from the content of the `_end_compare_field_`.

`_name_ = _start_compare_field_ - _end_compare_field_`

`*TRACEFS_SYNTH_ADD*` - Add the content of the `_start_compare_field_` to the content of the `_end_compare_field_`.

`_name_ = _start_compare_field_ + _end_compare_field_`

`*tracefs_synth_add_start_field*()` - Records the `_start_field_` of the starting event as `_name_` in the synthetic event. If `_name_` is NULL, then the name used will be the same as `_start_field_`.

`*tracefs_synth_add_end_field*()` - Records the `_end_field_` of the ending event as `_name_` in the synthetic event. If `_name_` is NULL, then the name used will be the same as `_end_field_`.

`*tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*()`
creates a filter or appends to it for the starting event. Depending on `_type_`, it will build a string of tokens for parenthesis or logic statements, or it may add a comparison of `_field_` to `_val_` based on `_compare_`.

If `_type_` is:

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*` - See below

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_AND*` - Append "&&" to the filter

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_OR*` - Append "||" to the filter

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT*` - Append "!" to the filter

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN*` - Append "(" to the filter

TRACEFS_FILTER_CLOSE_PAREN - Append ")" to the filter

`_field_`, `_compare_`, and `_val_` are ignored unless `_type_` is equal to

TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE, then `_compare` will be used for the following:

TRACEFS_COMPARE_EQ - `_field_ == _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_NE - `_field_ != _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_GT - `_field_ > _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE - `_field_ >= _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT - `_field_ < _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_LE - `_field_ <pass:[=] _val_`

TRACEFS_COMPARE_RE

- `_field_ ~ "_val_"` : where `_field_` is a string.

TRACEFS_COMPARE_AND - `_field_ & _val_` : where `_field_` is a flags field.

tracefs_synth_append_end_filter() is the same as ***tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*** but filters on the ending event.

tracefs_synth_free() frees the allocated descriptor returned by

tracefs_synth_alloc().

RETURN VALUE

tracefs_synth_alloc() returns an allocated struct `tracefs_synth` descriptor on success or NULL on error.

All other functions that return an integer returns zero on success or -1 on error.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

EPERM Not run as root user when required.

EINVAL Either a parameter is not valid (NULL when it should not be) or a field that is not compatible for calculations.

ENODEV An event or one of its fields is not found.

EBADE The fields of the start and end events are not compatible for

either matching or comparing.

ENOMEM not enough memory is available.

And

more errors may have happened from the system calls to the system.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
#define start_event "sched_waking"
```

```
#define start_field "pid"
```

```
#define end_event "sched_switch"
```

```
#define end_field "next_pid"
```

```
#define match_name "pid"
```

```
static struct tracefs_synth *synth;
```

```
static void make_event(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    struct tep_handle *tep;
```

```
    /* Load all events from the system */
```

```
    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
```

```
    /* Initialize the synthetic event */
```

```
    synth = tracefs_synth_alloc(tep, "wakeup_lat",
```

```
        NULL, start_event,
```

```
        NULL, end_event,
```

```
        start_field, end_field,
```

```
        match_name);
```

```
    /* The tep is no longer needed */
```

```
    tep_free(tep);
```

```
    /* Save the "prio" field as "prio" from the start event */
```

```
    tracefs_synth_add_start_field(synth, "prio", NULL);
```

```
    /* Save the "next_comm" as "comm" from the end event */
```

```
    tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth, "next_comm", "comm");
```

```

/* Save the "prev_prio" as "prev_prio" from the end event */
tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth,
"prev_prio", NULL);

/*
 * Take a microsecond time difference between end and start
 * and record as "delta"
 */
tracefs_synth_add_compare_field(synth, TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,
TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,
TRACEFS_SYNTH_DELTA_END, "delta");

/* Only record if start event "prio" is less than 100 */
tracefs_synth_append_start_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
"prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "100");

/*
 * Only record if end event "next_prio" is less than 50
 * or the previous task's prio was not greater than or equal to 100.
 * next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)
 */
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
"next_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "50");
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_OR, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth,
TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
"prev_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE, "100");
/*
 * Note, the above only added: "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100"
 * That's because, when the synth is executed, the remaining close parenthesis
 * will be added. That is, the string will end up being:
 * "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)" when one of tracefs_sync_create()
 * or tracefs_sync_echo_cmd() is run.
 */
}

/* Display how to create the synthetic event */
static void show_event(void)
{
struct trace_seq s;

trace_seq_init(&s);

tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(&s, synth);
trace_seq_terminate(&s);
trace_seq_do_printf(&s);

```



```

    trace_seq_destroy(&s);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    make_event();

    if (argc > 1) {
        if (!strcmp(argv[1], "create")) {
            /* Create the synthetic event */
            tracefs_synth_create(synth);
        } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "delete")) {
            /* Delete the synthetic event */
            tracefs_synth_destroy(synth);
        } else {
            printf("usage: %s [create|delete]\n",
                argv[0]);
            exit(-1);
        }
    } else
        show_event();

    tracefs_synth_free(synth);

    return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

tracefs_synth_create(3),
 tracefs_synth_destroy(3),
 tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(3),
 libtracefs(3),
 libtraceevent(3),
 trace-cmd(1),
 tracefs_hist_alloc(3),
 tracefs_hist_alloc_2d(3),

tracefs_hist_alloc_nd(3),
tracefs_hist_free(3),
tracefs_hist_add_key(3),
tracefs_hist_add_value(3),
tracefs_hist_add_name(3),
tracefs_hist_start(3),
tracefs_hist_destory(3),
tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(3),
tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(3),
tracefs_synth_create(3),
tracefs_synth_destroy(3),
tracefs_synth_complete(3),
tracefs_synth_trace(3),
tracefs_synth_snapshot(3),
tracefs_synth_save(3),
tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(3),
tracefs_synth_get_start_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_get_name(3),
tracefs_synth_raw_fmt(3),
tracefs_synth_show_event(3),
tracefs_synth_show_start_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_show_end_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_get_event(3),

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_filter_pid_function, tracefs_filter_pid_events, tracefs_filter_pid_function_clear, tracefs_filter_pid_events_clear -

Add and remove PID filtering for functions and events

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*/#include <tracefs.h>*`

`int *tracefs_filter_pid_function*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance, _int _pid_,
 bool _reset_, bool _notrace_);`

`int *tracefs_filter_pid_function_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance, bool _notrace_);`

`int *tracefs_filter_pid_events*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance, int _pid_,
 bool _reset_, bool _notrace_);`

`int *tracefs_filter_pid_events_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance, bool _notrace_);`

--

DESCRIPTION

Both events and functions can be filtered by PID, but they are done separately.

PID filtering for functions affect the function and function_graph tracer, where as PID filtering for

events affect all events such as _sched_switch_ and _sched_waking_.

If the `*TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNCTION_FORK*` is enabled (see `*tracefs_option_enable*(3)`),

any PID that is set as part of the function PID filtering will automatically have its children added when they are spawned, as well as the PID removed when they exit. If the `*TRACEFS_OPTION_EVENT_FORK*` is set, the same is true for event PID filtering. This also includes the `_notrace_` option where the child threads and processes of PIDs that are labeled as notrace will also not be traced.

The `*tracefs_filter_pid_function()*` affects function PID filtering and `*tracefs_filter_pid_events()*` affects the PID event filtering. For both functions, they add a `_pid_` to be filtered in the given `_instance_`. If `_reset_` is true, then any PIDs already being filtered will be removed, otherwise the `_pid_` is simply added to the filtering. If `_notrace_` is true, then the PID is added to the list of PIDs that are not to be traced. Note, that `_reset_` only affects the list associated with `_notrace_`. That is, if both `_reset_` and `_notrace_` are true, then it will not affect PIDs that are to be traced. Same is if `_reset_` is true and `_notrace_` is false, it will not affect PIDs that are not to be traced.

The `*tracefs_filter_pid_function_clear()*` affects function PID filtering and `*tracefs_filter_pid_events_clear()*` affects the PID event filtering. For both functions it will clear all the PIDs that are being filtered for the given filter. If `_notrace_` is true it clears all the PIDs that are not to be traced otherwise if it is false, it clears all the PIDs that are to be traced.

RETURN VALUE

All the functions return 0 on success and -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <ctype.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
static void usage(char **argv)
```

```
{
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s [-e|-f][-c|-n] pid [pid ...]\n", argv[0]);
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "  -e enable event filter\n");
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "  -f enable
```

```
    function filter\n");
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "    (default is both, function and event)\n");
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "  -c clear the filter\n");
```

```
    fprintf(stderr, "  -n notrace filter\n");
```

```
    exit(-1);
```

```
}
```

```

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    bool events = false;
    bool funcs = false;
    bool neg = false;
    bool clear = false;
    bool reset = true;
    int i;

    for (i = 1; i < argc && argv[i][0] == '-'; i++) {
        char *arg = argv[i];
        int c;
        for (c = 1; arg[c]; c++) {
            switch (arg[c]) {
                case 'e': events = true; break;
                case 'f': funcs = true; break;
                case 'n': neg = true; break;
                case 'c': clear = true; break;
                default:
                    usage(argv);
            }
        }
        if (c == 1)
            usage(argv);
    }

    if (i == argc && !clear)
        usage(argv);

    if (!events && !funcs) {
        events = true;
        funcs = true;
    }

    if (clear) {
        if (events)
            tracefs_filter_pid_events_clear(NULL, neg);
        if (funcs)
            tracefs_filter_pid_function_clear(NULL, neg);
        exit(0);
    }

    for (; i < argc; i++) {
        int pid = atoi(argv[i]);

        if (events)
            tracefs_filter_pid_events(NULL,

```

```
pid, reset, neg);
if (funcs)
    tracefs_filter_pid_function(NULL, pid, reset, neg);
```

```
reset = false;
}
```

```
exit(0);
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_free*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_key*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_value*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_name*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_start*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_destory*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(3)**

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--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_tracers, tracefs_tracer_available, tracefs_get_clock, tracefs_list_free, tracefs_list_add, tracefs_list_size - Helper functions for working with trace file system.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
##include <tracefs.h>
```

```
char pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_tracers*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
bool *tracefs_tracer_available*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_tracer_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_get_clock*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
void *tracefs_list_free*(char pass:[*]pass:[*]_list_);
char pass:[**]*tracefs_list_add*(char **_list_, const char *_string_);
int *tracefs_list_size*(char pass:[**]_list_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

Various useful functions for working with trace file system.

The `*tracefs_tracers()` function returns array of strings with the names of supported tracer plugins, located in the given `_tracing_dir_` directory. This could

be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine. The last entry in the array as a NULL pointer. The array must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` API.

The `*tracefs_tracer_available()` returns true if the `_tracer_` is available in the given `_tracing_dir_director_`, and false otherwise.

The `*tracefs_get_clock()` function returns name of the current trace clock, used in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the clock of the main trace instance is returned. The returned string must be freed with `free()`.

The `*tracefs_list_free()` function frees an array of strings, returned by `*tracefs_event_systems()`, `*tracefs_system_events()` and `*tracefs_tracers()` APIs.

The `*tracefs_list_add()` function adds `_string_` to the string `_list_`. If `_list_` is NULL, then a new list is created with the first element a copy of `_string_`, and the second element will be a NULL pointer.

If `_list_` is not NULL, then it is reallocated to include a new element and a NULL terminator, and the new allocated array is returned. The list passed in should be ignored, as it will be freed if a new one was allocated.

The `*tracefs_list_size()` is a fast way to find out the number of elements in a string array that is to be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()`. Note, this depends on meta data that is created for these lists and will not work on normal string arrays like `argv`.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_tracers()` returns array of strings. The last element in that array is a NULL pointer. The array must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` API. In case of an error, NULL is returned.

The `*tracefs_tracer_available()` returns true if the `_tracer_` is available, and false otherwise.

The `*tracefs_get_clock()` returns string, that must be freed with `free()`, or NULL in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_list_add()` returns an allocated string array that must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` on success or NULL on error. If NULL is returned, then the passed in `_list_` is untouched. Thus, `*tracefs_list_add()` should be treated similarly to `*realloc*(3)`.

The `*tracefs_list_size()` returns the number of strings in the `_list_`. The

passed in list must be one that is to be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` as the list has meta data that is used to determine the size and this does not work on any normal string array like `argv`.

EXAMPLE

```
-----
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

char **tracers = tracefs_tracers(NULL);

if (tracers) {
    /* Got tracer plugins from the top trace instance */
    ...
    tracefs_list_free(tracers);
}
....
char *clock = tracefs_get_clock(NULL);

if (clock) {
    /* Got current trace clock of the top trace instance */
    ...
    free(clock);
}
--
```

FILES

```
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--
```

SEE ALSO

```
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)
```

AUTHOR

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_iterate_raw_events, tracefs_iterate_stop, tracefs_follow_event, tracefs_follow_missed_events, tracefs_follow_event_clear, tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear, tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events - Iterate over events in the ring buffer

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

##include <tracefs.h>*

```
int *tracefs_iterate_raw_events*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    cpu_set_t pass:[*]_cpus_, int _cpu_size_,
    int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*], struct tep_record pass:[*], int, void pass:[*]),
    void pass:[*]_callback_context_);
void *tracefs_iterate_stop*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
```

```
int *tracefs_follow_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_,
    int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*],
```

```

struct tep_record pass:[*],
    int, void pass:[*]),
    void pass:[*]_callback_data_);
int *tracefs_follow_missed_events*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*],
        struct tep_record pass:[*],
        int, void pass:[*]),
    void pass:[*]_callback_data_);

int *tracefs_follow_event_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_);
int *tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);

int *tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    cpu_set_t pass:[*]_cpus_, int _cpu_size_,
    int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*], struct tep_record pass:[*], int, void pass:[*]),
    void pass:[*]_callback_context_);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

Trace iterator over raw events.

The `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()` function will read the tracefs

raw

data buffers and call the specified `_callback_` function for every event it encounters. Events are iterated in sorted order: oldest first. An initialized `_tep_` handler is required (See `*tracefs_local_events*(3)`). If `_instance_` is NULL, then the toplevel tracefs buffer is used, otherwise the buffer for the corresponding `_instance_` is read. To filter only on a subset of CPUs, `_cpus_` and `_cpu_size_` may be set to only call `_callback_` with events that occurred on the CPUs specified, otherwise if `_cpus_` is NULL then the `_callback_` function will be called for all events, and `_cpu_size_` is ignored. The `_callback_` function will be called with the following parameters: A pointer to a struct `tep_event` that corresponds to the type of event the record is; The record representing the event; The CPU that the event occurred on; and a pointer to user specified `_callback_context_`. If the `_callback_` returns non-zero, the iteration stops.

The `*tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events()` works the same as

`*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()`

except that it works on the snapshot buffer.

Use `*tracefs_iterate_stop()` to force a executing `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()` to halt. This can be called from either a callback that is called by the iterator (even though a return of non-zero will stop it), or from another thread.

The `*tracefs_follow_event()*` is used with `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()*` but instead of the callback being called for every event, it is only called for the specified `_system_ / _event_name_` given to the function. The `_callback_` is the same as for `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()*`, and the passed in `_callback_context_` will be passed to the `_callback_` as well. Note, if it returns something other than 0, it will stop the loop before the `_callback_` of `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()*` is called.

The `*tracefs_follow_missed_events()*` will call the `_callback_` when missed events are detected. It will set the `_record_` parameter of the callback to the record that came after the missed events and `_event_` will be of the type of event `_record_` is. `_cpu_` will be set to the CPU that missed the events, and `_callback_data_` will be the content that was passed in to the function.

The `*tracefs_follow_event_clear()*` will remove followers from `_instance_` that match `_system_` and `_event_name_`. If `_system_` and `_event_name_` are both NULL, then it will remove all event followers associated to `_instance_`. If just `_system_` is NULL, then it will remove all followers that follow events that match `_event_name_`. If just `_event_name_` is NULL, then it will remove all followers that are attached to events that are apart of a system that matches `_system_`.

The `*tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear()*` will remove all followers for missed events.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_iterate_raw_events()*` function returns -1 in case of an error or 0 otherwise.

Both `*tracefs_follow_event_clear()*` and `*tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear()*` return 0 on success and -1 on error, or if it found no followers that match and should be removed.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>
#include <stdbool.h>
#include <signal.h>

struct my_struct {
    bool stopped;
};
```

```

#define MAX_COUNT 500000
static int counter;

static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    struct my_struct *my_data = data;
    static struct trace_seq seq;

    if (counter++ > MAX_COUNT) {
        my_data->stopped = true;
        return 1;
    }

    if (!seq.buffer)
        trace_seq_init(&seq);

    tep_print_event(event->tep, &seq, record, "%16s-%5d [%03d] %6.1000d %s: %s\n",
        TEP_PRINT_COMM, TEP_PRINT_PID, TEP_PRINT_CPU,
        TEP_PRINT_TIME, TEP_PRINT_NAME, TEP_PRINT_INFO);
    trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
    trace_seq_reset(&seq);
    return 0;
}

static int sched_callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    static struct tep_format_field *prev_pid;
    static struct tep_format_field *next_pid;
    unsigned long
    long pid;
    int this_pid = *(int *)data;

    if (!prev_pid) {
        prev_pid = tep_find_field(event, "prev_pid");
        next_pid = tep_find_field(event, "next_pid");
        if (!prev_pid || !next_pid) {
            fprintf(stderr, "No pid fields??\n");
            return -1;
        }
    }

    tep_read_number_field(prev_pid, record->data, &pid);
    if (pid == this_pid)
        printf("WE ARE LEAVING!\n");
    tep_read_number_field(next_pid, record->data, &pid);
}

```

```

if (pid == this_pid)
    printf("WE ARE ARRIVING!\n");
return 0;
}

static int missed_callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    printf("OOPS! cpu %d dropped ", cpu);
    if (record->missed_events > 0)
        printf("%lld ", record->missed_events);
    printf("events\n");
    return 0;
}

static struct tracefs_instance *instance;
static struct my_struct my_data;

static void sig(int s)
{
    tracefs_iterate_stop(instance);
    my_data.stopped = true;
}

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    int this_pid = getpid();

    instance
    = tracefs_instance_create("my-buffer");
    if (!instance)
        return -1;

    signal(SIGINT, sig);

    tracefs_event_enable(instance, NULL, NULL);
    sleep(1);
    tracefs_event_disable(instance, NULL, NULL);
    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
    tep_load_plugins(tep);
    tracefs_follow_missed_events(instance, missed_callback, NULL);
    tracefs_follow_event(tep, instance, "sched", "sched_switch", sched_callback, &this_pid);
    tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, &my_data);

    /* Note, the clear here is to show how to clear all followers
    * in case tracefs_iterate_raw_events() is called again, but
    * does not want to include the followers. It's not needed

```

```

* here because tracefs_instance_free() will clean them up.
*/
tracefs_follow_event_clear(instance, NULL, NULL);
tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear(instance);

tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
tracefs_instance_free(instance);

if (my_data.stopped) {
    if (counter > MAX_COUNT)
        printf("Finished max count\n");
    else
        printf("Finished
via signal\n");
}

return 0;
}
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR
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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_options_get_supported, tracefs_option_is_supported, tracefs_options_get_enabled, tracefs_option_is_enabled, tracefs_option_mask_is_set, tracefs_option_id
- Get and check ftrace options.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
const struct tracefs_options_mask pass:[*]*tracefs_options_get_supported*(struct tracefs_instance
pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_option_is_supported*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
const struct tracefs_options_mask pass:[*]*tracefs_options_get_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance
pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_option_is_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
bool *tracefs_option_mask_is_set*(const struct tracefs_options_mask *options, enum tracefs_option_id id);
enum tracefs_option_id *tracefs_option_id*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

This

set of APIs can be used to get and check current ftrace options. Supported ftrace options may depend on the kernel version and the kernel configuration.

The *tracefs_options_get_supported()* function gets all ftrace options supported by the system in the given _instance_. If _instance_ is NULL, supported options of the top trace instance are

returned. The set of supported options is the same in all created trace instances, but may be different than the top trace instance.

The `*tracefs_option_is_supported()` function checks if the option with given `_id_` is supported by the system in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the top trace instance is used. If an option is supported at the top trace instance, it may not be supported in a created trace instance.

The `*tracefs_options_get_enabled()` function gets all ftrace options, currently enabled in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, enabled options of the top trace instance are returned.

The `*tracefs_option_is_enabled()` function checks if the option with given `_id_` is enabled in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the top trace instance is used.

The `*tracefs_option_mask_is_set()` function checks if the bit, corresponding to the option with `_id_` is set in the `_options_` bitmask returned from `*tracefs_option_get_enabled()` and `*tracefs_option_is_supported()`.

The `*tracefs_option_id()` converts an option `_name_` into its corresponding id, if it is found. This allows to find the option `_id_` to use in the other functions if only the `_name_` is known.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_options_get_supported()` and `*tracefs_options_get_enabled()` functions, on success, return a pointer to the bitmask within the instance, or a global bitmask for the top level, or NULL in case of an error. As the returned bitmask is part of the instance structure (or a global variable) and must not be freed or modified.

The `*tracefs_option_is_supported()` and `*tracefs_option_is_enabled()` functions return true if the option is supported / enabled, or false otherwise.

The `*tracefs_option_mask_is_set()` returns true if the corresponding option is set in the mask or false otherwise.

The `*tracefs_option_id()` returns the corresponding id defined by `*tracefs_options*(3)` from the given `_name_`. If the `_name_` can not be found, then `TRACEFS_OPTION_INVALID` is returned.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>
...
const struct tracefs_options_mask *options;
...
options = tracefs_options_get_supported(NULL);
if (!options) {
    /* Failed to get supported options */
```

```

} else {
...
}
...
options = tracefs_options_get_enabled(NULL);
if (!options) {
/* Failed to get options, enabled in the top instance */
} else {
...
}
if (tracefs_options_mask_is_set(options, TRACEFS_OPTION_LATENCY_FORMAT)) {
...
}
...

if (tracefs_option_is_supported(NULL, TRACEFS_OPTION_LATENCY_FORMAT)) {
/* Latency format option is supported */
}

...

if (tracefs_option_is_enabled(NULL, TRACEFS_OPTION_STACKTRACE))
{
/* Stacktrace option is enabled in the top instance */
}

--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_eprobe_alloc - Allocate new event probe (eprobe)

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]

tracefs_eprobe_alloc(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_target_system_, const char pass:[*]_target_event_,
const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_);

--

DESCRIPTION

tracefs_eprobe_alloc() allocates a new eprobe context. The eprobe is not configured in the system. The new eprobe will be in the _system_ group (or eprobes if _system_ is NULL) and have the name of _event_. The eprobe will be attached to _target_event_, located in _target_system_. The list of arguments, described in _fetchargs_, will be fetched from _target_event_. The returned pointer to

the event probe must be freed with `*tracefs_dynevent_free*`()).

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_eprobe_alloc*`() API returns a pointer to an allocated `tracefs_dynevent` structure, describing the event probe. This pointer must be freed by `*tracefs_dynevent_free*`(3). Note, this only allocates a descriptor representing the eprobe. It does not modify the running system. On error NULL is returned.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

#include <tracefs.h>

static struct tep_event *open_event;
static struct tep_format_field *file_field;

static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    struct trace_seq seq;

    trace_seq_init(&seq);
    tep_print_event(event->tep, &seq, record, "%d-%s: ", TEP_PRINT_PID, TEP_PRINT_COMM);

    if (event->id == open_event->id) {
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "open file=");
        tep_print_field(&seq, record->data, file_field);
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "\n");
    }

    trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
    trace_seq_destroy(&seq);

    return 0;
}

static pid_t run_exec(char **argv,
    char **env)
{
```

```

pid_t pid;

pid = fork();
if (pid)
    return pid;

execve(argv[0], argv, env);
perror("exec");
exit(-1);
}

const char *myprobe = "my_eprobes";

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tracefs_dynevent *eprobe;
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    const char *sysnames[] = { myprobe, NULL };
    pid_t pid;

    if (argc < 2) {
        printf("usage: %s command\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    instance = tracefs_instance_create("exec_open");
    if (!instance) {
        perror("creating instance");
        exit(-1);
    }

    tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_EPROBE, true);

    eprobe = tracefs_eprobe_alloc(myprobe, "sopen", "syscalls", "sys_enter_openat2",
        "file=+0($filename):ustring");
    if (!eprobe) {
        perror("allocating event probe");
        exit(-1);
    }

    if (tracefs_dynevent_create(eprobe)) {
        perror("creating event probe");
        exit(-1);
    }

    tep = tracefs_local_events_system(NULL, sysnames);
    if (!tep) {

```

```

perror("reading events");
exit(-1);
}

open_event
= tep_find_event_by_name(tep, myprobe, "sopen");
file_field = tep_find_field(open_event, "file");

tracefs_event_enable(instance, myprobe, "sopen");
pid = run_exec(&argv[1], env);

/* Let the child start to run */
sched_yield();

do {
    tracefs_load_cmdlines(NULL, tep);
    tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, NULL);
} while (waitpid(pid, NULL, WNOHANG) != pid);

/* Will disable the events */
tracefs_dynevent_destroy(eprobe, true);
tracefs_dynevent_free(eprobe);
tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
tep_free(tep);

return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

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--

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libtracefs(3)
=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_file_open,
tracefs_instance_file_write, tracefs_instance_file_write_number, tracefs_instance_file_append,
tracefs_instance_file_clear,
tracefs_instance_file_read, tracefs_instance_file_read_number - Work with files in tracing instances.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

int *tracefs_instance_file_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, int _mode_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, const char pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_write_number*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, size_t


```

_val_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_append*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, const char
pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
const char pass:[*]_file_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_file_read*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, int
pass:[*]_psize_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_read_number*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, long
long int pass:[*]_res_);

```

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to work with trace files in all trace instances.

Each of these APIs take an `_instance_` argument, that can be NULL to act on the top level instance. Otherwise, it acts on an instance created with `*tracefs_instance_create*(3)`

The `*tracefs_instance_file_open()*` function opens trace `_file_` from given `_instance_` and returns a file descriptor to it. The file access `_mode_` can be specified, see `*open*(3)` for more details. If -1 is passed as `_mode_`, default O_RDWR is used.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_write()*` function writes a string `_str_` in a `_file_` from the given `_instance_`, without the terminating NULL character. When opening the file, this function tries to truncate the size of the file to zero, which clears all previously existing settings.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_write_number()*` function converts `_val_` into a string and then writes it to the given file. This is a helper function that does the number conversion to string and then calls `*tracefs_instance_file_write()*`.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_append()*` function writes a string `_str_` in a `_file_` from the given `_instance_`, without the terminating NULL character. This function is similar to `*tracefs_instance_file_write()*`, but the existing content of the file is not cleared. Thus the new settings are appended to the existing ones (if any).

The `*tracefs_instance_file_clear()*` function tries to truncate the size of the file to zero, which clears all previously existing settings. If the file has content that does not get cleared in this way, this will not have any effect.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_read()*` function reads the content of a `_file_` from the given `_instance_`.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_read_number()*` function reads the content of a `_file_` from the given `_instance_` and converts it to a long long integer, which is stored in `_res_`.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_instance_file_open()` function returns a file descriptor to the opened file. It must be closed with `*close*(3)`. In case of an error, -1 is returned.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_write()` function returns the number of written bytes, or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_write_number()` function returns 0 on success and -1 on error.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_append()` function returns the number of written bytes, or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_clear()` function returns 0 on success, or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_read()` function returns a pointer to a NULL terminated string, read from the file, or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must be freed with `free()`.

The `*tracefs_instance_file_read_number()` function returns 0 if a valid integer is read from the file and stored in `_res_` or -1 in case of an error.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

struct tracefs_instance *inst = tracefs_instance_create("foo");
if (!inst) {
    /* Error creating a new trace instance */
    ...
}

if (tracefs_file_exists(inst, "trace_clock")) {
    /* The instance foo supports trace clock */
    char *path, *clock;
    int size;

    path = tracefs_instance_get_file(inst, "trace_clock")
    if (!path) {
        /* Error getting the path to trace_clock file in instance foo */
        ...
    }
    ...
    tracefs_put_tracing_file(path);
}
```

```

clock = tracefs_instance_file_read(inst, "trace_clock", &size);
if (!clock) {
    /* Failed to read trace_clock file in instance foo */
    ...
}
...
free(clock);

if (tracefs_instance_file_write(inst, "trace_clock", "global") != strlen("global")) {
    /* Failed to set gloabl trace clock in instance foo */
    ...
}
} else {
    /* The instance foo does not
support trace clock */
}

if (tracefs_dir_exists(inst, "options")) {
    /* The instance foo supports trace options */
    char *path = tracefs_instance_get_file(inst, "options");
    if (!path) {
        /* Error getting the path to options directory in instance foo */
        ...
    }

    tracefs_put_tracing_file(path);
} else {
    /* The instance foo does not support trace options */
}

...

if (tracefs_instance_is_new(inst))
    tracefs_instance_destroy(inst);
else
    tracefs_instance_free(inst);
...

long long int res;
if (tracefs_instance_file_read_number(NULL, "tracing_on", &res) == 0) {
    if (res == 0) {
        /* tracing is disabled in the top instance */
    } else if (res == 1) {
        /* tracing is enabled in the top instance */
    } else {
        /* Unknown tracing state of the top instance */
    }
} else {

```

```

/* Failed to read integer from tracing_on file */
}

...

int fd;
fd = tracefs_instance_file_open(NULL, "tracing_on", O_WRONLY);
if (fd >= 0) {
    /* Got file descriptor to the tracing_on
    file from the top instance for writing */
    ...
    close(fd);
}

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

***Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>**

***Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>**

--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_error_last, tracefs_error_all, tracefs_error_clear -
functions to read and clear the tracefs error log.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

`char pass:[*]*tracefs_error_last*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);`

`char pass:[*]*tracefs_error_all*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);`

`int *tracefs_error_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);`

--

DESCRIPTION

The `*tracefs_error_last*`() returns the last error message in the tracefs error log. Several actions that require proper syntax written into the tracefs file system may produce error messages in the error log. This function will show the most recent error in the error log.

The `*tracefs_error_all*`() returns all messages saved in the error log.

Note, this may not be all messages that were ever produced, as the kernel only keeps a limited amount of messages, and older ones may be discarded by the kernel.

The `*tracefs_error_clear*`() will clear the error log.

RETURN VALUE

Both `*tracefs_error_last*`() and `*tracefs_error_all*`() will return an allocated string an error exists in the log, otherwise NULL is returned. If an error

occurs, `errno` will be set, otherwise if there is no error messages to display then `errno` is not touched.

`*tracefs_error_clear*()` returns 0 on success or -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

```
-----
[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <errno.h>

#include <tracefs.h>

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tracefs_dynevent *kevent;
    char *system = NULL;
    char *kprobe;
    char *format;
    char *addr;
    int arg = 1;
    int ret;

    if (argc < 4) {
        printf("usage: %s [system] kprobe addr fmt\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    if (argc > 5)
        system = argv[arg++];

    kprobe = argv[arg++];
    addr = argv[arg++];
    format = argv[arg++];

    tracefs_error_clear(NULL);
    kevent = tracefs_dynevent_get	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KPROBE,
    system, kprobe);
    if (kevent) {
        tracefs_dynevent_destroy(kevent, true);
        tracefs_dynevent_free(kevent);
    }

    ret = tracefs_kprobe_raw(system, kprobe, addr, format);
    if (ret < 0) {
        char *err;
```

```

perror("Failed creating kprobe");
errno = 0;
err = tracefs_error_last(NULL);
if (err)
    fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", err);
else if (errno)
    perror("Failed reading error log");
free(err);
}

```

```

exit(ret);
}

```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>

--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_cpu_open_mapped, tracefs_cpu_is_mapped, tracefs_mapped_is_supported, tracefs_cpu_map, tracefs_cpu_unmap - Memory mapping of the ring buffer

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

`bool *tracefs_cpu_is_mapped*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);`

`bool *tracefs_mapped_is_supported*(void);`

`int *tracefs_cpu_map*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);`

`void *tracefs_cpu_unmap*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);`

`struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_open_mapped*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance,
int cpu, bool nonblock);`

--

DESCRIPTION

If the `trace_pipe_raw` supports memory mapping, this is usually a more efficient method to stream data from the kernel ring buffer than by reading it, as it does not require copying the memory that is being read.

If memory mapping is supported by the kernel and the application asks to use the memory mapping via

either `*tracefs_cpu_map()*` or by `*tracefs_cpu_open_mapped()*`

then the functions `*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)` and `*tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(3)` will use the mapping directly instead of calling the read system call.

Note, mapping will cause `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(3)` and `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf*(3)` to act just like `*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)` and `*tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(3)` respectively as it doesn't make sense to use a splice pipe when mapped. The kernel will do

a copy for splice reads on mapping, and then another copy in the function when it can avoid the copying if the ring buffer is memory mapped.

If the `_tcpu_` is memory mapped it will also force `*tracefs_cpu_write*(3)` and `*tracefs_cpu_pipe*(3)` to copy from the mapping instead of using splice. Thus care must be used when determining to map the ring buffer or not, and why it does not get mapped by default.

The `*tracefs_cpu_is_mapped()*` function will return true if `_tcpu_` currently has its ring buffer memory mapped and false otherwise. This does not return whether or not that the kernel supports memory mapping, but that can usually be determined by calling `*tracefs_cpu_map()*`.

The `*tracefs_mapped_is_supported()*` returns true if the ring buffer can be memory mapped.

The `*tracefs_cpu_map()*` function will attempt to map the ring buffer associated to `_tcpu_` if it is not already mapped.

The `*tracefs_cpu_unmap()*` function will unmap the ring buffer associated to `_tcpu_` if it is mapped.

The `*tracefs_cpu_open_mapped()*` is equivalent to calling `*tracefs_cpu_open*(3)` followed by `*tracefs_cpu_map()*` on the returned `_tcpu_` of `*tracefs_cpu_open*(3)`. Note, this will still succeed if the mapping fails, in which case it acts the same as `*tracefs_cpu_open*(3)`. If knowing if the mapping succeed or not, `*tracefs_cpu_is_mapped()*` should be called on the return `_tcpu_`.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_cpu_is_mapped()*` returns true if the given `_tcpu_` has its ring buffer memory mapped or false otherwise.

`*tracefs_mapped_is_supported()*`
returns true if the tracing ring buffer can be memory mapped or false if it cannot be or an error occurred.

`*tracefs_cpu_map()*` returns 0 on success and -1 on error in mapping. If 0 is returned then `*tracefs_cpu_is_mapped()*` will return true afterward, or false if the mapping failed.

`*tracefs_cpu_open_mapped()*` returns an allocated `tracefs_cpu` on success of creation regardless if it succeed in mapping the ring buffer or not. It returns NULL for the same reasons `*tracefs_cpu_open*(3)` returns NULL. If success of mapping is to be known, then calling `*tracefs_cpu_is_mapped()*` afterward is required.

EXAMPLE

```

-----
[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

static void read_subbuf(struct tep_handle *tep, struct kbuffer *kbuf)
{
    static struct trace_seq seq;
    struct tep_record record;
    int missed_events;

    if (seq.buffer)
        trace_seq_reset(&seq);
    else
        trace_seq_init(&seq);

    while ((record.data = kbuffer_read_event(kbuf, &record.ts))) {
        record.size
        = kbuffer_event_size(kbuf);
        missed_events = kbuffer_missed_events(kbuf);
        if (missed_events) {
            printf("[MISSED EVENTS");
            if (missed_events > 0)
                printf(": %d]\n", missed_events);
            else
                printf("]\n");
        }
        kbuffer_next_event(kbuf, NULL);
        tep_print_event(tep, &seq, &record,
            "%s-%d %6.1000d\t%s: %s\n",
            TEP_PRINT_COMM,
            TEP_PRINT_PID,
            TEP_PRINT_TIME,
            TEP_PRINT_NAME,
            TEP_PRINT_INFO);
        trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
        trace_seq_reset(&seq);
    }
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct tracefs_cpu *tcpu;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct kbuffer *kbuf;
    bool mapped;

```

```

int cpu;

if (argc < 2 || !isdigit(argv[1][0])) {
    printf("usage: %s cpu\n\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}

cpu = atoi(argv[1]);

tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
if (!tep) {
    perror("Reading trace event formats");
    exit(-1);
}

tcpu = tracefs_cpu_open_mapped(NULL, cpu, 0);
if (!tcpu) {
    perror("Open CPU 0 file");
    exit(-1);
}

/*
 * If this kernel supports mapping, use normal
read,
 * otherwise use the piped buffer read, although if
 * the mapping succeeded, tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf()
 * acts the same as tracefs_cpu_read_buf(). But this is just
 * an example on how to use tracefs_cpu_is_mapped().
 */
mapped = tracefs_cpu_is_mapped(tcpu);
if (!mapped)
    printf("Was not able to map, falling back to buffered read\n");
while ((kbuf = mapped ? tracefs_cpu_read_buf(tcpu, true) :
    tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf(tcpu, true))) {
    read_subbuf(tep, kbuf);
}

kbuf = tracefs_cpu_flush_buf(tcpu);
if (kbuf)
    read_subbuf(tep, kbuf);

tracefs_cpu_close(tcpu);
tep_free(tep);

return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***tracefs_cpu_open*(3),**

***tracefs_cpu_read*(3),**

***tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(3),**

***tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(3),**

***tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf*(3),**

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_sql - Create a synthetic event via an SQL statement

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]*tracefs_sql*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, const char pass:[*]_name_,  
    const char pass:[*]_sql_buffer_, char pass:[**]_err_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

Synthetic events are dynamically created events that attach two existing events together via one or more matching fields between the two events. It can be used to find the latency between the events, or to simply pass fields of the first event on to the second event to display as one event.

The Linux kernel interface to create synthetic events is complex, and there needs to be a better way to create synthetic events that is easy and can be understood via existing technology.

If you think of each event as a table, where the fields are the column of the table and each instance of the event as a row, you can understand how SQL can be used to attach two events together and form another event (table). Utilizing the SQL `*SELECT* *FROM* *JOIN* *ON* [ *WHERE* ]` syntax, a synthetic event can easily be created from two different events.

For simple SQL queries to make a histogram instead of a synthetic event, see HISTOGRAMS below.

`*tracefs_sql*()` takes in a `_tep_` handler (See `_tep_local_events_(3)`) that is used to verify the events within the `_sql_buffer_` expression. The `_name_` is the name of the synthetic event to create. If `_err_` points to an address of a string, it will be filled with a detailed message on any type of parsing error, including fields that do not belong to an event, or if the events or fields are not properly compared.

The example program below is a fully functional parser where it will create a synthetic event from a SQL syntax passed in via the command line or a file.

The SQL format is as follows:

```
*SELECT* <fields> *FROM* <start-event> *JOIN* <end-event>
*ON* <matching-fields> *WHERE* <filter>
```

Note, although the examples show the SQL commands in uppercase, they are not required to be so. That is, you can use "SELECT" or "select" or "sElEcT".

For example:

```
[source,c]
--
SELECT syscalls.sys_enter_read.fd, syscalls.sys_exit_read.ret FROM syscalls.sys_enter_read
JOIN syscalls.sys_exit_read
ON syscalls.sys_enter_read.common_pid = syscalls.sys_exit_write.common_pid
--
```

Will create a synthetic event that with the fields:

```
u64 fd; s64 ret;
```

Because the function takes a `_tep_` handle, and usually all event names are unique, you can leave off the system (group) name of the event, and `*tracefs_sql*()` will discover the system for you.

That is, the above statement would work with:

```
[source,c]
--
SELECT sys_enter_read.fd, sys_exit_read.ret FROM sys_enter_read JOIN sys_exit_read
ON sys_enter_read.common_pid = sys_exit_write.common_pid
--
```

The `*AS*` keyword can be used to name the fields as well as to give an alias to the events,

such that the above can be simplified even more as:

```
[source,c]
--
SELECT start.fd, end.ret FROM sys_enter_read AS start JOIN sys_exit_read AS end ON start.common_pid =
end.common_pid
--
```

The above aliases `_sys_enter_read_` as `*start*` and `_sys_exit_read_` as `*end*` and uses those aliases to reference the event throughout the statement.

Using the `*AS*` keyword in the selection portion of the SQL statement will define what those fields will be called in the synthetic event.

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
SELECT start.fd AS filed, end.ret AS return FROM sys_enter_read AS start JOIN sys_exit_read AS end
  ON start.common_pid = end.common_pid
```

```
--
```

The above labels the `_fd_` of `_start_` as `*filed*` and the `_ret_` of `_end_` as `*return*` where the synthetic event that is created will now have the fields:

u64 filed; s64 return;

The fields can also be calculated with results passed to the synthetic event:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
select start.truesize, end.len, (start.truesize - end.len) as diff from napi_gro_receive_entry as
start
  JOIN netif_receive_skb as end ON start.skaddr = end.skaddr
```

```
--
```

Which would show the `*truesize*` of the `_napi_gro_receive_entry_` event, the actual `_len_` of the content, shown by the `_netif_receive_skb_`, and the delta between the two and expressed by the field `*diff*`.

The code also supports recording the timestamps at either event, and performing calculations on them. For wakeup latency, you have:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
select start.pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as lat from sched_waking as start
  JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.pid = end.next_pid
```

```
--
```

The above will create a synthetic event that records the `_pid_` of the task being woken up, and the time difference between the `_sched_waking_` event and the `_sched_switch_` event. The `*TIMESTAMP_USECS*` will truncate the time down to microseconds as the timestamp usually recorded in the tracing buffer has nanosecond resolution. If you do not want that truncation, use `*TIMESTAMP*` instead of `*TIMESTAMP_USECS*`.

Because

it is so common to have:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
(end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS)
```

```
--
```

The above can be represented with `*TIMESTAMP_DELTA_USECS*` or if nanoseconds are OK, you can use `*TIMESTAMP_DELTA*`. That is, the previous select can also be represented by:

```
[source,c]
--
select start.pid, TIMESTAMP_DELTA_USECS as lat from sched_waking as start JOIN sched_switch as end ON
start.pid = end.next_pid
--
```

Finally, the `*WHERE*` clause can be added, that will let you add filters on either or both events.

```
[source,c]
--
select start.pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as lat from sched_waking as start
JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.pid = end.next_pid
WHERE start.prio < 100 && (!(end.prev_pid < 1 || end.prev_prio > 100) || end.prev_pid == 0)
--
```

NOTE

Although both events can be used together in the `*WHERE*` clause, they must not be mixed outside the top most `"&&"` statements. You can not OR (`||`) the events together, where a filter of one event is OR'd to a filter of the other event. This does not make sense, as the synthetic event requires both events to take place to be recorded. If one is filtered out, then the synthetic event does not execute.

```
[source,c]
--
select start.pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as lat from sched_waking as start
JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.pid = end.next_pid
WHERE start.prio < 100 && end.prev_prio < 100
--
```

The above is valid.

Where as the below is not.

```
[source,c]
--
select start.pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as lat from sched_waking as start
JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.pid = end.next_pid
WHERE start.prio < 100 || end.prev_prio < 100
--
```

If the kernel supports it, you can pass around a stacktrace between events.


```
[source, c]
```

```
--
```

```
select start.prev_pid as pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as delta,  
start.STACKTRACE as stack
```

```
FROM sched_switch as start JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.prev_pid = end.next_pid
```

```
WHERE start.prev_state
```

```
== 2
```

```
--
```

The above will record a stacktrace when a task is in the UNINTERRUPTIBLE (blocked) state, and trigger the synthetic event when it is scheduled back in, recording the time delta that it was blocked for.

It will record the stacktrace of where it was when it scheduled out along with the delta.

KEYWORDS AS EVENT FIELDS

In some cases, an event may have a keyword. For example, regcache_drop_region has "from" as a field and the following will not work

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
select from from regcache_drop_region
```

```
--
```

In such cases, add a backslash to the conflicting field, and this will tell the parser that the "from" is a field and not a keyword:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
select \from from regcache_drop_region
```

```
--
```

HISTOGRAMS

Simple SQL statements without the *JOIN* *ON* may also be used, which will create a histogram instead. When doing this, the struct tracefs_hist descriptor can be retrieved from the returned synthetic event descriptor via the *tracefs_synth_get_start_hist*(3).

In

order to utilize the histogram types (see xxx) the CAST command of SQL can be used.

That is:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
select CAST(common_pid AS comm), CAST(id AS syscall) FROM sys_enter
```

--

Which produces:

[source,c]

--

```
# echo 'hist:keys=common_pid.execname,id.syscall' > events/raw_syscalls/sys_enter/trigger
```

```
# cat events/raw_syscalls/sys_enter/hist
```

```
{ common_pid: bash      [ 18248], id: sys_setpgid      [109] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: sendmail  [ 1812], id: sys_read          [ 0] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: bash      [ 18247], id: sys_getpid       [ 39] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: bash      [ 18247], id: sys_dup2         [ 33] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: gmain      [ 13684], id: sys_inotify_add_watch [254] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: cat        [ 18247], id: sys_access       [ 21] } hitcount:
1
{ common_pid: bash      [ 18248], id: sys_getpid       [ 39] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: cat        [ 18247], id: sys_fadvise64    [221] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: sendmail  [ 1812], id: sys_openat        [257] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: less      [ 18248], id: sys_munmap        [ 11] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: sendmail  [ 1812], id: sys_close         [ 3] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: gmain      [ 1534], id: sys_poll         [ 7] } hitcount:    1
{ common_pid: bash      [ 18247], id: sys_execve       [ 59] } hitcount:    1
--
```

Note, string fields may not be cast.

The possible types to cast to are:

HEX - convert the value to use hex and not decimal

SYM - convert a pointer to symbolic (kallsyms values)

SYM-OFFSET - convert a pointer to symbolic
and include the offset.

SYSCALL - convert the number to the mapped system call name

EXECNAME or ***COMM*** - can only be used with the `common_pid` field. Will show the task
name of the process.

LOG or ***LOG2*** - bucket the key values in a log 2 values (1, 2, 3-4, 5-8, 9-16, 17-32, ...)

The above fields are not case sensitive, and "LOG2" works as good as "log".

A special CAST to `_COUNTER_` or `__COUNTER__` will make the field a value and not
a key. For example:

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
SELECT common_pid, CAST(bytes_req AS _COUNTER_) FROM kmalloc
```

```
--
```

Which will create

```
[source,c]
```

```
--
```

```
echo 'hist:keys=common_pid:vals=bytes_req' > events/kmem/kmalloc/trigger
```

```
cat events/kmem/kmalloc/hist
```

```
{ common_pid: 1812 } hitcount: 1 bytes_req: 32
{ common_pid: 9111 } hitcount: 2 bytes_req: 272
{ common_pid: 1768 } hitcount: 3 bytes_req: 1112
{ common_pid: 0 } hitcount: 4 bytes_req: 512
{ common_pid: 18297 }
hitcount: 11 bytes_req: 2004
```

```
--
```

RETURN VALUE

Returns 0 on success and -1 on failure. On failure, if `_err_` is defined, it will be allocated to hold a detailed description of what went wrong if it the error was caused by a parsing error, or that an event, field does not exist or is not compatible with what it was combined with.

CREATE A TOOL

The below example is a functional program that can be used to parse SQL commands into synthetic events.

```
[source, c]
```

```
--
```

```
man tracefs_sql | sed -ne '/^EXAMPLE/,/FILES/ { /EXAMPLE/d ; /FILES/d ; p}' > sqlhist.c
gcc -o sqlhist sqlhist.c `pkg-config --cflags --libs libtracefs`
```

```
--
```

Then you can run the above examples:

```
[source, c]
```

```
--
```

```
sudo ./sqlhist 'select start.pid, (end.TIMESTAMP_USECS - start.TIMESTAMP_USECS) as lat from sched_waking
as start
```

```
JOIN sched_switch as end ON start.pid = end.next_pid
```

```

WHERE start.prio < 100 || end.prev_prio < 100'

--
EXAMPLE
-----
[source,c]
--
#include
<stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdarg.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <errno.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

static void usage(char **argv)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s [-ed][-n name][-s][-S fields][-m var][-c var][-T][-t dir][-f file | sql-command-line]\n"
        " -n name - name of synthetic event 'Anonymous' if left off\n"
        " -t dir - use dir instead of /sys/kernel/tracing\n"
        " -e - execute the commands to create the synthetic event\n"
        " -m - trigger the action when var is a new max.\n"
        " -c - trigger the action when var changes.\n"
        " -s - used with -m or -c to do a snapshot of the tracing buffer\n"
        " -S - used with -m or -c to save fields of the end event (comma delimited)\n"
        " -T - used with -m or -c to do both a snapshot and a trace\n"
        " -f file - read sql lines from file otherwise from the command line\n"
        "       if file is '-' then read from standard input.\n",
        argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}

enum action {
    ACTION_DEFAULT =
    0,
    ACTION_SNAPSHOT = (1 << 0),
    ACTION_TRACE = (1 << 1),
    ACTION_SAVE = (1 << 2),
    ACTION_MAX = (1 << 3),
    ACTION_CHANGE = (1 << 4),
};

#define ACTIONS ((ACTION_MAX - 1))

static int do_sql(const char *instance_name,
    const char *buffer, const char *name, const char *var,
    const char *trace_dir, bool execute, int action,
    char **save_fields)

```

```

{
    struct tracefs_synth *synth;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct trace_seq seq;
    enum tracefs_synth_handler handler;
    char *err;
    int ret;

    if ((action & ACTIONS) && !var) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Error: -s, -S and -T not supported without -m or -c");
        exit(-1);
    }

    if (!name)
        name = "Anonymous";

    trace_seq_init(&seq);
    tep = tracefs_local_events(trace_dir);
    if (!tep) {
        if (!trace_dir)
            trace_dir = "tracefs directory";
        perror(trace_dir);
        exit(-1);
    }

    synth = tracefs_sql(tep, name, buffer, &err);
    if (!synth) {
        perror("Failed creating synthetic event!");
        if (err)
            fprintf(stderr, "%s", err);
        free(err);
        exit(-1);
    }

    if
(tracefs_synth_complete(synth)) {
        if (var) {
            if (action & ACTION_MAX)
                handler = TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MAX;
            else
                handler = TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_CHANGE;

            if (action & ACTION_SAVE) {
                ret = tracefs_synth_save(synth, handler, var, save_fields);
                if (ret < 0) {
                    err = "adding save";
                    goto failed_action;
                }
            }
        }
    }

```

```

}
if (action & ACTION_TRACE) {
/*
 * By doing the trace before snapshot, it will be included
 * in the snapshot.
 */
ret = tracefs_synth_trace(synth, handler, var);
if (ret < 0) {
    err = "adding trace";
    goto failed_action;
}
}
if (action & ACTION_SNAPSHOT) {
ret = tracefs_synth_snapshot(synth, handler, var);
if (ret < 0) {
    err = "adding snapshot";
failed_action:
    perror(err);
    if (errno == ENODEV)
        fprintf(stderr, "ERROR: '%s' is not a variable\n",
            var);
    exit(-1);
}
}
}
tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(&seq, synth);
if (execute) {
ret = tracefs_synth_create(synth);
if
(ret < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", tracefs_error_last(NULL));
    exit(-1);
}
}
} else {
struct tracefs_instance *instance = NULL;
struct tracefs_hist *hist;

hist = tracefs_synth_get_start_hist(synth);
if (!hist) {
    perror("get_start_hist");
    exit(-1);
}
if (instance_name) {
    if (execute)
        instance = tracefs_instance_create(instance_name);
    else
        instance = tracefs_instance_alloc(trace_dir,

```

```

        instance_name);
    if (!instance) {
        perror("Failed to create instance");
        exit(-1);
    }
}

tracefs_hist_echo_cmd(&seq, instance, hist, 0);
if (execute) {
    ret = tracefs_hist_start(instance, hist);
    if (ret < 0) {
        fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", tracefs_error_last(instance));
        exit(-1);
    }
}
}

tracefs_synth_free(synth);

trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
trace_seq_destroy(&seq);
return 0;
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    char *trace_dir = NULL;
    char *buffer = NULL;
    char buf[BUFSIZ];
    int buffer_size
    = 0;
    const char *file = NULL;
    const char *instance = NULL;
    bool execute = false;
    char **save_fields = NULL;
    const char *name;
    const char *var;
    int action = 0;
    char *tok;
    FILE *fp;
    size_t r;
    int c;
    int i;

    for (;;) {
        c = getopt(argc, argv, "ht:f:en:m:c:sS:TB:");
        if (c == -1)
            break;

```

```

switch(c) {
case 'h':
    usage(argv);
case 't':
    trace_dir = optarg;
    break;
case 'f':
    file = optarg;
    break;
case 'e':
    execute = true;
    break;
case 'm':
    action |= ACTION_MAX;
    var = optarg;
    break;
case 'c':
    action |= ACTION_CHANGE;
    var = optarg;
    break;
case 's':
    action |= ACTION_SNAPSHOT;
    break;
case 'S':
    action |= ACTION_SAVE;
    tok = strtok(optarg, ",");
    while (tok) {
        save_fields = tracefs_list_add(save_fields, tok);
        tok = strtok(NULL, ",");
    }
    if (!save_fields) {
        perror(optarg);
        exit(-1);
    }
    break;
case 'T':
    action |= ACTION_TRACE | ACTION_SNAPSHOT;
    break;
case 'B':
    instance = optarg;
    break;
case
'n':
    name = optarg;
    break;
}
}

```



```

if ((action & (ACTION_MAX|ACTION_CHANGE)) == (ACTION_MAX|ACTION_CHANGE)) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Can not use both -m and -c together\n");
    exit(-1);
}
if (file) {
    if (!strcmp(file, "-"))
        fp = stdin;
    else
        fp = fopen(file, "r");
    if (!fp) {
        perror(file);
        exit(-1);
    }
    while ((r = fread(buf, 1, BUFSIZ, fp)) > 0) {
        buffer = realloc(buffer, buffer_size + r + 1);
        strncpy(buffer + buffer_size, buf, r);
        buffer_size += r;
    }
    fclose(fp);
    if (buffer_size)
        buffer[buffer_size] = '\0';
} else if (argc == optind) {
    usage(argv);
} else {
    for (i = optind; i < argc; i++) {
        r = strlen(argv[i]);
        buffer = realloc(buffer, buffer_size + r + 2);
        if (i != optind)
            buffer[buffer_size++] = ' ';
        strcpy(buffer + buffer_size, argv[i]);
        buffer_size += r;
    }
}

```

```

do_sql(instance, buffer, name, var, trace_dir, execute, action, save_fields);
free(buffer);

```

```

return 0;
}

```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header

file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

`*-ltracefs*`

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

`*sqlhist*(1),`
`*libtracefs*(3),`
`*libtraceevent*(3),`
`*trace-cmd*(1),`
`*tracefs_synth_init*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_add_match_field*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_add_compare_field*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_add_start_field*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_append_end_filter*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_create*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_destroy*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_free*(3),`
`*tracefs_synth_echo_cmd*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_alloc*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_free*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_add_key*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_add_value*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_add_name*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_start*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_destory*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(3),`
`*tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(3)`

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to `<linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>`

LICENSE

libtracefs is Free Software licensed under the GNU LGPL 2.1

RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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Found in path(s):

* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs-sql.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_trace_pipe_stream, tracefs_trace_pipe_print, tracefs_trace_pipe_stop - redirect the stream of trace data to an output or stdout.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
ssize_t *tracefs_trace_pipe_stream*(int fd_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _flags_);
```

```
ssize_t *tracefs_trace_pipe_print*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _flags_);
```

```
void *tracefs_trace_pipe_stop*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

If NULL is passed as _instance_, the top trace instance is used.

The reading of the trace_pipe file can be stopped by calling *tracefs_trace_pipe_stop()* which could be placed in a signal handler in case the application wants to stop the reading, for example, with the user pressing Ctrl-C.

The *tracefs_trace_pipe_stream()* function redirects the stream of trace data to an output file. The "splice"

system call is used to move the data without copying between kernel address space and user address space. The `_fd_` is the file descriptor of the output file and `_flags_` is a bit mask of flags to be passed to the open system call of the `trace_pipe` file (see `*open(2)*`). If flags contain `O_NONBLOCK`, then that is also passed to the `splice` calls that may read the file to the output stream file descriptor. Note, `O_RDONLY` is or'd to the `_flags_` and only `O_NONBLOCK` is useful for this parameter.

The `*tracefs_trace_pipe_print()*` function is similar to `*tracefs_trace_pipe_stream()*`, but the stream of trace data is redirected to stdout.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_trace_pipe_stream()*`, and `*tracefs_trace_pipe_print()*` functions return the number of bytes transferred if the operation is successful, or -1 in case of an error.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <signal.h>
#include <fcntl.h>

#include <tracefs.h>

void
stop(int sig)
{
    tracefs_trace_pipe_stop(NULL);
}

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    mode_t mode = S_IRUSR | S_IWUSR | S_IRGRP | S_IROTH;
    const char *filename;
    int fd;
    int ret;

    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s output_file\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }
    filename = argv[1];
    fd = creat(filename, mode);
    if (fd < 0) {
```

```
perror(filename);
exit(-1);
}
signal(SIGINT, stop);
ret = tracefs_trace_pipe_stream(fd, NULL, SPLICE_F_NONBLOCK);
close(fd);
```

```
return ret;
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

Documentation/trace/fttrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree

AUTHOR

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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RESOURCES

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_filter_string_append, tracefs_filter_string_verify, tracefs_event_filter_apply, tracefs_event_filter_clear -
Add, verify and apply event filters

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

```
int *tracefs_filter_string_append*(struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, char pass:[**]_filter_,
    struct tracefs_filter_type_, const char pass:[*]_field_,
    enum tracefs_synth_compare _compare_, const char pass:[*]_val_);
int *tracefs_filter_string_verify*(struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, char pass:[**]_err_);
int *tracefs_event_filter_apply*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, const
    char pass:[*]_filter_);
int *tracefs_event_filter_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

`*tracefs_filter_string_append*()` is a way to create and verify event filters for a given event. It will verify that the `_field_` belongs to the event and that the `_compare_` option that is used is valid for the type of the field, as well as `_val_`. For the `_type_` that is not of `*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*`, it will build the logical string and also make sure that the syntax is correct. For example, there are no more close parenthesis than open parenthesis. An AND (`&&`) or OR (`||`) is not misplaced, etc.

`*tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*()` creates a filter or appends to it for the starting event. Depending on `_type_`, it will build a string of tokens for parenthesis or logic statemens, or it may add a comparison of `_field_` to `_val_` based on `_compare_`.

If `_type_` is:

- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*` - See below
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_AND*` - Append "&&" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_OR*` - Append "||" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT*` - Append "!" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN*` - Append "(" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_CLOSE_PAREN*`
 - Append ")" to the filter

`_field_`, `_compare_`, and `_val_` are ignored unless `_type_` is equal to

`*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*`, then `_compare` will be used for the following:

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_EQ*` - `_field_ == _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_NE*` - `_field_ != _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_GT*` - `_field_ > _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE*` - `_field_ >= _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT*` - `_field_ < _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_LE*` - `_field_ <pass:[=] _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_RE*` - `_field_ ~ "_val_"` : where `_field_` is a string.

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_AND*` - `_field_ & _val_` : where `_field_` is a flags field.

`*tracefs_filter_string_verify*`() will parse `_filter_` to make sure that the fields are for the `_event_`, and that the syntax is correct. If there's an error in the syntax, and `_err_` is not NULL, then it will be allocated with an error message stating what was found wrong with the filter. `_err_` must be freed with `*free*`().

`*tracefs_event_filter_apply*`() applies given `_filter_` string on `_event_` in given `_instance_`.

`*tracefs_event_filter_clear*`()

clear all filters on `_event_` in given `_instance_`.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_filter_string_append*`() returns 0 on success and -1 on error.

`*tracefs_filter_string_verify*`() returns 0 on success and -1 on error. if there is an error, and `_errno_` is not `*ENOMEM*`, then `_err_` is allocated and will contain a string describing what was found wrong with `_filter_`. `_err_` must be freed with `*free*`().

tracefs_event_filter_apply() returns 0 on success and -1 on error.

tracefs_event_filter_clear() returns 0 on success and -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <ctype.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
static void usage(char **argv)
```

```
{
    fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s [system] event filter\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)
```

```
{
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct tep_event *event;
    const char *system = NULL;
    const char *event_name;
    const char *filter;
    char *new_filter = NULL;
    char *err = NULL;
    int
    i;
```

```
    if (argc < 3)
        usage(argv);
```

```
    if (argc < 4) {
        event_name = argv[1];
        filter = argv[2];
    } else {
        system = argv[1];
        event_name = argv[2];
        filter = argv[3];
    }
```

```
    /* Load all events from the system */
    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
    if (!tep) {
        perror("tep");
        exit(-1);
    }
```



```

}

event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep, system, event_name);
if (!event) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Event %s%s%s not found\n",
        system ? system : "", system ? " " : "",
        event_name);
    exit(-1);
}

```

```

if (tracefs_filter_string_verify(event, filter, &err) < 0) {
    perror("tracefs_event_verify_filter");
    if (err)
        fprintf(stderr, "%s", err);
    free(err);
    exit(-1);
}

```

```

for (i = 0; filter[i]; i++) {
    char buf[strlen(filter)];
    char *field = NULL;
    char *val = NULL;
    enum tracefs_filter type;
    enum tracefs_compare compare = 0;
    int start_i, n;
    int quote;
    bool backslash;

```

```

while (isspace(filter[i]))
    i++;

```

```

switch(filter[i]) {
case '(':
    type = TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN;
    break;
case
)':
    type = TRACEFS_FILTER_CLOSE_PAREN;
    break;
case '!':
    type = TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT;
    break;
case '&':
    type = TRACEFS_FILTER_AND;
    i++;
    break;
case '|':
    type = TRACEFS_FILTER_OR;

```

```

i++;
break;
default:
type = TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE;

while (isspace(filter[i]))
i++;

start_i = i;
for (; filter[i]; i++) {
switch(filter[i]) {
case 'a' ... 'z':
case 'A' ... 'Z':
case '0' ... '9':
case '_':
continue;
}
break;
}

n = i - start_i;
field = buf;
strncpy(field, filter + start_i, n);
field[n++] = '\0';

val = buf + n;

while (isspace(filter[i]))
i++;

start_i = i;
switch(filter[i++]) {
case '>':
compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_GT;
if (filter[i] == '=') {
i++;
compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE;
}
break;
case '<':
compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT;
if (filter[i] == '=') {
i++;
compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_LE;
}
break;
case '=':
compare

```

```

= TRACEFS_COMPARE_EQ;
    i++;
    break;
case '!':
    compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_NE;
    i++;
    break;
case '~':
    compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_RE;
    break;
case '&':
    compare = TRACEFS_COMPARE_AND;
    break;
}

while (isspace(filter[i]))
    i++;

quote = 0;
backslash = false;
start_i = i;
for (; filter[i]; i++) {
    if (quote) {
        if (backslash)
            backslash = false;
        else if (filter[i] == "\\")
            backslash = true;
        else if (filter[i] == quote)
            quote = 0;
        continue;
    }
    switch(filter[i]) {
        case '"': case '\':
            quote = filter[i];
            continue;
        case 'a' ... 'z':
        case 'A' ... 'Z':
        case '0' ... '9':
        case '_':
            continue;
    }
    break;
}
n = i - start_i;
strncpy(val, filter + start_i, n);
val[n] = '\0';
break;
}

```

```

n = tracefs_filter_string_append(event, &new_filter, type,
    field, compare, val);
if (n < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed making new filter:\n'%s'\n",
        new_filter
? new_filter : "(null)");
    exit(-1);
}
}

```

```

if (tracefs_event_filter_apply(NULL, event, new_filter))
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed to apply filter on event");

```

```

tep_free(tep);

```

```

printf("Created new filter: '%s'\n", new_filter);
free(new_filter);

```

```

exit(0);
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

```

*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1),
*tracefs_hist_alloc*(3),
*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(3),
*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(3),
*tracefs_hist_free*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_key*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_value*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_name*(3),
*tracefs_hist_start*(3),
*tracefs_hist_destory*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(3),
*tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(3)

```

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

REPORTING

BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

LICENSE

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs-filter.txt

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_get_name, tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir, tracefs_instances_walk, tracefs_instance_exists, tracefs_instance_get_buffer_size, tracefs_instance_set_buffer_size, tracefs_instance_get_buffer_percent, tracefs_instance_set_buffer_percent - Helper functions for working with tracing instances.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

const char pass[*]*tracefs_instance_get_name*(struct tracefs_instance pass[*]_instance_);

const char pass[*]*tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir*(struct tracefs_instance pass[*]_instance_);

```

int *tracefs_instances_walk*(int (pass:[*]_callback_)(const char pass:[*], void pass:[*]), void pass:[*]_context)_;
bool *tracefs_instance_exists*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
size_t *tracefs_instance_get_buffer_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _cpu_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_buffer_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    size_t _size_, int _cpu_);
int *tracefs_instance_get_buffer_percent*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_buffer_percent*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _val_);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

Helper functions for working with trace instances.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_name()` function returns the name of the given `_instance_`. Note that the top instance has no name, the function returns NULL for it.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir()` function returns the tracing directory, where the given `_instance_` is configured.

The `*tracefs_instances_walk()` function walks through all configured tracing instances in the system and calls `_callback_` for each one of them. The `_context_` argument is passed to the `_callback_`, together with the instance name. If the `_callback_` returns non-zero, the iteration stops. Note, the `_callback_` is not called for the top instance.

The `*tracefs_instance_exists()` function checks if an instance with the given `_name_` exists in the system.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_buffer_size()` returns the size of the ring buffer. If `_cpu_` is negative, it returns the total size of all the per CPU ring buffers, otherwise it returns the size of the per CPU ring buffer for `_cpu_`.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_buffer_size()` function sets the size of the ring buffer. If `_cpu_` is negative, then it sets all the per CPU ring buffers to `_size_` (note the total size is the number of CPUs * `_size_`). If `_cpu_` is specified, then it only sets the size of the per CPU ring buffer.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_buffer_percent()` sets the buffer percent value of the tracing ring buffer for `_instance_` or the top level buffer if `_instance_` is NULL. The buffer percent decides when readers on `*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)`, `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(3)`, `*tracefs_cpu_write*(3)` and `*tracefs_cpu_pipe*(3)` will block when O_NONBLOCK is not set. The value of `_val_` must be between 0 and 100, where:

[verse]

--

0 - block until there's

any data in the ring buffer

1 - block until 1% of the ring buffer sub-buffers are filled

50 - block until 50% of the ring buffer sub-buffers are filled

100 - block until the entire ring buffer is filled

--

Note, any number from 0 to 100 can be used where it is the percentage of the ring buffer that must be filled before a blocked reader will be notified that there's data to be retrieved.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_buffer_percent()` retrieves the current buffer percent setting of the tracing ring buffer for `_instance_` or the top level buffer if `_instance_` is NULL.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_instance_get_name()` returns a string or NULL in case of the top instance. The returned string must `_not_` be freed.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir()` returns a string or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must `_not_` be freed.

The `*tracefs_instances_walk()` function returns 0, if all instances were iterated, 1 if the iteration was stopped by the `_callback_`, or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_instance_exists()` returns true if an instance with the given `_name_` exists in the system or false otherwise.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_buffer_size()` returns the size of the ring buffer depending on the `_cpu_` value passed in, or -1 on error.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_buffer_size()` returns zero on success and -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
struct tracefs_instance *inst;
```

```
....
```

```
char *name = tracefs_instance_get_name(inst);
```

```
if(name) {
```

```
    /* Got name of the instance */
```

```
}
```

```
char *dir = tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir(inst);
```

```
if(dir) {
```

```

/* Got tracing directory of the instance */
}

...
static int instance_walk(char *name, void *context)
{
/* Got instance with name */
return 0;
}

...
if (tracefs_instances_walk(instance_walk, NULL) < 0) {
/* Error walking through the instances */
}

...
if (tracefs_instance_exists("foo")) {
/* There is instance with name foo in the system */
} else {
/* There is no instance
with name foo in the system */
}
}

--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR
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--
REPORTING BUGS
-----
Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

LICENSE

```

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_synth_echo_cmd, tracefs_synth_get_start_hist, tracefs_synth_get_name, tracefs_synth_raw_fmt, tracefs_synth_show_event, tracefs_synth_show_start_hist, tracefs_synth_show_end_hist, tracefs_synth_get_event - Retrieve data of synthetic events.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
##include <tracefs.h>
```

```
int *tracefs_synth_echo_cmd*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_seq_, struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_start_hist*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
```

```
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_name*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
int *tracefs_synth_raw_fmt*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_seq_, struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_event*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_start_hist*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_end_hist*(struct  
    tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);  
struct tep_event pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_synth  
    pass:[*]_synth_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

Synthetic events are dynamic events that are created by matching

two other events which triggers a synthetic event. One event is the starting event which some field is recorded, and when the second event is executed, if it has a field (or fields) that matches the starting event's field (or fields) then it will trigger the synthetic event. The field values other than the matching fields may be passed from the starting event to the end event to perform calculations on, or to simply pass as a parameter to the synthetic event.

One common use case is to set "sched_waking" as the starting event. This event is triggered when a process is awoken. Then set "sched_switch" as the ending event. This event is triggered when a new task is scheduled on the CPU. By setting the "common_pid" of both events as the matching fields, the time between the two events is considered the wake up latency of that process. Use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP*` as a field for both events to calculate the delta in nanoseconds, or use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS*` as the compare fields for both events to calculate the delta in microseconds. This is used as the example below.

See `*tracefs_synth_alloc*(3)` for allocation of synthetic events, and `*tracefs_synth_create*()` for creating the synthetic event on the system.

`*tracefs_synth_echo_cmd*()` acts like `*tracefs_synth_create*()`, but instead of creating the synthetic event in the system, it will write the echo commands to manually create it in the `_seq_` given.

`*tracefs_synth_get_start_hist*()` returns a struct `tracefs_hist` descriptor describing the histogram used to create the synthetic event.

[verse]

```
--
enum tracefs_synth_handler {
    *TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MATCH*,
    *TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MAX*,
    *TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_CHANGE*,
};
--
```

`*tracefs_synth_get_name*()` returns the name of the synthetic event or NULL on error. The returned string belongs to the synth event object and is freed with the event by `*tracefs_synth_free*()`.

`*tracefs_synth_raw_fmt*()` writes the raw format strings (dynamic event and histograms) of the synthetic event in the `_seq_` given.

`*tracefs_synth_show_event*()` returns the format of the dynamic event used by the synthetic event or NULL on error. The returned string belongs to the synth event object and is freed with the event by `*tracefs_synth_free*()`.

`*tracefs_synth_show_start_hist*()` returns the format of the start histogram used by the synthetic event or NULL on error. The returned string belongs to the synth event object and is freed with the event by `*tracefs_synth_free*()`.

`*tracefs_synth_show_end_hist*()` returns the format of the end histogram used by the synthetic event or NULL on error. The returned string belongs to the synth event object and is freed with the event by `*tracefs_synth_free*()`.

The `*tracefs_synth_get_event*()` function returns a tep event, describing the given synthetic event. The API detects any newly created or removed dynamic events. The returned pointer to tep event is controlled by `@tep` and must not be freed.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_synth_get_name*()`, `*tracefs_synth_show_event*()`, `*tracefs_synth_show_start_hist*()` and `*tracefs_synth_show_end_hist*()` return a string owned by the synth event object.

The `*tracefs_synth_get_event*()` function returns a pointer to a tep event or NULL in case of an error or if the requested synthetic event is missing. The returned pointer to tep event is controlled by `@tep` and must not be freed.

All other functions return zero on success or -1 on error.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

EPERM Not run as root user when required.

EINVAL Either a parameter is not valid (NULL when it should not be) or a field that is not compatible for calculations.

ENODEV An event or one of its fields is not found.

EBADE

The fields of the start and end events are not compatible for either matching or comparing.

ENOMEM not enough memory is available.

And more errors may have happened from the system calls to the system.

EXAMPLE

See `*tracefs_sql*(3)` for a more indepth use of some of this code.

[source,c]

```

--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

#define start_event "sched_waking"
#define start_field "pid"

#define end_event "sched_switch"
#define end_field "next_pid"

#define match_name "pid"

static struct tracefs_synth *synth;

static void make_event(void)
{
    struct tep_handle *tep;

    /* Load all events from the system */
    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);

    /* Initialize the synthetic event */
    synth = tracefs_synth_alloc(tep, "wakeup_lat",
        NULL, start_event,
        NULL, end_event,
        start_field, end_field,
        match_name);

    /* The tep is no longer needed */
    tep_free(tep);

    /* Save the "prio" field as "prio" from the start event */
    tracefs_synth_add_start_field(synth,
        "prio", NULL);

    /* Save the "next_comm" as "comm" from the end event */
    tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth, "next_comm", "comm");

    /* Save the "prev_prio" as "prev_prio" from the end event */
    tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth, "prev_prio", NULL);

    /*
     * Take a microsecond time difference between end and start
     * and record as "delta"
     */
    tracefs_synth_add_compare_field(synth, TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,
        TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,

```

```

TRACEFS_SYNTH_DELTA_END, "delta");

/* Only record if start event "prio" is less than 100 */
tracefs_synth_append_start_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
    "prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "100");

/*
 * Only record if end event "next_prio" is less than 50
 * or the previous task's prio was not greater than or equal to 100.
 * next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)
 */
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
    "next_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "50");
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth,
TRACEFS_FILTER_OR, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
    "prev_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE, "100");
/*
 * Note, the above only added: "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100"
 * That's because, when the synth is executed, the remaining close parenthesis
 * will be added. That is, the string will end up being:
 * "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)" when one of tracefs_sync_create()
 * or tracefs_sync_echo_cmd() is run.
 */
}

/* Display how to create the synthetic event */
static void show_event(void)
{
    struct trace_seq s;

    trace_seq_init(&s);

    tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(&s, synth);
    trace_seq_terminate(&s);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&s);
    trace_seq_destroy(&s);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    make_event();

    if (argc > 1) {
        if (!strcmp(argv[1], "create")) {
            /* Create the

```

```

synthetic event */
    tracefs_synth_create(synth);
} else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "delete")) {
    /* Delete the synthetic event */
    tracefs_synth_destroy(synth);
} else {
    printf("usage: %s [create|delete]\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}
} else
    show_event();

    tracefs_synth_free(synth);

return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

```

*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1),
*tracefs_hist_alloc*(3),
*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(3),
*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(3),
*tracefs_hist_free*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_key*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_value*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_name*(3),
*tracefs_hist_start*(3),
*tracefs_hist_destory*(3),
*tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(3),
*tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(3),
*tracefs_synth_alloc*(3),
*tracefs_synth_add_match_field*(3),
*tracefs_synth_add_compare_field*(3),
*tracefs_synth_add_start_field*(3),

```

tracefs_synth_add_end_field(3),
tracefs_synth_append_start_filter(3),
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(3),
tracefs_synth_free(3),
tracefs_synth_create(3),
tracefs_synth_destroy(3),
tracefs_synth_complete(3),
tracefs_synth_trace(3),
tracefs_synth_snapshot(3),
tracefs_synth_save(3),

AUTHOR

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--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_create, tracefs_instance_destroy, tracefs_instance_alloc, tracefs_instance_free, tracefs_instance_is_new, tracefs_instances, tracefs_instance_clear, tracefs_instance_reset - Manage trace instances.

SYNOPSIS

```
-----  
[verse]  
--  
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_create*(const char pass:[*]_name_);  
int *tracefs_instance_destroy*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char  
pass:[*]_name_);  
void *tracefs_instance_free*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
bool *tracefs_instance_is_new*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
char pass:[**]*tracefs_instances*(const char pass:[*]_regex_);  
void *tracefs_instance_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
void *tracefs_instance_reset*(struct tracefs_instance  
pass:[*]_instance_);  
  
--
```

DESCRIPTION

This set of functions can be used to manage trace instances. A trace instance is a sub buffer used by the Linux tracing system. Given a unique name, the events enabled in an instance do not affect the main tracing system, nor other instances, as events enabled in the main tracing system or other instances do not affect the given instance.

The `*tracefs_instance_create()` function allocates and initializes a new `tracefs_instance` structure and returns it. If the instance with `_name_` does not yet exist in the system, it will be created. The `_name_` could be `NULL`, then the new `tracefs_instance` structure is initialized for the top instance. Note that the top instance cannot be created in the system, if it does not exist.

The `*tracefs_instance_destroy()` removes the instance from the system, but does not free the structure. `*tracefs_instance_free()` must still be called on `_instance_`.

The `tracefs_instance_alloc()` function allocates a new `tracefs_instance` structure for existing trace instance. If the instance does not exist in the system, the function fails. The `_tracing_dir_` parameter points to the system trace directory. It can be `NULL`, then default system trace directory is used. This parameter is useful to allocate instances to trace directories, copied from another machine. The `_name_` is the name of the instance, or `NULL` for the top instance in the given `_tracing_dir_`.

The `*tracefs_instance_free()` function frees the `tracefs_instance` structure,

without removing the trace instance from the system.

The `*tracefs_instance_is_new()` function checks if the given `_instance_` is newly created by `*tracefs_instance_create()`, or it has been in the system before that.

The `*tracefs_instances()` function returns a list of instances that exist in the system that match the regular expression `_regex_`. If `_regex_` is NULL, then it will match all instances that exist. The returned list must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free*(3)`. Note, if no instances are found an empty list is returned and that too needs to be free with `*tracefs_list_free*(3)`.

The `*tracefs_instance_clear()` function clears the ring buffer of the given `_instance_` or the top level ring buffer if `_instance_` is NULL.

The `*tracefs_instance_reset()` function resets the given `_instance_` to its default state.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_instance_create()` and `*tracefs_instance_alloc()` functions return a pointer to a newly allocated `tracefs_instance` structure. It must be freed with `*tracefs_instance_free()`.

The `*tracefs_instance_destroy()` function returns 0 if it succeeds to remove the instance, otherwise it returns -1 if the instance does not exist or it fails to remove it.

The `*tracefs_instance_is_new()` function returns true if the `*tracefs_instance_create()` that allocated `_instance_` also created the trace instance in the system, or false if the trace instance already existed in the system when `_instance_` was allocated by `*tracefs_instance_create()` or `*tracefs_instance_alloc()`.

The `*tracefs_instances()` returns a list of instance names that exist on the system. The list must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free*(3)`. An empty list is returned if no instance exists that matches `_regex_`, and this needs to be freed with `*tracefs_list_free*(3)` as well. NULL is returned on error.

The `*tracefs_instance_clear()` returns 0 if it successfully cleared the ring buffer, or -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```

struct tracefs_instance *inst = tracefs_instance_create("foo");
if (!inst) {
    /* Error creating a new trace instance */
    ...
}

...

if (tracefs_instance_is_new(inst))
    tracefs_instance_destroy(inst);
tracefs_instance_free(inst);
...

struct tracefs_instance *inst = tracefs_instance_alloc(NULL, "bar");
if (!inst) {
    /* Error allocating 'bar' trace instance */
    ...
}

...
tracefs_instance_reset(inst);
tracefs_instance_free(inst);
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file

to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_set_affinity, tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set, tracefs_instance_set_affinity_raw,
tracefs_instance_get_affinity, tracefs_instance_get_affinity_set, tracefs_instance_get_affinity_raw
- Sets or retrieves the affinity for an instance or top level for what CPUs enable tracing.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
##include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_cpu_str_);  
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, cpu_set_t pass:[*]_set_, size_t  
_set_size_);  
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity_raw*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_mask_);
```

```
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_affinity*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_instance_get_affinity_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, cpu_set_t pass:[*]_set_,  
size_t _set_size_);  
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_raw*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
--
```

DESCRIPTION

These functions set or retrieve the CPU affinity that limits what CPUs will have tracing enabled for a given instance defined by the `_instance_` parameter. If `_instance_` is NULL, then the top level instance is affected.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity()` function takes a string `_cpu_str_` that is a list of CPUs to set the affinity for. If `_cpu_str_` is NULL, then all the CPUs in the system will be set. The format of `_cpu_str_` is a comma delimited string of decimal numbers with no spaces. A range may be specified by a hyphen.

For example: "1,4,6-8"

The numbers do not need to be in order except for ranges, where the second number must be equal to or greater than the first.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set()` function takes a CPU set defined by `*CPU_SET*(3)`. The size of the set defined by `_set_size_` is the size in bytes of `_set_`. If `_set_` is NULL then all the CPUs on the system will be set, and `_set_size_` is ignored.

The `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity_raw()` function takes a string that holds a hexadecimal bitmask, where each 32 bits is separated by a comma. For a machine with more than 32 CPUs, to set CPUs 1-10 and CPU 40:

"100,000007fe"

Where the above is a hex representation of bits 1-10 and bit 40 being set.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity()` will retrieve the affinity in a human readable form.

For example: "1,4,6-8"

The string returned must be freed with `*free*(3)`.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_set()` will set all the bits in the passed in cpu set (from `*CPU_SET*(3)`). Note it will not clear any bits that are already set in the set but the CPUs are not. If only the bits for the CPUs that are enabled should be set, a `CPU_ZERO_S()` should be performed on the set before calling this function.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_raw()` will simply read the instance tracing cpumask and return that string. The returned string must be freed with `*free*(3)`.

RETURN VALUE

All the set functions return 0 on success and -1 on error.

The functions `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity()` and `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_raw()` returns an allocated string that must be freed with `*free*(3)`, or NULL on error.

The function `*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_set()` returns the number of CPUs that were found set, or -1 on error.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

`*EFBIG*` if a CPU is set that is greater than what is in the system.

`*EINVAL*` One of the parameters was invalid.

The following errors are for `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity*`() and `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set*`():

`*ENOMEM*` Memory allocation error.

`*ENODEV*` dynamic events of requested type are not configured for the running kernel.

The following errors are just for `*tracefs_instance_set_affinity*`()

`*EACCES*` The `_cpu_str_` was modified by another thread when processing it.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include
<sched.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct trace_seq seq;
    cpu_set_t *set;
    size_t set_size;
    char *c;
    int cpu1;
    int cpu2;
    int i;

    c = tracefs_instance_get_affinity(NULL);
    printf("The affinity was %s\n", c);
```

```

free(c);

if (argc < 2) {
    tracefs_instance_set_affinity(NULL, NULL);
    exit(0);
}
/* Show example using a set */
if (argc == 2 && !strchr(argv[1],',')) {
    cpu1 = atoi(argv[1]);
    c = strchr(argv[1], '-');
    if (c++)
        cpu2 = atoi(c);
    else
        cpu2 = cpu1;
    if (cpu2 < cpu1) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Invalid CPU range\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
    set = CPU_ALLOC(cpu2 + 1);
    set_size = CPU_ALLOC_SIZE(cpu2 + 1);
    CPU_ZERO_S(set_size, set);
    for ( ; cpu1 <= cpu2; cpu1++)
        CPU_SET(cpu1, set);
    tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set(NULL, set, set_size);
    CPU_FREE(set);
    exit(0);
}

trace_seq_init(&seq);
for (i = 1; i < argc; i++) {
    if (i > 1)
        trace_seq_putc(&seq, ',');
    trace_seq_puts(&seq,
argv[i]);
}
trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
tracefs_instance_set_affinity(NULL, seq.buffer);
trace_seq_destroy(&seq);
exit(0);

return 0;
}
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*

```

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

`*-ltracefs*`

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

`*libtracefs*(3),`

`*libtraceevent*(3),`

`*trace-cmd*(1)`

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

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`libtracefs(3)`

=====

NAME

`tracefs_binary_init`, `tracefs_binary_close`, `tracefs_binary_write` -

Open, close and write binary data in the trace buffer.

SYNOPSIS

```

-----
[verse]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

int *tracefs_binary_init*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_binary_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, void pass:[*]_data_, int _len_);
void *tracefs_binary_close*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);

--

```

DESCRIPTION

Set of functions to write binary data in the trace buffer.

See Documentation/trace/ftrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree for more information about writing data from user space in the trace buffer. All these APIs have `_instance_` as a first argument. If `NULL` is passed as `_instance_`, the top trace instance is used.

The `*tracefs_binary_init()*` function initializes the library for writing into the trace buffer of the selected `_instance_`.

It is not mandatory to call this API before writing data, the `*tracefs_binary_write()*` will call it automatically, if the library is not yet initialized. But calling `*tracefs_binary_init()*` in advance will speed up the writing.

The `*tracefs_binary_write()*` function writes a binary data in the trace buffer of the selected `_instance_`. The `_data_` points to the data with length `_len_`, that is going to be written in the trace buffer.

The `*tracefs_binary_close()*` function closes the resources, used by the library for writing in the trace buffer of the selected instance.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_binary_init()*`, and `*tracefs_binary_write()*` functions return 0 if the operation is successful, or -1 in case of an error.

EXAMPLE

```

-----
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

if (tracefs_binary_init(NULL) < 0) {
/* Failed to initialize the library for writing in the trace buffer of the top trace instance */
}

unsigned int data = 0xdeadbeef;

```



```
if (tracefs_binary_write(NULL, &data, sizeof(data))
< 0) {
/* Failed to write in the trace buffer */
}
```

```
tracefs_binary_close();
```

```
--
```

FILES

```
-----
```

[verse]

```
--
```

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

```
--
```

SEE ALSO

```
-----
```

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

Documentation/trace/ftrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree

AUTHOR

```
-----
```

[verse]

```
--
```

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```
--
```

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```
-----
```

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_find_cid_pid, tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid, tracefs_time_conversion -
helper functions to handle tracing guests

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
##include <tracefs.h>
```

```
char pass[*]*tracefs_find_cid_pid*(int _cid_);
```

```
char pass[*]*tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid*(struct tracefs_instance pass[*]_instance_, int _cid_);
```

```
int *tracefs_time_conversion*(int _cpu_, int pass[*]_shift_, int pass[*]_multi_, long long pass[*]_offset);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

The `*tracefs_find_cid_pid*()` will use tracing to follow the wakeups of connecting to the given `_cid_` in order to find the pid of the guest thread that belongs to the vsocket cid. It will then read the proc file system to find the thread leader, and it will return the pid of the thread leader.

The `*tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid*()` is the same as `*tracefs_find_cid_pid*()` but defines the instance to use to perform the tracing in.

If NULL it will use the top level
buffer to perform the tracing.

The `*tracefs_time_conversion*()` will return the values used by the kernel to convert the raw time stamp counter into nanoseconds for the given `_cpu_`. Pointers for `_shift_`, `_multi_` and `_offset_` can be NULL to be ignored, otherwise they are set with the shift, multiplier and offset respectively.

RETURN VALUE

Both `*tracefs_find_cid_pid*()` and `*tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid*()` will return the pid of the guest main thread that belongs to the `_cid_`, or -1 on error (or not found).

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

```

--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

#define MAX_CID 256

static void find_cid(struct tracefs_instance *instance, int cid)
{
    int pid;

    pid = tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid(instance, cid);
    if (pid >= 0)
        printf("%d\t%d\n", cid, pid);
}

static int find_cids(void)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    char *name;
    int cid;
    int ret;

    ret = asprintf(&name, "vsock_find-%d\n", getpid());
    if
    (ret < 0)
        return ret;

    instance = tracefs_instance_create(name);
    free(name);
    if (!instance)
        return -1;

    for (cid = 0; cid < MAX_CID; cid++)
        find_cid(instance, cid);

    tracefs_event_disable(instance, NULL, NULL);
    tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
    tracefs_instance_free(instance);
    return 0;
}

struct time_info {
    int shift;
    int multi;
};

static void show_time_conversion(void)

```

```

{
struct time_info *tinfo;
int cpus;
int cpu;
int ret;

cpus = sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF);
tinfo = calloc(cpus, sizeof(*tinfo));
if (!tinfo)
exit(-1);

for (cpu = 0; cpu < cpus; cpu++) {
ret = tracefs_time_conversion(cpu,
&tinfo[cpu].shift,
&tinfo[cpu].multi,
NULL);
if (ret)
break;
}
if (cpu != cpus) {
if (!cpu) {
perror("tracefs_time_conversion");
exit(-1);
}
printf("Only read %d of %d CPUs", cpu, cpus);
cpus = cpu + 1;
}

/* Check if all the shift and mult values are the same */
for (cpu = 1; cpu < cpus; cpu++) {
if (tinfo[cpu
- 1].shift != tinfo[cpu].shift)
break;
if (tinfo[cpu - 1].multi != tinfo[cpu].multi)
break;
}

if (cpu == cpus) {
printf("All cpus have:\n");
printf(" shift: %d\n", tinfo[0].shift);
printf(" multi: %d\n", tinfo[0].multi);
printf("\n");
return;
}

for (cpu = 0; cpu < cpus; cpu++) {
printf("CPU: %d\n", cpu);
printf(" shift: %d\n", tinfo[cpu].shift);

```

```

printf(" multi: %d\n", tinfo[cpu].multi);
printf("\n");
}
}

```

```

int main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    show_time_conversion();
    find_cids();
    exit(0);
}

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_event_systems, tracefs_system_events, tracefs_event_enable, tracefs_event_disable, tracefs_event_is_enabled - Work with trace systems and events.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
enum tracefs_event_state {
    TRACEFS_ERROR = -1,
    TRACEFS_ALL_DISABLED = 0,
    TRACEFS_ALL_ENABLED = 1,
    TRACEFS_SOME_ENABLED = 2,
};
```

```
char pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_event_systems*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
char pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_system_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_system_);
int *tracefs_event_enable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_event_);
int *tracefs_event_disable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_event_);
enum tracefs_enable_state *tracefs_event_is_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

Trace systems and events related APIs.

The `*tracefs_event_systems()` function returns array of strings with the names of all registered trace systems, located in the given `_tracing_dir_` directory. This could be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point

for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine. The last entry in the array is a NULL pointer. The array must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` API.

The `*tracefs_system_events()` function returns array of strings with the names of all registered trace events for given trace system specified by `_system_`, located in the given `_tracing_dir_` directory. This could be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine. The last entry in the array as a NULL pointer.

The array must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` API.

The `*tracefs_event_enable()` function enables a given event based on the `_system_` and `_event_` passed in for the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, then the top level tracing directory is used. If `_system_` and `_event_` are both NULL, then all events are enabled for the `_instance_`. If `_event_` is NULL then all events within the `_system_` are enabled. If `_system_` is NULL, then all systems are searched and any event within a system that matches `_event_` is enabled. Both `_system_` and `_event_` may be regular expressions as defined by `*regex*(3)`.

The `*tracefs_event_disable()` function disables the events that match the `_system_` and `_event_` parameters for the given `_instance_`. What events are disabled follow the same rules as `*tracefs_event_enable()` for matching events. That is, if `_instance_` is NULL, then the top level tracing directory is used. If both `_system_` and `_event_` are NULL then all events are disabled for the given `_instance_`, and so on.

The `*tracefs_event_is_enabled()` returns if an event is enabled, a set of events are enabled, a system is enabled, or all events are enabled. If both `_system_` and `_event_` are NULL, then it returns the enable state of all events. If `_system_` is not NULL and `_event_` is NULL, then it will check if all the events in all the systems that `_system_` and return the enable state of those events. If `_system_` is NULL and `_event_` is not NULL, then it will match all the events in all systems that match `_event_` and return their enabled state. If both `_system_` and `_event_` are not NULL, then it will return the enabled state of all matching events. The enabled state is defined as:

TRACEFS_ERROR - An error occurred including no event were matched.

TRACEFS_ALL_DISABLED - All matching events are disabled.

TRACEFS_ALL_ENABLED - All matching events are enabled.

TRACEFS_SOME_ENABLED - Some matching events were enabled while others were not.

RETURN VALUE

The

`*tracefs_event_systems()` and `*tracefs_system_events()` functions return an array of strings. The last element in that array is a NULL pointer. The array must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()` API. In case of an error, NULL is returned.

Both `*tracefs_event_enable()` and `*tracefs_event_disable()` return 0 if they found any matching events (Note it does not check the previous status of the event. If `*tracefs_event_enable()` finds an event that is already enabled, and there are no other errors, then it will return 0). If an error occurs, even if other events were found, it will return -1 and `errno` will be set. If no errors occur, but no events are found that match the `_system_` and `_event_` parameters, then -1 is returned and `errno` is not set.

The `*tracefs_event_is_enabled()` returns the enabled status of the matching events or `TRACEFS_ERROR` on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
char **systems = tracefs_event_systems(NULL);
```

```
if (systems) {
```

```
    int i = 0;
```

```
    /*
```

```
    Got registered trace systems from the top trace instance */
```

```
    while (systems[i]) {
```

```
        char **events = tracefs_system_events(NULL, systems[i]);
```

```
        if (events) {
```

```
            /* Got registered events in system[i] from the top trace instance */
```

```
            int j = 0;
```

```
            while (events[j]) {
```

```
                /* Got event[j] in system[i] from the top trace instance */
```

```
                j++;
```

```
            }
```

```
            tracefs_list_free(events);
```

```
        }
```

```
        i++;
```

```
    }
```

```
    tracefs_list_free(systems);
```

```
}
```

....

```
static int records_walk(struct tep_event *tep, struct tep_record *record, int cpu, void *context)
```



```

{
/* Got recorded event on cpu */
return 0;
}
...
struct tep_handle *tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);

if (!tep) {
/* Failed to initialise tep handler with local events */
...
}

errno = 0;
ret = tracefs_event_enable(NULL, "sched", NULL);
if (ret < 0 && !errno)
printf("Could not find 'sched' events\n");
tracefs_event_enable(NULL, "irq", "irq_handler_(enter|exit)");

if (tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, NULL, NULL, 0, records_walk, NULL) <
0) {
/* Error walking through the recorded raw events */
}

/* Disable all events */
tracefs_event_disable(NULL, NULL, NULL);
tep_free(tep);
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR
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```

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

LICENSE

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_hist_add_sort_key, tracefs_hist_set_sort_key, tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction,
tracefs_hist_add_name, tracefs_hist_append_filter, tracefs_hist_echo_cmd, tracefs_hist_command,
tracefs_hist_get_name, tracefs_hist_get_event, tracefs_hist_get_system - Update and describe an event histogram

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

```
int *tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,  
    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_);
```

```
int *tracefs_hist_set_sort_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,  
    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_, _..._);
```

```
int *tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,  
    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_,  
    enum tracefs_hist_sort_direction _dir_);
```

```
int *tracefs_hist_add_name*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_name_);
```

```

int *tracefs_hist_append_filter*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,

enum tracefs_filter _type_,
const char pass:[*]_field_,
enum tracefs_compare _compare_,
const char pass:[*]_val_);

int *tracefs_hist_echo_cmd*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_s_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
enum tracefs_hist_command _command_);

int *tracefs_hist_command*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
enum tracefs_hist_command _command_);

const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_name*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);

const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_event*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);

const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_system*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);

--

```

DESCRIPTION

Event histograms are created by the trigger file in the event directory.

The syntax can be complex and difficult to get correct. This API handles the syntax, and facilitates the creation and interaction with the event histograms.

See

<https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/trace/histogram.html> for more information.

`*tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*()` will add a key to sort on. The `_hist_` is the histogram descriptor to add the sort key to. The `_sort_key_` is a string that must match either an already defined key of the histogram, or an already defined value. If `_hist_` already has sorting keys (previously added) the new `_sort_key_` will have lower priority (be secondary or so on) when sorting.

`*tracefs_hist_set_sort_key*()` will reset the list of key to sort on. The `_hist_` is the histogram descriptor to reset the sort key to. The `_sort_key_` is a string that must match either an already defined key of the histogram, or an already defined value. Multiple sort keys may be added to denote a secondary, sort order and so on, but all sort keys must match an existing key or value, or be `TRACEFS_HIST_HITCOUNT`. The last parameter of `*tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*()` must be `NULL`.

`*tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*()` allows to

change the direction of an existing sort key of `_hist_`. The `_sort_key_` is the sort key to change, and `_dir_` can be either `TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_ASCENDING` or `TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_DESCENDING`, to make the direction of the sort key either ascending or descending respectively.

`*tracefs_hist_add_name*()` adds a name to a histogram. A histogram may be named and if the name matches between more than one event, and they have compatible keys, the multiple histograms with the same name will be merged into a single histogram (shown by either event's hist file). The `_hist_` is the histogram to name, and the `_name_` is the name to give it.

`*tracefs_hist_append_filter*()` creates a filter or appends to it for the histogram event. Depending on `_type_`, it will build a string of tokens for parenthesis or logic statements, or it may add a comparison of `_field_` to `_val_` based on `_compare_`.

If `_type_` is:

- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*` - See below
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_AND*` - Append "&&" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_OR*`
 - Append "||" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT*` - Append "!" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN*` - Append "(" to the filter
- `*TRACEFS_FILTER_CLOSE_PAREN*` - Append ")" to the filter

`_field_`, `_compare_`, and `_val_` are ignored unless `_type_` is equal to `*TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE*`, then `_compare_` will be used for the following:

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_EQ*` - `_field_ == _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_NE*` - `_field_ != _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_GT*` - `_field_ > _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE*` - `_field_ >= _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT*` - `_field_ < _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_LE*` - `_field_ <pass:[=] _val_`

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_RE*` - `_field_ ~ "_val_"` : where `_field_` is a string.

`*TRACEFS_COMPARE_AND*` - `_field_ & _val_` : where `_field_` is a flags field.

`*trace_hist_echo_cmd*()` prints the commands needed to create the given histogram in the given `_instance_`, or NULL for the top level, into the `_seq_`.

The command that is printed is described by `_command_` and shows the functionality that would

be done by `*tracefs_hist_command*(3)`.

`*tracefs_hist_command*()` is called to process a command on the histogram `_hist_` for its event in the given `_instance_`, or NULL for the top level. The `_cmd_` can be one of:

`*TRACEFS_HIST_CMD_START*` or zero to start execution of the histogram.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_CMD_PAUSE*` to pause the given histogram.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_CMD_CONT*` to continue a paused histogram.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_CMD_CLEAR*` to reset the values of a histogram.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_CMD_DESTROY*` to destroy the histogram (undo a START).

The below functions are wrappers to `tracefs_hist_command()` to make the calling conventions a bit easier to understand what is happening.

KEY TYPES

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` and `*tracefs_hist_add_key*()` both add a key and requires that key to have a type. The types may be:

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_NORMAL*` or zero (0) which is to not modify the type.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_HEX*` to display the key in hex.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM*` to display the key as a kernel symbol (if found). If the key is an address, this is useful as it will display the function names instead of just a number.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM_OFFSET*` similar to `*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM*` but will also include the offset of the function to match the exact address.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYSCALL*` If the key is a system call "id" (the number passed from user space to the kernel to tell it what system call it is calling), then the name of the system call is displayed.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_EXECNAME*` If "common_pid" is the key (the pid of the executing task), instead of showing the number, show the name of the running task.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_LOG*` will display the key in a binary logarithmic scale.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_USECS*` for use with "common_timestamp" or `TRACEFS_HIST_TIMESTAMP`, in which case it will show the timestamp in microseconds instead of nanoseconds.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_hist_get_name*`() returns the name of the histogram or NULL on error.

The returned string belongs to the histogram object and is freed with the histogram

by `*tracefs_hist_free*`().

`*tracefs_hist_get_event*`() returns the event name of the histogram or NULL on error.

The returned string belongs to the histogram object and is freed with the histogram

by `*tracefs_hist_free*`().

`*tracefs_hist_get_system*`() returns the system name of the histogram or NULL on error.

The returned string belongs to the histogram object and is freed with the histogram

by `*tracefs_hist_free*`().

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*`() returns an allocated histogram descriptor which must be freed by `*tracefs_hist_free*`() or NULL on error.

`*tracefs_hist_get_name*`(), `*tracefs_hist_get_event*`() and `*tracefs_hist_get_system*`() return strings owned by the histogram object.

All the other functions return zero on success or -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
enum commands {
```

```
    START,
```

```
    PAUSE,
```

```
    CONT,
```

```
    RESET,
```

```
    DELETE,
```

```
    SHOW,
```

```
};
```

```
static void parse_system_event(char *group, char
```

```
    **system, char **event)
```

```
{
```

```
    *system = strtok(group, "/");
```

```
    *event = strtok(NULL, "/");
```

```
    if (!*event) {
```

```
        *event = *system;
```

```

*system = NULL;
}
}

static int parse_keys(char *keys, struct tracefs_hist_axis **axes)
{
    char *sav = NULL;
    char *key;
    int cnt = 0;

    for (key = strtok_r(keys, ",", &sav); key; key = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        struct tracefs_hist_axis *ax;
        char *att;

        ax = realloc(*axes, sizeof(*ax) * (cnt + 2));
        if (!ax) {
            perror("Failed to allocate axes");
            exit(-1);
        }
        ax[cnt].key = key;
        ax[cnt].type = 0;
        ax[cnt + 1].key = NULL;
        ax[cnt + 1].type = 0;

        *axes = ax;

        att = strchr(key, '.');
        if (att) {
            *att++ = '\0';
            if (strcmp(att, "hex") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_HEX;
            else if (strcmp(att, "sym") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM;
            else if (strcmp(att, "sym_offset") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM_OFFSET;
            else if (strcmp(att, "syscall") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYSCALL;
            else
                if (strcmp(att, "exec") == 0)
                    ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_EXECNAME;
                else if (strcmp(att, "log") == 0)
                    ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_LOG;
                else if (strcmp(att, "usecs") == 0)
                    ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_USECS;
                else {
                    fprintf(stderr, "Undefined attribute %s\n", att);
                    fprintf(stderr, " Acceptable attributes:\n");
                    fprintf(stderr, "  hex, sym, sym_offset, syscall, exe, log, usecs\n");
                }
        }
    }
}

```

```

    exit(-1);
}
}
cnt++;
}
return cnt;
}

static void process_hist(enum commands cmd, const char *instance_name,
    char *group, char *keys, char *vals, char *sort,
    char *ascend, char *desc)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance = NULL;
    struct tracefs_hist *hist;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct tracefs_hist_axis *axes = NULL;
    char *system;
    char *event;
    char *sav;
    char *val;
    int ret;
    int cnt;

    if (instance_name) {
        instance = tracefs_instance_create(instance_name);
        if (!instance) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed instance create\n");
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

    tep
    = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
    if (!tep) {
        perror("Could not read events");
        exit(-1);
    }

    parse_system_event(group, &system, &event);

    if (cmd == SHOW) {
        char *content;
        content = tracefs_event_file_read(instance, system, event,
            "hist", NULL);
        if (!content) {
            perror("Reading hist file");
            exit(-1);
        }
    }

```



```

printf("%s\n", content);
free(content);
return;
}

if (!keys) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Command needs -k option\n");
    exit(-1);
}

cnt = parse_keys(keys, &axes);
if (!cnt) {
    fprintf(stderr, "No keys??\n");
    exit(-1);
}

/* Show examples of hist1d and hist2d */
switch (cnt) {
case 1:
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc(tep, system, event,
        axes[0].key, axes[0].type);
    break;
case 2:
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc_2d(tep, system, event,
        axes[0].key, axes[0].type,
        axes[1].key, axes[1].type);
    break;
default:
    /* Really, 1 and 2 could use this too */
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc_nd(tep, system, event, axes);
}
if (!hist)
{
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed hist create\n");
    exit(-1);
}

if (vals) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(vals, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_add_value(hist, val);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add value %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

```

```

if (sort) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(sort, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(hist, val);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add sort key/val %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

if (ascend) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(ascend, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(hist, val, TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_ASCENDING);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add ascending key/val %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

if (desc) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(desc, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(hist,
val, TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_DESCENDING);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add descending key/val %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

tracefs_error_clear(instance);

switch (cmd) {
case START:
    ret = tracefs_hist_start(instance, hist);
    if (ret) {
        char *err = tracefs_error_last(instance);
        if (err)
            fprintf(stderr, "\n%s\n", err);
    }
    break;
case PAUSE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_pause(instance, hist);
    break;

```

```

case CONT:
    ret = tracefs_hist_continue(instance, hist);
    break;
case RESET:
    ret = tracefs_hist_reset(instance, hist);
    break;
case DELETE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_destroy(instance, hist);
    break;
case SHOW:
    /* Show was already done */
    break;
}
if (ret)
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed: command\n");
exit(ret);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    enum commands cmd;
    char *instance = NULL;
    char *cmd_str;
    char *event = NULL;
    char *keys = NULL;
    char *vals = NULL;
    char *sort = NULL;
    char *desc = NULL;
    char *ascend
    = NULL;

    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s command [-B instance][-e [system/]event][-k keys][-v vals][-s sort]\n", argv[0]);
        fprintf(stderr, "    [-a ascending][-d descending]\n");
        exit(-1);
    }

    cmd_str = argv[1];

    if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "start"))
        cmd = START;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "pause"))
        cmd = PAUSE;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "cont"))
        cmd = CONT;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "reset"))
        cmd = RESET;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "delete"))

```

```

cmd = DELETE;
else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "show"))
cmd = SHOW;
else {
fprintf(stderr, "Unknown command %s\n", cmd_str);
exit(-1);
}

for (;;) {
int c;

c = getopt(argc - 1, argv + 1, "e:k:v:B:s:d:a:");
if (c == -1)
break;

switch (c) {
case 'e':
event = optarg;
break;
case 'k':
keys = optarg;
break;
case 'v':
vals = optarg;
break;
case 'B':
instance = optarg;
break;
case 's':
sort = optarg;
break;
case 'd':
desc = optarg;
break;
case 'a':
ascend
= optarg;
break;
}
}
if (!event) {
event = "kmem/kmalloc";
if (!keys)
keys = "call_site.sym,bytes_req";
if (!vals)
vals = "bytes_alloc";
if (!sort)
sort = "bytes_req,bytes_alloc";
}

```

```
if (!desc)
    desc = "bytes_alloc";
}
process_hist(cmd, instance, event, keys, vals, sort, ascend, desc);
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

***tracefs_hist_pause*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_continue*(3),**

***tracefs_hist_reset*(3)**

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

libtracefs - Linux kernel trace file system library

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

Locations of tracing files and directories:

```
char pass:[*]*tracefs_get_tracing_file*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
void *tracefs_put_tracing_file*(char pass:[*]_name_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_tracing_dir*(void);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_debug_dir*(void);
int *tracefs_set_tracing_dir*(char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_)
int *tracefs_tracing_dir_is_mounted*(bool _mount_, const char pass:[**]_path_);
```

Trace instances:

```
struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_create*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_instance_destroy*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char
pass:[*]_name_);
void *tracefs_instance_free*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
char
pass:[**]*tracefs_instances*(const char pass:[*]_regex_);
void *tracefs_instance_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
void *tracefs_instance_reset*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_instance_is_new*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_file_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, char pass:[*]_name_);
bool *tracefs_dir_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, char pass:[*]_name_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_file*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_dir*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, int _mode_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, const char
pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_write_number*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
```

```

const char pass:[*]_file_, size_t _val_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_append*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, const char
pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_file_read*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, int
pass:[*]_psize_);
int *tracefs_instance_file_read_number*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_, long
long int pass:[*]_res_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_name*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_trace_dir*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instances_walk*(int (pass:[*]_callback_)(const char pass:[*], void pass:[*]), void pass:[*]_context_);
bool *tracefs_instance_exists*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity*(struct tracefs_instance
pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_cpu_str_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, cpu_set_t pass:[*]_set_, size_t
_set_size_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_affinity_raw*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_mask_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_affinity*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instance_get_affinity_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, cpu_set_t pass:[*]_set_, size_t
_set_size_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_affinity_raw*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
size_t *tracefs_instance_get_buffer_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _cpu_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_buffer_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, size_t _size_, int _cpu_);
int *tracefs_instance_get_buffer_percent*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_buffer_percent*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int
_val_);

```

Trace events:

```

char pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_event_systems*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
char pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_system_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_system_);
int *tracefs_event_enable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
const char pass:[*]_event_);
int *tracefs_event_disable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
const char pass:[*]_event_);
enum tracefs_enable_state *tracefs_event_is_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_);
int *tracefs_iterate_raw_events*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
cpu_set_t pass:[*]_cpus_, int _cpu_size_, int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*], struct tep_record
pass:[*], int, void pass:[*]), void pass:[*]_callback_context_);
void *tracefs_iterate_stop*(struct
tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_follow_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_,
int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*],
struct tep_record pass:[*],
int, void pass:[*]),
void pass:[*]_callback_data_);
int *tracefs_follow_missed_events*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,

```

```

int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*],
    struct tep_record pass:[*],
    int, void pass:[*]),
void pass:[*]_callback_data_);
int *tracefs_follow_event_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_);
int *tracefs_follow_missed_events_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
struct tep_handle pass:[*]*tracefs_local_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
struct tep_handle pass:[*]*tracefs_local_events_system*(const
    char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_const pass:[*]_sys_names_);
int *tracefs_fill_local_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, int
    pass:[*]_parsing_failures_);
int *tracefs_load_cmdlines*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_);
int *tracefs_load_headers*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_event_get_file*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const
    char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_event_file_read*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, int pass:[*]_psize_);
int *tracefs_event_file_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
    pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, const char pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_event_file_append*(struct
    tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_, const char pass:[*]_str_);
int *tracefs_event_file_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
    pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_);
bool *tracefs_event_file_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_system_, const char
    pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_file_);

```

Snapshot buffer:

```

int *tracefs_snapshot_snap*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);
int *tracefs_snapshot_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);
int *tracefs_snapshot_free*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);
int *tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    cpu_set_t pass:[*]_cpus_, int _cpu_size_,
    int (pass:[*]_callback_)(struct tep_event pass:[*], struct tep_record pass:[*],
    int, void pass:[*]),
    void pass:[*]_callback_context_);
struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_snapshot_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    int _cpu_, bool _nonblock_);

```

Event filters:

```

int *tracefs_filter_string_append*(struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, char pass:[**]_filter_,
    struct tracefs_filter _type_, const char pass:[*]_field_,

```



```

enum tracefs_synth_compare _compare_, const char pass:[*]_val_);
int *tracefs_filter_string_verify*(struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, char pass:[**]_err_);
int *tracefs_event_filter_apply*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_, const
char pass:[*]_filter_);
int *tracefs_event_filter_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tep_event pass:[*]_event_);

```

Function filters:

```

int *tracefs_function_filter*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char
pass:[*]_module_, int _flags_);
int *tracefs_function_notrace*(struct
tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char pass:[*]_module_, int _flags_);
int *tracefs_filter_functions*(const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char pass:[*]_module_, char
pass:[*]pass:[*]pass:[*]_list_);

```

PID filters:

```

int *tracefs_filter_pid_function*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _pid_,
bool _reset_, bool _notrace_);
int *tracefs_filter_pid_function_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, bool _notrace_);
int *tracefs_filter_pid_events*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _pid_,
bool _reset_, bool _notrace_);
int *tracefs_filter_pid_events_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, bool _notrace_);

```

Trace helper functions:

```

void *tracefs_list_free*(char pass:[*]pass:[*]_list_);
char pass:[**]*tracefs_list_add*(char **_list_, const char *_string_);
int *tracefs_list_size*(char pass:[**]_list_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_get_clock*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int
*tracefs_trace_is_on*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_trace_on*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_trace_off*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_trace_on_get_fd*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_trace_on_fd*(int _fd_);
int *tracefs_trace_off_fd*(int _fd_);

```

Trace stream:

```

ssize_t *tracefs_trace_pipe_stream*(int _fd_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _flags_);
ssize_t *tracefs_trace_pipe_print*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _flags_);
void *tracefs_trace_pipe_stop*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);

```

Memory mapping the ring buffer:

```

bool *tracefs_cpu_is_mapped*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);
bool *tracefs_mapped_is_supported*(void);
int *tracefs_cpu_map*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);
void *tracefs_cpu_unmap*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]tcpu);
struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_open_mapped*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance,
int

```

cpu, bool nonblock);

Trace options:

```
const struct tracefs_options_mask pass:[*]*tracefs_options_get_supported*(struct tracefs_instance
pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_option_is_supported*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
const struct tracefs_options_mask pass:[*]*tracefs_options_get_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance
pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_option_is_enabled*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
bool *tracefs_option_mask_is_set*(const struct tracefs_options_mask *options, enum tracefs_option_id id);
int *tracefs_option_enable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
int *tracefs_option_disable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_option_name*(enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
enum tracefs_option_id *tracefs_option_id*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
```

Ftrace tracers:

```
char
pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_tracers*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
char pass:[**] *tracefs_instance_tracers*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
bool *tracefs_tracer_available*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_tracer_);
int *tracefs_tracer_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_tracers _tracer_);
int *tracefs_tracer_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_tracers _tracer_, const char
pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_tracer_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
```

Writing data in the trace buffer:

```
int *tracefs_print_init*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_printf*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_fmt_, ...);
int *tracefs_vprintf*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_fmt_, va_list _ap_);
void *tracefs_print_close*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_binary_init*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int
*tracefs_binary_write*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, void pass:[*]_data_, int _len_);
void *tracefs_binary_close*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
```

Control library logs:

```
int *tracefs_set_loglevel*(enum tep_loglevel _level_);
```

Read the ring buffer statistics:

```
struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_stat*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _cpu_);
void *tracefs_instance_put_stat*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_entries*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_overrun*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_commit_overrun*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_bytes*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
long long *tracefs_buffer_stat_event_timestamp*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
long long *tracefs_buffer_stat_timestamp*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat
```

```

pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_dropped_events*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_read_events*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);

```

Dynamic event generic APIs:

```

struct *tracefs_dynevent*;
enum *tracefs_dynevent_type*;
int *tracefs_dynevent_create*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_);
int *tracefs_dynevent_destroy*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_, bool _force_);
int *tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all*(unsigned int _types_, bool _force_);
void *tracefs_dynevent_free*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_);
void *tracefs_dynevent_list_free*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]pass:[*]_events_);
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get*(enum tracefs_dynevent_type _type_, const char
pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_);
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get_all*(unsigned int _types_, const char
pass:[*]_system_);
enum tracefs_dynevent_type *tracefs_dynevent_info*(struct
tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_dynevent_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_system_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_event_, char
pass:[*]pass:[*]_prefix_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_addr_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_format_);
struct tep_event pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_dynevent
pass:[*]_dynevent_);

```

Even probes (eprobes):

```

struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*] *tracefs_eprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_target_system_, const char pass:[*]_target_event_, const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_);

```

Uprobes, Kprobes and Kretprobes:

```

struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*] *tracefs_kprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_);
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*] *tracefs_kretprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_, unsigned int _max_);
int *tracefs_kprobe_raw*(const
char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_, const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_);
int *tracefs_kretprobe_raw*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_, const char pass:[*]_addr_,
const char pass:[*]_format_);
*tracefs_uprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_file_, unsigned long long _offset_, const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_)
*tracefs_uretprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_file_, unsigned long long _offset_, const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_);
int *tracefs_kprobe_destroy*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_, bool _force_);

```

Synthetic events:

```

struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]*tracefs_sql*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, const char pass:[*]_name_,
const char pass:[*]_sql_buffer_, char pass:[**]_err_);
struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_alloc*(struct
tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_,
const char pass:[*]_name_,

```

```

const char pass:[*]_start_system_,
const char pass:[*]_start_event_,
const char pass:[*]_end_system_,
const char pass:[*]_end_event_,
const char pass:[*]_start_match_field_,
const char pass:[*]_end_match_field_,
const char pass:[*]_match_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_match_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
const char pass:[*]_start_match_field_,
const char pass:[*]_end_match_field_,
const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_compare_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
const char pass:[*]_start_compare_field_,
const char pass:[*]_end_compare_field_,
enum tracefs_synth_calc _calc_,
const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_start_field*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
const char pass:[*]_start_field_,
const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(struct
tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
const char pass:[*]_end_field_,
const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_synth_append_start_filter*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
struct tracefs_filter _type_,
const char pass:[*]_field_,
enum tracefs_synth_compare _compare_,
const char pass:[*]_val_);
int *tracefs_synth_append_end_filter*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
struct tracefs_filter _type_,
const char pass:[*]_field_,
enum tracefs_synth_compare _compare_,
const char pass:[*]_val_);
void *tracefs_synth_free*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_create*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_destroy*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_set_instance*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_synth_echo_cmd*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_seq_, struct
tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
bool *tracefs_synth_complete*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_start_hist*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_trace*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
enum tracefs_synth_handler _type_, const char pass:[*]_var_);
int *tracefs_synth_snapshot*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
enum tracefs_synth_handler _type_, const char pass:[*]_var_);
int *tracefs_synth_save*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
enum tracefs_synth_handler _type_, const char pass:[*]_var_,
char pass:[**]_save_fields_);

```

```

const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_name*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_raw_fmt*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_seq_, struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_event*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_start_hist*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
const
char pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_show_end_hist*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
struct tep_event pass:[*]*tracefs_synth_get_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_synth
pass:[*]_synth_);

```

Ftrace errors reporting:

```

char pass:[*]*tracefs_error_last*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_error_all*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_error_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);

```

Histograms:

```

struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc*(struct tracefs_tep pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_key_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(struct tracefs_tep pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_key1_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type1_,
    const char pass:[*]_key2_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type2_);
struct tracefs_hist
pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(struct tracefs_tep pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    struct tracefs_hist_axis pass:[*]_axes_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd_cnt*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_,
    struct tracefs_hist_axis_cnt pass:[*]_axes_);
void *tracefs_hist_free*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_key_,
    enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_key_cnt*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_key_,
    enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_, int _cnt_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_value*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_value_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_sort_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_);
int *tracefs_hist_set_sort_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,

    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_, ...);
int *tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
    const char pass:[*]_sort_key_,
    enum tracefs_hist_sort_direction _dir_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_name*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_name_);
int *tracefs_hist_append_filter*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
    enum tracefs_filter _type_,
    const char pass:[*]_field_,
    enum tracefs_compare _compare_);

```

```

    const char pass:[*]_val_);
int *tracefs_hist_echo_cmd*(struct trace_seq pass:[*]_s_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
    enum tracefs_hist_command _command_);
int *tracefs_hist_command*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_,
    enum tracefs_hist_command _command_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_name*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_event*(struct
tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_get_system*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_start*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_destroy*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_pause*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_continue*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);
int *tracefs_hist_reset*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);

```

Recording of trace_pipe_raw files:

```

struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
    int _cpu_, bool _nonblock_);
struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd*(int _fd_, int _subbuf_size_, bool _nonblock_);
void *tracefs_cpu_close*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);
void
*tracefs_cpu_free_fd*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);
int *tracefs_cpu_read_size*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);
int *tracefs_cpu_read*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_, bool _nonblock_);
int *tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_, bool _nonblock_);
int *tracefs_cpu_write*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_, bool _nonblock_);
int *tracefs_cpu_stop*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);
int *tracefs_cpu_flush*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_);
int *tracefs_cpu_flush_write*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_);
int *tracefs_cpu_pipe*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_, bool _nonblock_);
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, bool _nonblock_);
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, bool _nonblock_);
struct kbuffer pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_flush_buf*(struct
tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);

```

Helper functions for modifying the ring buffer sub-buffers:

```

size_t *tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, size_t _size_);

```

Helper functions for guest tracing:

```

char pass:[*]*tracefs_find_cid_pid*(int _cid_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_find_cid_pid*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _cid_);
int *tracefs_time_conversion*(int _cpu_, int pass:[*]_shift_, int pass:[*]_multi_, long long pass:[*]_offset);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

The libtracefs(3) library provides APIs to access kernel trace file system.

FILES

[verse]
--
tracefs.h
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
-ltracefs
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1)

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

LICENSE

libtracefs is Free Software licensed under the GNU LGPL 2.1

RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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Found in path(s):
* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs.txt
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_uprobe_alloc, tracefs_uretprobe_alloc - Allocate new user (return) probe

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]
```

```
*tracefs_uprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,  
    const char pass:[*]_file_, unsigned long long _offset_, const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_)
```

```
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]
```

```
*tracefs_uretprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,  
    const char pass:[*]_file_, unsigned long long _offset_, const char pass:[*]_fetchargs_)
```

--

DESCRIPTION

tracefs_uprobe_alloc() allocates a new uprobe context. It will be in the `_system_` group (or uprobes if `_system_` is NULL) and with `_event_` name. The uprobe will be attached to `_offset_` within the `_file_`. The list of arguments, described in `_fetchargs_`, will be fetched with the uprobe. The returned pointer to

the user probe context must be freed with `*tracefs_dynevent_free*()`.

The uprobe is not configured in the system, `tracefs_dynevent_*` set of APIs can be used to configure it.

The `*tracefs_uretprobe_alloc*()` behaves the same as `*tracefs_uprobe_alloc*()`, the only difference is that it allocates context to user return probe (uretprobe).

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_uprobe_alloc*()` and `*tracefs_uretprobe_alloc*()` APIs return a pointer to an allocated `tracefs_dynevent` structure, describing the user probe. This pointer must be freed with `*tracefs_dynevent_free*(3)`. Note, this only allocates a descriptor representing the uprobe. It does not modify the running system. On error NULL is returned.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <sys/wait.h>
```



```

#include <tracefs.h>

static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    struct trace_seq seq;

    trace_seq_init(&seq);
    tep_print_event(event->tep,
        &seq, record, "%d-%s: %s",
        TEP_PRINT_PID, TEP_PRINT_COMM, TEP_PRINT_NAME);
    trace_seq_puts(&seq, "\n");

    trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
    trace_seq_destroy(&seq);

    return 0;
}

static pid_t run_exec(char **argv, char **env)
{
    pid_t pid;

    pid = fork();
    if (pid)
        return pid;

    execve(argv[0], argv, env);
    perror("exec");
    exit(-1);
}

const char *myprobe = "my_urobes";

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tracefs_dynevent *uprobe, *uretprobe;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    const char *sysnames[] = { myprobe, NULL };
    long addr;
    pid_t pid;

    if (argc < 3) {
        printf("usage: %s file_offset command\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

```

```

}
addr = strtol(argv[1], NULL, 0);

instance = tracefs_instance_create("exec_open");
if (!instance) {
    perror("creating instance");
    exit(-1);
}

tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_UPROBE|TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_URETPROBE, true);

uprobe = tracefs_uprobe_alloc(myprobe, "user_probe",
argv[2], addr, NULL);
uretprobe = tracefs_uretprobe_alloc(myprobe, "user_retprobe", argv[2], addr, NULL);
if (!uprobe || !uretprobe) {
    perror("allocating user probes");
    exit(-1);
}

if (tracefs_dynevent_create(uprobe) ||
    tracefs_dynevent_create(uretprobe)) {
    perror("creating user probes");
    exit(-1);
}

tep = tracefs_local_events_system(NULL, sysnames);
if (!tep) {
    perror("reading events");
    exit(-1);
}

tracefs_event_enable(instance, myprobe, "user_probe");
tracefs_event_enable(instance, myprobe, "user_retprobe");

pid = run_exec(&argv[2], env);

/* Let the child start to run */
sched_yield();

do {
    tracefs_load_cmdlines(NULL, tep);
    tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, NULL);
} while (waitpid(pid, NULL, WNOHANG) != pid);

/* disable and destroy the events */
tracefs_dynevent_destroy(uprobe, true);
tracefs_dynevent_destroy(uretprobe, true);
tracefs_dynevent_free(uprobe);

```

```
tracefs_dynevent_free(uretprobe);
tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
```

```
return
0;
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_get_stat, tracefs_instance_put_stat, tracefs_buffer_stat_entries, tracefs_buffer_stat_overrun, tracefs_buffer_stat_commit_overrun, tracefs_buffer_stat_bytes, tracefs_buffer_stat_event_timestamp, tracefs_buffer_stat_timestamp, tracefs_buffer_stat_dropped_events, tracefs_buffer_stat_read_events
- Handling tracing buffer stats

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

```
struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_stat*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, int _cpu_);
void *tracefs_instance_put_stat*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_entries*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_overrun*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_commit_overrun*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_bytes*(struct
    tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
long long *tracefs_buffer_stat_event_timestamp*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
long long *tracefs_buffer_stat_timestamp*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_dropped_events*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
ssize_t *tracefs_buffer_stat_read_events*(struct tracefs_buffer_stat pass:[*]_tstat_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

This set of functions read and parse the tracefs/per_cpu/cpuX/stats file.

These files hold the statistics of the per CPU ring buffer, such as how many events are in the ring buffer, how many have been read and so on.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_stat()` function will read and parse a given statistics file for a given `_instance_` and `_cpu_`. As the ring buffer is split into per_cpu buffers, the information is only associated to the given `_cpu_`. The returned `tracefs_buffer_stat` pointer can be used with the other `*tracefs_buffer_stat*` functions and must be freed with `*tracefs_instance_put_stat()`.

The

`*tracefs_instance_put_stat()` will free the resources allocated for the given `_stat_` that was created by `*tracefs_instance_get_stat()`.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_entries()` returns the number of events that are currently in the ring buffer associated with `_tstat_`.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_overrun()` returns the number of events that were lost by the ring buffer writer overrunning the reader.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_commit_overrun()` returns the number of events that were lost because the ring buffer was too small and an interrupt interrupted a lower context event being recorded and it added more events than the ring buffer could hold. Note this is not a common occurrence and when it happens it means that something was not set up properly.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_bytes()` returns the number of bytes that the current events take up. Note, it includes the meta data for the events, but does not include the meta data for the sub-buffers.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_event_timestamp()` returns the timestamp of the last event in the ring buffer.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_timestamp()` returns the current timestamp of the ring buffer. Note, it is only read when `*tracefs_instance_get_stat()` is called. It will have the timestamp of the ring buffer when that function was called.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_dropped_events()` returns the number of events that were dropped if overwrite mode is disabled. It will show the events that were lost because the writer caught up to the reader and could not write any more events.

The `*tracefs_buffer_stat_read_events()` returns the number of events that were consumed by a reader.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_instance_get_stat()` returns a `tracefs_buffer_stat` structure that can be used to retrieve the statistics via the other functions. It must be freed with `*tracefs_instance_put_stat()`.

The other functions that return different values from the `tracefs_buffer_stat` structure all return the value, or
-1 if the value was not found.

EXAMPLE

```

[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    char *trace;
    char buf[1000];
    int ret;
    int i;

    for (i = 0; i < sizeof(buf) - 1; i++) {
        buf[i] = '0' + i % 10;
    }
    buf[i] = '\0';

    tracefs_instance_clear(NULL);

    for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
        ret = tracefs_printf(NULL, "%s\n", buf);
        if (ret < 0)
            perror("write");
    }

    trace = tracefs_instance_file_read(NULL, "trace", NULL);
    printf("%s\n", trace);
    free(trace);

    for (i = 0; i < sysconf(_SC_NPROCESSORS_CONF); i++) {
        struct tracefs_buffer_stat *tstat;
        ssize_t entries, eread;

        tstat = tracefs_instance_get_stat(NULL, i);
        if (!tstat)
            continue;

        entries = tracefs_buffer_stat_entries(tstat);
        eread = tracefs_buffer_stat_read_events(tstat);
        if (!entries && !eread) {
            tracefs_instance_put_stat(tstat);
            continue;
        }

        printf("CPU: %d\n", i);
        printf("\tentries: %zd\n", entries);
        printf("\toverrun: %zd\n",

```

```

tracefs_buffer_stat_overrun(tstat);
printf("\tcommit_overrun: %zd\n", tracefs_buffer_stat_commit_overrun(tstat));
printf("\tbytes: %zd\n", tracefs_buffer_stat_bytes(tstat));
printf("\tevent_timestamp: %lld\n", tracefs_buffer_stat_event_timestamp(tstat));
printf("\ttimestamp: %lld\n", tracefs_buffer_stat_timestamp(tstat));
printf("\tdropped_events: %zd\n", tracefs_buffer_stat_dropped_events(tstat));
printf("\tread_events: %zd\n", read);

```

```

    tracefs_instance_put_stat(tstat);
}
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

REPORTING BUGS

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/* Bison implementation for Yacc-like parsers in C

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/* As a special exception, you may create a larger work that contains part or all of the Bison parser skeleton and distribute that work

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_dynevent_create, tracefs_dynevent_destroy, tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all,
tracefs_dynevent_free, tracefs_dynevent_list_free, tracefs_dynevent_get, tracefs_dynevent_get_all,
tracefs_dynevent_info, tracefs_dynevent_get_event - Create, destroy, free and get dynamic events.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
struct *tracefs_dynevent*;
enum *tracefs_dynevent_type*;
int *tracefs_dynevent_create*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_);
int *tracefs_dynevent_destroy*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_, bool _force_);
int *tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all*(unsigned int _types_, bool _force_);
void *tracefs_dynevent_free*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_devent_);
void *tracefs_dynevent_list_free*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]pass:[*]_events_);
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get*(enum tracefs_dynevent_type _type_, const char
pass:[*]_system_,
    const char pass:[*]_event_);
struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get_all*(unsigned int _types_, const char
pass:[*]_system_);
enum tracefs_dynevent_type *tracefs_dynevent_info*(struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]_dynevent_, char
pass:[*]pass:[*]_system_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_event_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_prefix_, char pass:[*]pass:[*]_addr_,
char pass:[*]pass:[*]_format_);
struct tep_event pass:[*]*tracefs_dynevent_get_event*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, struct tracefs_dynevent
pass:[*]_dynevent_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

The `*tracefs_dynevent_create*()` function creates dynamic event `_devent_` in the system.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_destroy*()` function removes dynamic event `_devent_` from the system. If `_force_` is true, the function will attempt to disable all events in all trace instances, before removing the dynamic event. The `_devent_` context is not freed, use `*tracefs_dynevent_free*()` to free it.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all*()` function removes all dynamic events of given types from the system. The `_types_` parameter is a type of specific dynamic event, or a bitmask of dynamic events

types `*tracefs_dynevent_type*`, that will be removed. If `_types_` is 0, dynamic events from all types will be removed. If `_force_` is true, the function will attempt to disable all events in all trace instances, before removing the dynamic events.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_get*()` function allocates and returns a single instance of a dynamic event that matches the given `*type*`, `*system*` and `*event*` that is passed to it. NULL is returned if there is no match. The returned event is what is found in the system, and must be freed with `*tracefs_dynevent_free*()`. If `*system*` is NULL, then the first `*event*` of any system of the given type that has the name of `*event*` will be returned.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_get_all*()` function allocates and returns an array of pointers to dynamic events of given types that exist in the system. The last element of the array is a NULL pointer.

The array must be freed with `*tracefs_dynevent_list_free*()`. If there are no events a NULL pointer is returned. The `_types_` parameter is a type of specific dynamic event, or a bitmask of dynamic events types `*tracefs_dynevent_type*`, that will be retrieved. If `_types_` is 0, dynamic events from all types will be retrieved.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_free*()` function frees a dynamic event context `_dynevent_`.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_list_free*()` function frees an array of pointers to dynamic event, returned by `*tracefs_dynevent_get_all*()` API.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_info*()` function returns the type and information of a given dynamic event `_dynevent_`. If any of the `_system_`, `_event_`, `_prefix_`, `_addr_` or `_format_` arguments are not NULL, then strings are allocated and returned back via these arguments. The `_system_` and `_event_` holds the system and the name of the dynamic event. If `_prefix_` is non NULL, then it will hold an allocated string that holds the prefix portion of the dynamic event (the content up to the ":", excluding it).

If `_addr_` is non NULL, it will hold the address or function that the dynamic event is attached to, if relevant for this event type. If `_format_` is non NULL, it will hold the format string of the dynamic event. Note, that the content in `_group_`, `_event_`, `_prefix_`, `_addr_`, and `_format_` must be freed with `free(3)` if they are set.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_get_event*()` function returns a tep event, describing the given dynamic event. The API detects any newly created or removed dynamic events. The returned pointer to tep event is controlled by `@tep` and must not be freed.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_dynevent_create*()` returns 0 on success, or -1 on error. If a parsing error occurs then `*tracefs_error_last*(3)` may be used to retrieve the error message explaining the parsing issue.

`*tracefs_dynevent_destroy*()` and `*tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all*()` return 0 on success, or -1 on error. If `_force_` is enabled, the functions may fail on disabling the events.

`*tracefs_dynevent_get*()` function returns an allocated dynamic event from the system that matches the type, system and event given.

`*tracefs_dynevent_get_all*()` function returns allocated array of pointers to dynamic events, or `NULL` in case of an error or in case there are no events in the system. That array must be freed by `*tracefs_dynevent_list_free*()`.

`*tracefs_dynevent_info*()` returns the type of the given dynamic event or `TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_UNKNOWN` on error. If `_system_`, `_event_`, `_prefix_`, `_addr_`, or `_format_` are non `NULL`, they will contain allocated strings that must be freed by `free(3)`.

The `*tracefs_dynevent_get_event*()` function returns a pointer to a tep event or `NULL` in case of an error or if the requested dynamic event is missing. The returned pointer to tep event is controlled by `@tep` and must not be freed.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

`*ENODEV*` dynamic events of requested type are not configured for the running kernel.

`*ENOMEM*`

Memory allocation error.

`*tracefs_dynevent_create*()` can fail with the following errors:

`*EINVAL*` Most likely a parsing error occurred (use `*tracefs_error_last*(3)` to possibly see what that error was).

Other errors may also happen caused by internal system calls.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <sys/wait.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
static struct tep_event *open_event;
```

```
static struct tep_format_field *file_field;
```

```
static struct tep_event *openret_event;
```

```
static struct tep_format_field *ret_field;
```

```
static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
```

```

        int cpu, void *data)
{
    struct trace_seq seq;

    trace_seq_init(&seq);
    tep_print_event(event->tep, &seq, record, "%d-%s: ", TEP_PRINT_PID, TEP_PRINT_COMM);

    if (event->id == open_event->id) {
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "open file=");
        tep_print_field(&seq, record->data, file_field);
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "\n");
    } else if (event->id == openret_event->id)
    {
        unsigned long long ret;
        tep_read_number_field(ret_field, record->data, &ret);
        trace_seq_printf(&seq, "open ret=%lld\n", ret);
    } else {
        goto out;
    }

    trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
out:
    trace_seq_destroy(&seq);

    return 0;
}

static pid_t run_exec(char **argv, char **env)
{
    pid_t pid;

    pid = fork();
    if (pid)
        return pid;

    execve(argv[0], argv, env);
    perror("exec");
    exit(-1);
}

const char *mykprobe = "my_kprobes";

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tracefs_dynevent *kprobe, *kretprobe;
    const char *sysnames[] = { mykprobe, NULL };
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;

```

```

struct tep_handle *tep;
pid_t pid;

if (argc < 2) {
    printf("usage: %s command\n", argv[0]);
    exit(-1);
}

instance = tracefs_instance_create("exec_open");
if (!instance) {
    perror("creating instance");
    exit(-1);
}

tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KPROBE | TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KRETPROBE,
true);

kprobe = tracefs_kprobe_alloc(mykprobe,
    "open", "do_sys_openat2",
    "file=+0($arg2):ustream flags=+0($arg3):x64 mode=+8($arg3):x64\n");
kretprobe = tracefs_kretprobe_alloc(mykprobe, "openret", "do_sys_openat2", "ret=%ax", 0);
if (!kprobe || !kretprobe) {
    perror("allocating dynamic events");
    exit(-1);
}

if (tracefs_dynevent_create(kprobe) || tracefs_dynevent_create(kretprobe)){
    char *err = tracefs_error_last(NULL);
    perror("Failed to create kprobes:");
    if (err && strlen(err))
        fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", err);
    exit(-1);
}

tep = tracefs_local_events_system(NULL, sysnames);
if (!tep) {
    perror("reading events");
    exit(-1);
}

open_event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep, mykprobe, "open");
file_field = tep_find_field(open_event, "file");

openret_event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep, mykprobe, "openret");
ret_field = tep_find_field(openret_event, "ret");

tracefs_event_enable(instance, mykprobe, NULL);
pid = run_exec(&argv[1], env);

```

```

/* Let the child start to run */
sched_yield();

do {
    tracefs_load_cmdlines(NULL,
    tep);
    tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, NULL);
} while (waitpid(pid, NULL, WNOHANG) != pid);

/* Will disable the events */
tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KPROBE | TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KRETPROBE,
true);
tracefs_dynevent_free(kprobe);
tracefs_dynevent_free(kretprobe);
tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
tep_free(tep);

return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

```

-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

```

SEE ALSO

```

-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

```

AUTHOR

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*Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>
*Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
*Yordan Karadzhov* <y.karadz@gmail.com>
--

```

REPORTING BUGS

```

-----
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```

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_cpu_open, tracefs_cpu_close, tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd, tracefs_cpu_free_fd, tracefs_cpu_snapshot_open -
Opening trace_pipe_raw data for reading

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
int _cpu_, bool _nonblock_);
void *tracefs_cpu_close*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);

struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd*(int _fd_, int _subbuf_size_, bool _nonblock_);
void *tracefs_cpu_free_fd*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);

struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]*tracefs_cpu_snapshot_open*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_,
int _cpu_, bool _nonblock_);

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to open the raw data from the trace_pipe_raw
files in the tracefs file system in order to read them with the *tracefs_cpu_read*(3)
functions.

The

`*tracefs_cpu_open()` creates a descriptor that can read the `tracefs_trace_pipe_raw` file for a given `_cpu_` in a given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL then the toplevel `trace_pipe_raw` file is used.

The `*tracefs_cpu_close()` closes all the file descriptors associated to the `trace_pipe_raw` opened by `*tracefs_cpu_open()`.

The `*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd()` will create a `tracefs_cpu` descriptor from an existing file descriptor `_fd_`. This is useful to use when connecting to a socket or pipe where the other end is feeding raw tracing data in the same format as the `trace_pipe_raw` file would (like in guest to host tracing). The caller is responsible for determining the `_subbuf_size_` that will be used to break up the sub-buffers being read by the file descriptor. The `_nonblock_` is treated the same as the same parameter in `*tracefs_cpu_open()`.

The `*tracefs_cpu_free_fd()` is used to free the descriptor returned by `*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd()`. It does all the clean up that `*tracefs_cpu_close()` performs, and that could also be used to free up the descriptor created by `*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd()` but will also close the file descriptor passed in. Note that `*tracefs_cpu_free_fd()` should not be used on the descriptor returned by `*tracefs_cpu_open()` as it will not close the file descriptor created by it.

The `*tracefs_cpu_snapshot_open()` is similar to `*tracefs_cpu_open()` except that it opens the snapshot buffer (see `*tracefs_snapshot_snap*(3)`). The snapshot buffer does not have a writer to it, it is only created by a snapshot action that swaps the current ring buffer with the snapshot buffer. The `_nonblock_`, when false, acts a little differently here too. Reads are not affected by the "buffer_percent" file. If the snapshot buffer is empty, it will block until a new snapshot happens.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_cpu_open()` and `*tracefs_cpu_snapshot_open()` both return a struct `tracefs_cpu` descriptor that can be used by the other functions or NULL on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_alloc_fd()` returns a struct `tracefs_cpu` descriptor that can be used by the `*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)` related functions, where the descriptor will be reading the passed in `_fd_` file descriptor.

EXAMPLE

See `*tracefs_cpu_read*(3)` for an example.

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

***Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>**

--

REPORTING BUGS

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_snapshot_snap, tracefs_snapshot_clear, tracefs_snapshot_free -

API to create, clear and read snapshots

SYNOPSIS

```
-----  
[verse]  
--  
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
int *tracefs_snapshot_snap*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);  
int *tracefs_snapshot_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);  
int *tracefs_snapshot_free*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]instance);  
--
```

DESCRIPTION

The Linux kernel tracing provides a "snapshot" feature. The kernel has two ring buffers. One that is written to by the tracing system and another one that is the "snapshot" buffer. When a snapshot happens, the two buffers are swapped, and the current snapshot buffer becomes the one being written to, and the buffer that was being written to becomes the saved snapshot.

Note, the snapshot buffer is allocated the first time it is taken, so it is best to take a snapshot at the start before one is needed so that it is allocated and a snapshot is ready, then the snapshot will happen immediately.

The `*tracefs_snapshot_snap()` will allocate (if not already allocated) the snapshot buffer and then take a "snapshot" (swap the main buffer that's being written to with the allocated snapshot buffer). It will do this to the given `_instance_` buffer or the top instance if `_instance_` is NULL.

The `*tracefs_snapshot_clear()` will erase the content of the snapshot buffer for the given `_instance_` or the top level instance if `_instance_` is NULL.

The `*tracefs_snapshot_free()` will free the allocated snapshot for the given `_instance_` or the top level instance if `_instance_` is NULL. That is, if another call to `*tracefs_snapshot_snap()` is done after this, then it will need to allocate the snapshot buffer again before it can take a snapshot. This function should be used to free up the kernel memory used by the snapshot buffer when no longer in use.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_snapshot_snap()`, `*tracefs_snapshot_clear()` and the `*tracefs_snapshot_free()` all return 0 on success and -1 on failure.

EXAMPLE

```

[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record, int cpu, void *data)
{
    static struct trace_seq seq;
    struct tep_handle *tep = event->tep;

    if (!seq.buffer)
        trace_seq_init(&seq);

    trace_seq_reset(&seq);

    tep_print_event(tep, &seq, record, "[%03d] %s-%d %6.1000d\t%s: %s\n",
        TEP_PRINT_CPU,
        TEP_PRINT_COMM,
        TEP_PRINT_PID,
        TEP_PRINT_TIME,
        TEP_PRINT_NAME,
        TEP_PRINT_INFO);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
    return 0;
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    char *line = NULL;
    size_t len = 0;
    int ret;

    instance = tracefs_instance_create("my_snapshots");
    if (!instance) {
        perror("creating instance");
        exit(-1);
    }

    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
    if (!tep) {
        perror("reading
event formats");
        goto out;
    }

```

```

/* Make sure the snapshot buffer is allocated */
ret = tracefs_snapshot_snap(instance);
if (ret < 0)
    goto out;

ret = tracefs_event_enable(instance, "sched", NULL);
if (ret < 0) {
    perror("enabling event");
    goto out;
}

for (;;) {
    printf("Hit enter without text to take snapshot!\n");
    printf("Enter any text to display the snapshot\n");
    printf("Enter 'quit' to exit\n");
    getline(&line, &len, stdin);
    ret = tracefs_snapshot_snap(instance);
    if (ret < 0) {
        perror("taking snapshot");
        goto out;
    }
    if (!line)
        break;
    if (strlen(line) < 2)
        continue;
    if (strcmp(line, "quit", 4) == 0)
        break;
    tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, NULL);
}

free(line);

tracefs_instance_clear(instance);

out:
tracefs_snapshot_free(instance);
tracefs_event_disable(instance, "sched", NULL);
tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
tracefs_instance_free(instance);

exit(0);
}
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*

```

Header

file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***tracefs_iterate_snapshot_events*(3)**

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

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***Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>**

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_cpu_read_size, tracefs_cpu_read, tracefs_cpu_buffered_read, tracefs_cpu_write,

tracefs_cpu_stop, tracefs_cpu_flush, tracefs_cpu_flush_write, tracefs_cpu_pipe

- Reading trace_pipe_raw data

SYNOPSIS

```
-----  
[verse]  
--  
*#include <tracefs.h>  
  
int *tracefs_cpu_read_size*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_read*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_, bool _nonblock_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_buffered_read*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_, bool _nonblock_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_write*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_, bool _nonblock_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_stop*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_flush*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, void pass:[*]_buffer_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_flush_write*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_);  
int *tracefs_cpu_pipe*(struct tracefs_cpu pass:[*]_tcpu_, int _wfd_,  
    bool _nonblock_);  
--
```

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to read the raw data from the trace_pipe_raw files in the tracefs file system.

The `*tracefs_cpu_read_size()` returns the subbuffer size of the trace_pipe_raw. This returns the minimum size of the buffer that is passed to the below functions.

The `*tracefs_cpu_read()` reads the trace_pipe_raw files associated to `_tcpu_` into `_buffer_`. `_buffer_` must be at least the size of the sub buffer of the ring buffer, which is returned by `*tracefs_cpu_read_size()`. If `_nonblock_` is set, and there's no data available, it will return immediately. Otherwise depending on how `_tcpu_` was opened, it will block. If `_tcpu_` was opened with nonblock set, then this `_nonblock_` will make no difference.

The `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read()` is basically the same as `*tracefs_cpu_read()` except that it uses a pipe through splice to buffer reads. This will batch reads keeping the reading from the ring buffer less intrusive to the system, as just reading all the time can cause quite a disturbance. Note, one difference between this and `*tracefs_cpu_read()` is that it will read only in sub buffer pages. If the ring buffer has not filled a page, then it will not return anything, even with `_nonblock_` set. Calls to `*tracefs_cpu_flush()` should be done to read the rest of the file at the end of the trace.

The `*tracefs_cpu_write()` will pipe the data from the trace_pipe_raw file associated with `_tcpu_` into the `_wfd_` file descriptor. If `_nonblock_` is set, then it will not block on if there's nothing to write. Note, it will only write sub buffer size data to `_wfd_`. Calls to `tracefs_cpu_flush_write()` are needed to write out the rest.

The `*tracefs_cpu_stop()` will attempt to unblock a task blocked on `_tcpu_` reading it. On older kernels, it may not do anything for the pipe reads, as older kernels do not wake up tasks waiting on the ring buffer. Returns 0 if it definitely woke up any possible waiters, but returns 1 if it is not sure it worked and waiters may need to have a signal sent to them.

The `*tracefs_cpu_flush()` reads the `trace_pipe_raw` file associated by the `_tcpu_` and puts it into `_buffer_`, which must be the size of the sub buffer which is retrieved. by `*tracefs_cpu_read_size()`. This should be called at the end of tracing to get the rest of the data. This call will convert the file descriptor of `trace_pipe_raw` into non-blocking mode.

The `*tracefs_cpu_flush_write()` same as `*trace_cpu_flush()` except it takes a file descriptor `_wfd_` to flush the data into.

The `*tracefs_cpu_pipe()` is similar to `*tracefs_cpu_write()` but the `_wfd_` file descriptor must be a pipe. This call is an optimization of `*tracefs_cpu_write()` that uses two calls to `*splice*(2)` in order to connect the `trace_pipe_raw` file descriptor with the write file descriptor. `*splice*(2)` requires that one of the passed in file descriptors is a pipe. If the application wants to pass the data to an existing pipe, there's no reason for there to be two `*splice*(2)` system calls and `*tracefs_cpu_pipe()` can simply use a single call to `_wfd_`.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_cpu_open()` returns a struct `tracefs_cpu` descriptor that can be used by the other functions or NULL on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_read_size()` returns the minimum size of the buffers to be used with `*tracefs_cpu_read()`, `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read()` and `*tracefs_cpu_flush()`. Returns negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_read()` returns the number of bytes read, or negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_buffered_read()` returns the number of bytes read or negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_write()` returns the number of bytes written to the file or negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_stop()` returns zero if any waiters were guaranteed to be woken up from waiting on input, or returns one if this is an older kernel that does not supply that guarantee, and a signal may need to be sent to any waiters. Returns negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_flush()` returns

the number of bytes read or negative on error.

The `*tracefs_cpu_flush_write()` returns the number of bytes written to the file or negative on error.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#define _LARGEFILE64_SOURCE
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <pthread.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <tracefs.h>

struct thread_data {
    struct tracefs_cpu *tcpu;
    int done;
    int fd;
};

static void *thread_run(void *arg)
{
    struct thread_data *data = arg;
    struct tracefs_cpu *tcpu = data->tcpu;
    int fd = data->fd;
    int ret;

    while (!data->done) {
        ret = tracefs_cpu_write(tcpu, fd, false);
        printf("wrote %d\n", ret);
    }
    return NULL;
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    struct thread_data data;
    pthread_t thread;
    char *file;
    int secs = 10;
    int cpu;
    int ret;

    if (argc < 3 || !isdigit(argv[1][0])) {
        printf("usage: %s cpu file_destination [sleep secs]\n\n", argv[0]);
```



```

    exit(-1);
}

cpu = atoi(argv[1]);
file = argv[2];

if (argc > 3)
    secs
    = atoi(argv[3]);

instance = tracefs_instance_create("cpu_write");
if (!instance) {
    perror("create instance");
    exit(-1);
}

memset(&data, 0, sizeof(data));

data.tcpu = tracefs_cpu_open(instance, cpu, 0);
if (!data.tcpu) {
    perror("Open instance");
    exit(-1);
}

data.fd = open(file, O_WRONLY | O_CREAT | O_TRUNC | O_LARGEFILE, 0644);
if (data.fd < 0) {
    perror(file);
    exit(-1);
}

pthread_create(&thread, NULL, thread_run, &data);

sleep(secs);

data.done = 1;
printf("stopping\n");
ret = tracefs_cpu_stop(data.tcpu);

printf("joining %d\n", ret);
pthread_join(thread, NULL);

tracefs_trace_off(instance);
do {
    ret = tracefs_cpu_flush_write(data.tcpu, data.fd);
    printf("flushed %d\n", ret);
} while (ret > 0);
tracefs_trace_on(instance);

```

```
tracefs_cpu_close(data.tcpu);
close(data.fd);
```

```
return 0;
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a
program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***tracefs_cpu_open*(3)**

***tracefs_cpu_close*(3)**

***tracefs_cpu_read_buf*(3)**

***tracefs_cpu_buffered_read_buf*(3)**

***tracefs_cpu_flush_buf*(3)**

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

***Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>**

--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs-cpu.txt

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_get_tracing_file, tracefs_put_tracing_file, tracefs_tracing_dir, tracefs_debug_dir, tracefs_set_tracing_dir, tracefs_tracing_dir_is_mounted - Find and set locations of trace directory and files.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*/#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
char pass:[*]*tracefs_get_tracing_file*(const char pass:[*]_name_);
void *tracefs_put_tracing_file*(char pass:[*]_name_);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_tracing_dir*(void);
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_debug_dir*(void);
int *tracefs_set_tracing_dir*(char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_)
int *tracefs_tracing_dir_is_mounted*(bool _mount_, const char pass:[**]_path_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to find the full path of the trace file system mount point and trace files in it.

The `*tracefs_set_tracing_dir()` function sets a custom location of the system's tracing directory mount point. Usually, the library auto detects it

using the information from the `/proc/mounts` file. Use this API only if the mount point is not standard and cannot be detected by the library. The `_tracing_dir_` argument can be `NULL`, in that case the custom location is deleted and the library auto detection logic is used.

The `*tracefs_get_tracing_file()` function returns the full path of the file with given `_name_` in the trace file system. The function works only with files in the tracefs main directory, it is not trace instance aware. It is recommended to use `*tracefs_instance_get_file()` and `*tracefs_instance_get_dir()` instead. The returned string must be freed with `*tracefs_put_tracing_file()`.

The `*tracefs_put_tracing_file()` function frees trace file name, returned by `*tracefs_get_tracing_file()`.

The `*tracefs_tracing_dir()` function returns the full path to the trace file system. In the first function call, the mount point of the tracing file system is located, cached and returned. It will mount it, if it is not mounted.

On any subsequent call the cached path is returned.

The return string must `_not_` be freed.

The `*tracefs_debug_dir()` is similar to `*tracefs_tracing_dir()` except that it will return where the debugfs file system is mounted. If it is not mounted it will try to mount it. The return string must `_not_` be freed.

`*tracefs_tracing_dir_is_mounted()` returns 1 if the tracing directory is already mounted and 0 if it is not. If `_mount_` is true, it will try to mount it if it is not, and returns 0 if it successfully mounted it and -1 if it did not. If `_path_` is set, it will be assigned to the path where it mounted it. `_path_` is internal and should not be freed.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_set_tracing_dir()` function returns 0 on success, -1 otherwise.

The `*tracefs_get_tracing_file()` function returns a string or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must be freed with `*tracefs_put_tracing_file()`.

The `*tracefs_tracing_dir()` function returns a constant string or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must `_not_` be freed.

The `*tracefs_debug_dir()` function returns a constant string or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must `_not_` be freed.

The `*tracefs_tracing_dir_is_mounted()` returns 1 if the tracing directory is already mounted, 0 if it is not, and -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>
...
char *trace_on = tracefs_get_tracing_file("tracing_on");
if (trace_on) {
...

```

```
    tracefs_put_tracing_file(trace_on);
}
...
const char *trace_dir = tracefs_tracing_dir();
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

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--

REPORTING BUGS

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* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs-files.txt

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/* Bison interface for Yacc-like parsers in C

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/* As a special exception, you may create a larger work that contains
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terms of your choice, so long as that work isn't itself a
parser generator using the skeleton or a modified version thereof
as a parser skeleton. Alternatively, if you modify or redistribute
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* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/src/sqlhist.tab.h

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_print_init, tracefs_print_close, tracefs_printf, tracefs_vprintf -
Open, close and write formatted strings in the trace buffer.

SYNOPSIS

```
[verse]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

int *tracefs_print_init*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_printf*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_fmt_, ...);
int *tracefs_vprintf*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_fmt_, va_list _ap_);
void *tracefs_print_close*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);

--
```

DESCRIPTION

Set of functions to write formatted strings in the trace buffer.

See Documentation/trace/trace.rst from the Linux kernel tree for more information about writing data from user space in the trace buffer. All these APIs have `_instance_` as a first argument. If NULL is passed as `_instance_`, the top trace instance is used.

The

`*tracefs_print_init()` function initializes the library for writing into the trace buffer of the selected `_instance_`. It is not mandatory to call this API before writing strings, any of the `printf` APIs will call it automatically, if the library is not yet initialized. But calling `*tracefs_print_init()` in advance will speed up the writing.

The `*tracefs_printf()` function writes a formatted string in the trace buffer of the selected `_instance_`. The `_fmt_` argument is a string in `printf` format, followed by variable arguments `...`.

The `*tracefs_vprintf()` function writes a formatted string in the trace buffer of the selected `_instance_`. The `_fmt_` argument is a string in `printf` format, followed by list `_ap_` of arguments.

The `*tracefs_print_close()` function closes the resources, used by the library for writing in the trace buffer of the selected instance.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_print_init()`, `*tracefs_printf()`, and `*tracefs_vprintf()` functions return 0 if the operation is successful, or -1 in case of an error.

EXAMPLE

```
-----
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

if (tracefs_print_init(NULL) < 0) {
/* Failed to initialize the library for writing in the trace buffer of the top trace instance */
}
}
```

```

void foo_print(char *format, ...)
{
    va_list ap;
    va_start(ap, format);
    if (tracefs_vprintf(NULL, format, ap) < 0) {
        /* Failed to print in the trace buffer */
    }
    va_end(ap);
}

void foo_print_string(char *message)
{
    if (tracefs_printf(NULL, "Message from user space: %s", message) < 0) {
        /* Failed to print in the trace buffer */
    }
}

```

```

tracefs_print_close();

```

```

--

```

FILES

```

-----

```

```

[verse]

```

```

--

```

```

*tracefs.h*

```

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

```

*-ltracefs*

```

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

```

--

```

SEE ALSO

```

-----

```

```

*libtracefs*(3),

```

```

*libtraceevent*(3),

```

```

*trace-cmd*(1),

```

Documentation/trace/ftrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree

AUTHOR

```

-----

```

```

[verse]

```

```

--

```

```

*Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>

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*Tzvetomir Stoyanov*

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<tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>

```

```

--

```

REPORTING BUGS

```

-----

```

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_hist_alloc, tracefs_hist_alloc_2d, tracefs_hist_alloc_nd, tracefs_hist_alloc_nd_cnt, tracefs_hist_free, tracefs_hist_add_key, tracefs_hist_add_key_cnt, tracefs_hist_add_value - Create and destroy event histograms

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
enum *tracefs_hist_key_type* {  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_NORMAL* = 0,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_HEX*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM_OFFSET*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYSCALL*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_EXECNAME*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_LOG*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_USECS*,  
    *TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_MAX*  
};
```

```
struct *tracefs_hist_axis* {  
    const char pass:[*]_key_;  
    enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_;  
};
```

```

struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc*(struct tracefs_tep pass:[*] _tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_key_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d*(struct
    tracefs_tep pass:[*] _tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    const char pass:[*]_key1_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type1_,
    const char pass:[*]_key2_, enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type2_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*(struct tracefs_tep pass:[*] _tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
    struct tracefs_hist_axis pass:[*]_axes_);
struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd_cnt*(struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_,
    const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_name_,
    struct tracefs_hist_axis_cnt pass:[*]_axes_);
void *tracefs_hist_free*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_);

int *tracefs_hist_add_key*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_key_,
    enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_key_cnt*(struct tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_key_,
    enum tracefs_hist_key_type _type_, int _cnt_);
int *tracefs_hist_add_value*(struct
    tracefs_hist pass:[*]_hist_, const char pass:[*]_value_);
--

```

DESCRIPTION

Event histograms are created by the trigger file in the event directory.

The syntax can be complex and difficult to get correct. This API handles the syntax, and facilitates the creation and interaction with the event histograms.

See <https://www.kernel.org/doc/html/latest/trace/histogram.html> for more information.

`*tracefs_hist_alloc()` allocates a "struct tracefs_hist" descriptor of a one-dimensional histogram and returns the address of it. This descriptor must be freed by `*tracefs_hist_free()`. The `_tep_` is a trace event handle (see `*tracefs_local_events*(3)`), that holds the `_system_` and `_event_` that the histogram will be attached to. The `_system_` is the system or group of the event. The `_event_` is the event to attach the histogram to. The `_key_` is a field of the event that will be used as the key(dimension) of the histogram. The `_type_` is the type of the `_key_`. See KEY TYPES below.

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_2d()` allocates a "struct tracefs_hist" descriptor of a two-dimensional histogram and returns the address of it. This descriptor must be freed by `*tracefs_hist_free()`. The `_tep_` is a trace event handle (see `*tracefs_local_events*(3)`), that holds the `_system_` and `_event_` that the histogram will be attached to. The `_system_` is the system or group of the event. The `_event_` is the event to attach the histogram to. The `_key1_` is the first field of the event that will be used as the key(dimension) of the histogram. The `_type1_` is the type of the `_key1_`. See KEY TYPES below.

The `_key2_` is the second field of the event that will be used as the key(dimension) of the histogram. The `_type2_` is the type of the `_key2_`. See KEY TYPES below.

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` allocates a "struct tracefs_hist" descriptor of an N-dimensional histogram and returns the address of it. This descriptor must be freed by `*tracefs_hist_free*()`.

The `_tep_` is a trace event handle (see `*tracefs_local_events*(3)`), that holds the

`_system_` and `_event_` that the histogram will be attached to. The `_system_` is the system or group of the event. The `_event_` is the event to attach the histogram to.

The `_axes_` is an array of `_key_ / _type_` pairs, defining the dimensions of the histogram.

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd_cnt*()` will initialize a histogram descriptor that will be attached to the `_system_/_event_`. This only initializes the descriptor with the given `_axes_` keys as primaries.

This only initializes the descriptor, it does not start the histogram in the kernel.

The difference between this and `*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` is that the `_axes_` parameter is of type `*struct tracefs_hist_axis_cnt*` and not `*struct tracefs_hist_axis*`.

`*tracefs_hist_free*()` frees the `_tracefs_hist_` descriptor. Note, it does not stop or disable the running histogram if it was started. `*tracefs_hist_destroy*()` needs to be called to do so.

`*tracefs_hist_add_key*()` Adds a secondary or tertiary key to the histogram.

The

key passed to `*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` is the primary key of the histogram.

The first time this function is called, it will add a secondary key (or two dimensional histogram). If this function is called again on the same histogram, it will add a `_tertiary_` key (or three dimensional histogram). The `_hist_` parameter is the histogram descriptor to add the `_key_` to. The `_type_` is the type of key to add (See KEY TYPES below).

The `*tracefs_hist_add_key_cnt*()` is the same as `*tracefs_hist_add_key*()` except that it allows to add a counter for the given type. Currently, there's only the `*buckets*` type that requires a counter. When adding a key with the `buckets` type, `*tracefs_hist_add_key*()` is not sufficient, as the `*buckets*` type requires a counter or bucket size. Use `*tracefs_hist_add_key_cnt*()` when specifying a key that is broken up into buckets, and pass in the size of those buckets into `_cnt_`.

`*tracefs_hist_add_value*()` will add a value to record. By default, the value is simply

the "hitcount" of the number of times a instance of the histogram's key was hit. The `_hist_` is the histogram descriptor to add the value to.

The `_value_` is a field in the histogram to add to when an instance of the key is hit.

KEY TYPES

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` and `*tracefs_hist_add_key*()` both add a key and requires that key to have a type. The types may be:

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_NORMAL*` or zero (0) which is to not modify the type.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_HEX*` to display the key in hex.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM*` to display the key as a kernel symbol (if found). If the key is an address, this is useful as it will display the function names instead of just a number.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM_OFFSET*` similar to `*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM*` but will also include the offset of the function to match the exact address.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYSCALL*` If the key is a system call "id" (the number passed from user space to the kernel to tell it what system call it is calling), then the name of the system call is displayed.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_EXECNAME*` If "common_pid" is the key (the pid of the executing task), instead of showing the number, show the name of the running task.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_LOG*` will display the key in a binary logarithmic scale.

`*TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_USECS*` for use with "common_timestamp" or `TRACEFS_HIST_TIMESTAMP`, in which case it will show the timestamp in microseconds instead of nanoseconds.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_hist_alloc_nd*()` returns an allocated histogram descriptor which must be freed by `*tracefs_hist_free*()` or NULL on error.

All the other functions return zero on success or -1 on error.

If `*tracefs_hist_start*()` returns an error, a message may be displayed in the kernel that can be retrieved by `*tracefs_error_last*()`.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <ctype.h>
```

```
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
enum commands {
```

```
    START,
```

```

PAUSE,
CONT,
RESET,
DELETE,
SHOW,
};

static void parse_system_event(char *group,
char **system, char **event)
{
    *system = strtok(group, "/");
    *event = strtok(NULL, "/");
    if (!*event) {
        *event = *system;
        *system = NULL;
    }
}

static int parse_keys(char *keys, struct tracefs_hist_axis_cnt **axes)
{
    char *sav = NULL;
    char *key;
    int cnt = 0;

    for (key = strtok_r(keys, ",", &sav); key; key = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        struct tracefs_hist_axis_cnt *ax;
        char *att;

        ax = realloc(*axes, sizeof(*ax) * (cnt + 2));
        if (!ax) {
            perror("Failed to allocate axes");
            exit(-1);
        }
        ax[cnt].key = key;
        ax[cnt].type = 0;
        ax[cnt + 1].key = NULL;
        ax[cnt + 1].type = 0;

        *axes = ax;

        att = strchr(key, '.');
        if (att) {
            *att++ = '\0';
            if (strcmp(att, "hex") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_HEX;
            else if (strcmp(att, "sym") == 0)
                ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM;
            else if (strcmp(att, "sym_offset") == 0)

```

```

    ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYM_OFFSET;
    else if (strcmp(att, "syscall") == 0)
        ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_SYSCALL;
    else
        if (strcmp(att, "exec") == 0)
            ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_EXECNAME;
        else if (strcmp(att, "log") == 0)
            ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_LOG;
        else if (strcmp(att, "usecs") == 0)
            ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_USECS;
        else if (strncmp(att, "buckets", 7) == 0) {
            if (att[7] != '=' && !isdigit(att[8])) {
                fprintf(stderr, "'buckets' key type requires '=<size>\n");
                exit(-1);
            }
            ax[cnt].type = TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_BUCKETS;
            ax[cnt].cnt = atoi(&att[8]);
        } else {
            fprintf(stderr, "Undefined attribute '%s'\n", att);
            fprintf(stderr, " Acceptable attributes:\n");
            fprintf(stderr, "  hex, sym, sym_offset, syscall, exe, log, usecs\n");
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
    cnt++;
}
return cnt;
}

```

```

static void process_hist(enum commands cmd, const char *instance_name,
    char *group, char *keys, char *vals, char *sort,
    char *ascend, char *desc)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance = NULL;
    struct tracefs_hist *hist;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    struct
    tracefs_hist_axis_cnt *axes = NULL;
    char *system;
    char *event;
    char *sav;
    char *val;
    int ret;
    int cnt;

    if (instance_name) {
        instance = tracefs_instance_create(instance_name);
        if (!instance) {

```

```

    fprintf(stderr, "Failed instance create\n");
    exit(-1);
}
}

tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
if (!tep) {
    perror("Could not read events");
    exit(-1);
}

parse_system_event(group, &system, &event);

if (cmd == SHOW) {
    char *content;
    content = tracefs_event_file_read(instance, system, event,
        "hist", NULL);
    if (!content) {
        perror("Reading hist file");
        exit(-1);
    }
    printf("%s\n", content);
    free(content);
    return;
}

if (!keys) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Command needs -k option\n");
    exit(-1);
}

cnt = parse_keys(keys, &axes);
if (!cnt) {
    fprintf(stderr, "No keys??\n");
    exit(-1);
}

/* buckets require the nd_cnt function */
switch (cnt) {
case 2:
    if (axes[1].type == TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_BUCKETS)
        cnt = -1;
    /* fall through */
case
1:
    if (axes[0].type == TRACEFS_HIST_KEY_BUCKETS)
        cnt = -1;
}

```

```

/* Show examples of hist1d and hist2d */
switch (cnt) {
case 1:
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc(tep, system, event,
        axes[0].key, axes[0].type);
    break;
case 2:
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc_2d(tep, system, event,
        axes[0].key, axes[0].type,
        axes[1].key, axes[1].type);
    break;
default:
    /* Really, 1 and 2 could use this too */
    hist = tracefs_hist_alloc_nd_cnt(tep, system, event, axes);
}
if (!hist) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed hist create\n");
    exit(-1);
}

if (vals) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(vals, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_add_value(hist, val);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add value %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

if (sort) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(sort, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(hist, val);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr,
                "Failed to add sort key/val %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

if (ascend) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(ascend, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(hist, val, TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_ASCENDING);
    }
}

```



```

    if (ret) {
        fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add ascending key/val %s\n", val);
        exit(-1);
    }
}

if (desc) {
    sav = NULL;
    for (val = strtok_r(desc, ",", &sav); val; val = strtok_r(NULL, ",", &sav)) {
        ret = tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(hist, val, TRACEFS_HIST_SORT_DESCENDING);
        if (ret) {
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to add descending key/val %s\n", val);
            exit(-1);
        }
    }
}

tracefs_error_clear(instance);

switch (cmd) {
case START:
    ret = tracefs_hist_start(instance, hist);
    if (ret) {
        char *err = tracefs_error_last(instance);
        if (err)
            fprintf(stderr, "\n%s\n", err);
    }
    break;
case PAUSE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_pause(instance, hist);
    break;
case CONT:
    ret = tracefs_hist_continue(instance,
hist);
    break;
case RESET:
    ret = tracefs_hist_reset(instance, hist);
    break;
case DELETE:
    ret = tracefs_hist_destroy(instance, hist);
    break;
case SHOW:
    /* Show was already done */
    break;
}
if (ret)
    fprintf(stderr, "Failed: command\n");

```

```

exit(ret);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    enum commands cmd;
    char *instance = NULL;
    char *cmd_str;
    char *event = NULL;
    char *keys = NULL;
    char *vals = NULL;
    char *sort = NULL;
    char *desc = NULL;
    char *ascend = NULL;

    if (argc < 2) {
        fprintf(stderr, "usage: %s command [-B instance][-e [system/]event][-k keys][-v vals][-s sort]\n", argv[0]);
        fprintf(stderr, "    [-a ascending][-d descending]\n");
        exit(-1);
    }

    cmd_str = argv[1];

    if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "start"))
        cmd = START;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "pause"))
        cmd = PAUSE;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "cont"))
        cmd = CONT;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "reset"))
        cmd = RESET;
    else if (!strcmp(cmd_str, "delete"))
        cmd = DELETE;
    else if
        (!strcmp(cmd_str, "show"))
        cmd = SHOW;
    else {
        fprintf(stderr, "Unknown command %s\n", cmd_str);
        exit(-1);
    }

    for (;;) {
        int c;

        c = getopt(argc - 1, argv + 1, "e:k:v:B:s:d:a:");
        if (c == -1)
            break;

```

```

switch (c) {
case 'e':
    event = optarg;
    break;
case 'k':
    keys = optarg;
    break;
case 'v':
    vals = optarg;
    break;
case 'B':
    instance = optarg;
    break;
case 's':
    sort = optarg;
    break;
case 'd':
    desc = optarg;
    break;
case 'a':
    ascend = optarg;
    break;
}
}
if (!event) {
    event = "kmem/kmalloc";
    if (!keys)
        keys = "call_site.sym,bytes_req";
    if (!vals)
        vals = "bytes_alloc";
    if (!sort)
        sort = "bytes_req,bytes_alloc";
    if (!desc)
        desc = "bytes_alloc";
}
process_hist(cmd, instance, event, keys, vals, sort, ascend, desc);
}

```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE

ALSO

libtracefs(3),
libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1),
tracefs_hist_pause(3),
tracefs_hist_continue(3),
tracefs_hist_reset(3)

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--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_synth_create, tracefs_synth_destroy, tracefs_synth_complete,
tracefs_synth_trace, tracefs_synth_snapshot, tracefs_synth_save, tracefs_synth_set_instance,

- Creation of synthetic events

SYNOPSIS

```
-----
[verse]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

int *tracefs_synth_create*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
int *tracefs_synth_destroy*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);
bool *tracefs_synth_complete*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_);

int *tracefs_synth_set_instance*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_, struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
int *tracefs_synth_trace*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    enum tracefs_synth_handler_type_, const char pass:[*]_var_);
int *tracefs_synth_snapshot*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    enum tracefs_synth_handler_type_, const char pass:[*]_var_);
int *tracefs_synth_save*(struct tracefs_synth pass:[*]_synth_,
    enum tracefs_synth_handler_type_, const char pass:[*]_var_,
    char pass:[**]_save_fields_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

Synthetic events are dynamic events that are created by matching two other events which triggers a synthetic event. One event is the starting event which some field is recorded, and when the second event is executed, if it has a field (or fields) that matches the starting event's field (or fields) then it will trigger the synthetic event. The field values other than the matching fields may be passed from the starting event to the end event to perform calculations on, or to simply pass as a parameter to the synthetic event.

One common use case is to set "sched_waking" as the starting event. This event is triggered when a process is awoken. Then set "sched_switch" as the ending event. This event is triggered when a new task is scheduled on the CPU. By setting the "common_pid" of both events as the matching fields, the time between the two events is considered the wake up latency of that process. Use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP*` as a field for both events to calculate the delta in nanoseconds, or use `*TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS*` as the compare fields for both events to calculate the delta in microseconds. This is used as the example below.

`*tracefs_synth_create*()` creates the synthetic event in the system. By default, the histogram triggers are created in the top trace instance, as any synthetic event can be used globally across all instances. In case an application wants to keep the histogram triggers out of the top level instance, it can use `*tracefs_synth_set_instance*()` to have the histograms used for creating the

synthetic event in an instance other than the top level. A synthetic event descriptor must be created with `*tracefs_synth_alloc*(3)` before this can be used to create it on the system.

`*tracefs_synth_destroy*()` destroys the synthetic event. It will attempt to stop the running of it in its instance (top by default), but if its running in another instance this may fail as busy.

`*tracefs_synth_complete*()` returns true if the synthetic event `_synth_` has both a starting and ending event.

`*tracefs_synth_trace*()` Instead of doing just a trace on matching of the start and end events, do the `_type_` handler where `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MAX*` will do a trace when the given variable `_var_` hits a new max for the matching keys. Or `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_CHANGE*` for when the `_var_` changes. `_var_` must be one of the `_name_` elements used in `*tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(3)`.

`*tracefs_synth_snapshot*()` When the given variable `_var_` is either a new max if `_handler_` is `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MAX*` or simply changed if `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_CHANGE*` then take a "snapshot" of the buffer. The snapshot moves the normal "trace" buffer into a "snapshot" buffer, that can be accessed via the "snapshot" file in the top level tracefs directory, or one of the instances. `_var_` changes. `_var_` must be one of the `_name_` elements used in `*tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(3)`.

`*tracefs_synth_save*()`
When the given variable `_var_` is either a new max if `_handler_` is `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_MAX*` or simply changed if `*TRACEFS_SYNTH_HANDLE_CHANGE*` then save the given `_save_fields_` list. The fields will be stored in the histogram "hist" file of the event that can be retrieved with `*tracefs_event_file_read*(3)`. `_var_` must be one of the `_name_` elements used in `*tracefs_synth_add_end_field*(3)`.

`*tracefs_synth_set_instance*()` Set the trace instance, where the histogram triggers that create the synthetic event will be created. By default, the top instance is used. This API must be called before the call to `*tracefs_synth_create*()`, in order to use the new instance when creating the event. Note, that even if the synthetic event is created in an instance, it is still visible by all other instances including the top level. That is, other instances can enable the created synthetic event and have it traced in the buffers that belong to the instance that enabled it.

RETURN VALUE

All functions return zero on success or -1 on error.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

EPERM Not run as root user when required.

EINVAL Either a parameter is not valid (NULL when it should not be) or a field that is not compatible for calculations.

ENODEV An event or one of its fields is not found.

EBADE The fields of the start and end events are not compatible for either matching or comparing.

ENOMEM not enough memory is available.

And more errors may have happened from the system calls to the system.

EXAMPLE

See `*tracefs_sql*(3)` for a more indepth use of some of this code.

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
#define start_event "sched_waking"
```

```
#define start_field "pid"
```

```
#define end_event "sched_switch"
```

```
#define end_field "next_pid"
```

```
#define match_name "pid"
```

```
static struct tracefs_synth *synth;
```

```
static void make_event(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    struct tep_handle *tep;
```

```
    /* Load all
```

```
    events from the system */
```

```
    tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
```

```
    /* Initialize the synthetic event */
```

```
    synth = tracefs_synth_alloc(tep, "wakeup_lat",
```

```
        NULL, start_event,
```

```
        NULL, end_event,
```

```

    start_field, end_field,
    match_name);

/* The tep is no longer needed */
tep_free(tep);

/* Save the "prio" field as "prio" from the start event */
tracefs_synth_add_start_field(synth, "prio", NULL);

/* Save the "next_comm" as "comm" from the end event */
tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth, "next_comm", "comm");

/* Save the "prev_prio" as "prev_prio" from the end event */
tracefs_synth_add_end_field(synth, "prev_prio", NULL);

/*
 * Take a microsecond time difference between end and start
 * and record as "delta"
 */
tracefs_synth_add_compare_field(synth, TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,
    TRACEFS_TIMESTAMP_USECS,
    TRACEFS_SYNTH_DELTA_END, "delta");

/* Only record if start event "prio" is less than 100 */
tracefs_synth_append_start_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,

    "prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "100");

/*
 * Only record if end event "next_prio" is less than 50
 * or the previous task's prio was not greater than or equal to 100.
 * next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)
 */
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
    "next_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_LT, "50");
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_OR, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_NOT, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_OPEN_PAREN, NULL, 0, NULL);
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(synth, TRACEFS_FILTER_COMPARE,
    "prev_prio", TRACEFS_COMPARE_GE, "100");
/*
 * Note, the above only added: "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100"
 * That's because, when the synth is executed, the remaining close parenthesis
 * will be added. That is, the string will end up being:
 * "next_prio < 50 || !(prev_prio >= 100)" when one of tracefs_sync_create()
 * or tracefs_sync_echo_cmd()

```



```

is run.
*/
}

/* Display how to create the synthetic event */
static void show_event(void)
{
    struct trace_seq s;

    trace_seq_init(&s);

    tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(&s, synth);
    trace_seq_terminate(&s);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&s);
    trace_seq_destroy(&s);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv)
{
    make_event();

    if (argc > 1) {
        if (!strcmp(argv[1], "create")) {
            /* Create the synthetic event */
            tracefs_synth_create(synth);
        } else if (!strcmp(argv[1], "delete")) {
            /* Delete the synthetic event */
            tracefs_synth_destroy(synth);
        } else {
            printf("usage: %s [create|delete]\n", argv[0]);
            exit(-1);
        }
    } else
        show_event();

    tracefs_synth_free(synth);

    return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtracefs(3),
libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1),
tracefs_hist_alloc(3),
tracefs_hist_alloc_2d(3),
tracefs_hist_alloc_nd(3),
tracefs_hist_free(3),
tracefs_hist_add_key(3),
tracefs_hist_add_value(3),
tracefs_hist_add_name(3),
tracefs_hist_start(3),
tracefs_hist_destory(3),
tracefs_hist_add_sort_key(3),
tracefs_hist_sort_key_direction(3),
tracefs_synth_alloc(3),
tracefs_synth_add_match_field(3),
tracefs_synth_add_compare_field(3),
tracefs_synth_add_start_field(3),
tracefs_synth_add_end_field(3),
tracefs_synth_append_start_filter(3),
tracefs_synth_append_end_filter(3),
tracefs_synth_free(3),
tracefs_synth_echo_cmd(3),
tracefs_synth_get_start_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_get_name(3),
tracefs_synth_raw_fmt(3),
tracefs_synth_show_event(3),
tracefs_synth_show_start_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_show_end_hist(3),
tracefs_synth_get_event(3),

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--

REPORTING BUGS

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_file_exists, tracefs_dir_exists,
tracefs_instance_get_file, tracefs_instance_get_dir - Work with files directories in tracing instances.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

```
bool *tracefs_file_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, char pass:[*]_name_);
bool *tracefs_dir_exists*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, char pass:[*]_name_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_file*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_file_);
char pass:[*]*tracefs_instance_get_dir*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to work with trace files in all trace instances. Each of these APIs take an `_instance_` argument, that can be NULL to act on the top level instance. Otherwise, it acts on an instance created with `*tracefs_instance_create*(3)`

The `*tracefs_file_exists()*`

function checks if a file with `_name_` exists in `_instance_`.

The `*tracefs_dir_exists()` function checks if a directory with `_name_` exists in `_instance_`.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_file()` function returns the full path of the file with given `_name_` in `_instance_`. Note, it does not check if the file exists in the instance.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_dir()` function returns the full path of the directory with given `_name_` in `_instance_`. Note, it does not check if the directory exists in the instance.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_file_exists()` and `*tracefs_dir_exists()` functions return true if the file / directory exist in the given instance or false if it does not exist.

The `*tracefs_instance_get_file()` and `*tracefs_instance_get_dir()` functions return a string or NULL in case of an error. The returned string must be freed with `*tracefs_put_tracing_file()`.

EXAMPLE

```
[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

struct tracefs_instance *inst = tracefs_instance_create("foo");
if
(!inst) {
    /* Error creating a new trace instance */
    ...
}

if (tracefs_file_exists(inst, "trace_clock")) {
    /* The instance foo supports trace clock */
    char *path, *clock;
    int size;

    path = tracefs_instance_get_file(inst, "trace_clock")
    if (!path) {
        /* Error getting the path to trace_clock file in instance foo */
        ...
    }
    ...
    tracefs_put_tracing_file(path);

    clock = tracefs_instance_file_read(inst, "trace_clock", &size);
```

```

if (!clock) {
    /* Failed to read trace_clock file in instance foo */
    ...
}
...
free(clock);

if (tracefs_instance_file_write(inst, "trace_clock", "global") != strlen("global")) {
    /* Failed to set gloabl trace clock in instance foo */
    ...
}
} else {
    /* The instance foo does not support trace clock */
}

if (tracefs_dir_exists(inst, "options")) {
    /* The instance foo supports trace options */
    char *path = tracefs_instance_get_file(inst, "options");
    if (!path) {
        /* Error getting the path to options directory
in instance foo */
        ...
    }

    tracefs_put_tracing_file(path);
} else {
    /* The instance foo does not support trace options */
}

...

if (tracefs_instance_is_new(inst))
    tracefs_instance_destroy(inst);
else
    tracefs_instance_free(inst);
...

long long int res;
if (tracefs_instance_file_read_number(NULL, "tracing_on", &res) == 0) {
    if (res == 0) {
        /* tracing is disabled in the top instance */
    } else if (res == 1) {
        /* tracing is enabled in the top instance */
    } else {
        /* Unknown tracing state of the top instance */
    }
} else {
    /* Failed to read integer from tracing_on file */
}

```

```

}

...

int fd;
fd = tracefs_instance_file_open(NULL, "tracing_on", O_WRONLY);
if (fd >= 0) {
    /* Got file descriptor to the tracing_on file from the top instance for writing */
    ...
    close(fd);
}
--

```

FILES

```

-----
[verse]
--

```

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

```

--

```

SEE ALSO

```

-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

```

AUTHOR

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*Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_options - ftrace options, that can be controlled using tracefs library.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
enum tracefs_option_id {
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_INVALID*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_ANNOTATE*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_BIN*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CGNAME*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CGROUP*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CLASSIC*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_BLOCK*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_CONTEXT_INFO*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_DISABLE_ON_FREE*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_DISPLAY_GRAPH*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_EVENT_FORK*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_ABSTIME*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_CPU*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_DURATION*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_IRQS*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_OVERHEAD*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_OVERRUN*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_PROC*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_TAIL*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNC_STACKTRACE*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNCTION_FORK*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNCTION_TRACE*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_GRAPH_TIME*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_HEX*,
    *TRACEFS_OPTION_IRQ_INFO*,

```

```

*TRACEFS_OPTION_LATENCY_FORMAT*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_MARKERS*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_OVERWRITE*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_PAUSE_ON_TRACE*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_PRINTK_MSG_ONLY*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_PRINT_PARENT*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_RAW*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_RECORD_CMD*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_RECORD_TGID*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_SLEEP_TIME*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_STACKTRACE*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_ADDR*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_OFFSET*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_USEROBJ*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_TRACE_PRINTK*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_USERSTACKTRACE*,
*TRACEFS_OPTION_VERBOSE*,
};
--

```

DESCRIPTION

This

enum contains all ftrace options, that can be manipulated using tracefs library. More detailed information about each option is available in Documentation/trace/ftrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree, in the trace_options section. Note that some ftrace options cannot be manipulated by this library, as they are intended for internal, debug purposes. These options control the tracers or the trace output. All options

have two states - on and off, the default state is different for each of them.

[verse]

--

Common options for all tracers:

```

*TRACEFS_OPTION_INVALID* Not a valid ftrace option, used by the API to indicate an error.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_ANNOTATE* Display when a new CPU buffer started.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_BIN* Display the formats in raw binary.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_CONTEXT_INFO* Show only the event data. Hides the comm, PID, timestamp, CPU, and
other useful data.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_BLOCK* When set, reading trace_pipe will not block when polled.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_DISABLE_ON_FREE* When the free_buffer is closed, tracing will stop.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_DISPLAY_GRAPH* When set, the latency tracers will use function graph tracing instead of
function tracing.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_EVENT_FORK* When set, tasks with PIDs listed in set_event_pid will have the PIDs of
their children added to set_event_pid when those tasks fork.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNCTION_FORK* When set, tasks with PIDs listed in set_ftrace_pid will have
the PIDs of their children added to set_ftrace_pid when those tasks fork.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNCTION_TRACE* When enabled, the latency tracers will trace functions.
*TRACEFS_OPTION_HEX* Display numbers in a hexadecimal format.

```


TRACEFS_OPTION_IRQ_INFO Display the interrupt, preempt count, need resched data.

TRACEFS_OPTION_LATENCY_FORMAT Display additional information about the latency.

TRACEFS_OPTION_MARKERS When set, the trace_marker is enabled - writable (only by root).

TRACEFS_OPTION_OVERWRITE Controls what happens when the trace buffer is full. If set, the oldest events are discarded and overwritten. If disabled, then the newest events are discarded.

TRACEFS_OPTION_PAUSE_ON_TRACE When set, opening the trace file for read, will pause writing to the ring buffer. When the file is closed, tracing will be enabled again.

TRACEFS_OPTION_PRINTK_MSG_ONLY When set, trace_printk()s will only show the format and not their parameters.

TRACEFS_OPTION_PRINT_PARENT On function traces, display the calling (parent) function as well as the function being traced.

TRACEFS_OPTION_RAW Display raw numbers.

TRACEFS_OPTION_RECORD_CMD Save a mapping with a pid and corresponding command.

TRACEFS_OPTION_RECORD_TGID Save a mapping with a pid and corresponding Thread Group IDs.

TRACEFS_OPTION_STACKTRACE Record a stack trace after any trace event.

TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_ADDR Display the function address as well as the function name.

TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_OFFSET Display not only the function name, but also the offset in the function.

TRACEFS_OPTION_SYM_USEROBJ When *TRACEFS_OPTION_USERSTACKTRACE* is set, look up which object the address belongs to, and print the object and a relative address.

TRACEFS_OPTION_TRACE_PRINTK Disable trace_printk() from writing into the buffer.

TRACEFS_OPTION_USERSTACKTRACE Records a stack trace of the current user space thread after each trace event.

TRACEFS_OPTION_VERBOSE When *TRACEFS_OPTION_LATENCY_FORMAT* is enabled, print more detailed information.

Options, specific to function tracer:

TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNC_STACKTRACE Record a stack trace after every function.

Options, specific to function_graph tracer:

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_ABSTIME Display the timestamp at each line.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_CPU Display the CPU number of the CPU where the trace occurred.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_DURATION Display the duration of the amount of time at the end of each function, in microseconds.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_IRQS Trace functions that happen inside an interrupt.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_OVERHEAD Display a marker if a function takes longer than a certain amount of time.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_OVERRUN Display "overrun" of the call graph, in the case of functions missed due to big callstack.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_PROC Display the command of each process at every line.

TRACEFS_OPTION_FGRAPH_TAIL Display the function name on its return.

TRACEFS_OPTION_SLEEP_TIME Account time the task has been scheduled out as part of the function call.

TRACEFS_OPTION_GRAPH_TIME Display the time to call nested functions, if function profiler is enabled.

Options, specific to blk tracer:

TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CGNAME

TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CGROUP

TRACEFS_OPTION_BLK_CLASSIC Display a more minimalistic output.

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1),**

Documentation/trace/ftrace.rst from the Linux kernel tree.

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

***Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>**

***Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>**

--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to [<linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>](mailto:linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org)

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RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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*** /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/Documentation/libtracefs-options.txt**

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_trace_is_on, tracefs_trace_on, tracefs_trace_off, tracefs_trace_on_get_fd,
tracefs_trace_on_fd, tracefs_trace_off_fd - Functions to enable or disable tracing.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
int *tracefs_trace_is_on*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_trace_on*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_trace_off*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_trace_on_get_fd*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_trace_on_fd*(int _fd_);  
int *tracefs_trace_off_fd*(int _fd_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of functions can be used to check, enable or disable writing to the ring buffer in the given trace instance. The tracing is enabled when writing to the ring buffer is enabled.

The `*tracefs_trace_is_on()` function checks if tracing is enabled for the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the top instance is used.

The `*tracefs_trace_on()` and `*tracefs_trace_off()` functions set the tracing in the `_instance_` to enable or disable state. If `_instance_` is NULL, the top instance is used.

The `*tracefs_trace_on_get_fd()` function returns a file descriptor to the "tracing_on" file from the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the top trace instance is used. The returned descriptor can be used for fast enabling or disabling the tracing of the instance.

The `*tracefs_trace_on_fd()` and `*tracefs_trace_off_fd()` functions set the tracing state to enable or disable using the given `_fd_`. This file descriptor must be opened for writing with `*tracefs_trace_on_get_fd*(3)` of the desired trace instance. These functions are faster than `*tracefs_trace_on*` and `*tracefs_trace_off*`.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_trace_is_on()` function returns 0 if tracing is disable, 1 if it is enabled or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_trace_on_get_fd()` function returns

a file descriptor to "tracing_on"

file for reading and writing, which must be closed with close(). In case of an error -1 is returned.

The *tracefs_trace_on()*, *tracefs_trace_off()*, *tracefs_trace_on_fd()* and *tracefs_trace_off_fd()* functions return -1 in case of an error or 0 otherwise.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
int ret;
```

```
ret = tracefs_trace_is_on(NULL);
```

```
if (ret == 0) {
```

```
    /* Tracing is disabled in the top instance */
```

```
} else if (ret == 1) {
```

```
    /* Tracing is enabled in the top instance */
```

```
} else {
```

```
    /* Error getting tracing state of the top instance */
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
if (!tracefs_trace_on(NULL)) {
```

```
    /* Enabled tracing in the top instance */
```

```
...
```

```
if (!tracefs_trace_off(NULL)) {
```

```
    /* Disabled tracing in the top instance */
```

```
} else {
```

```
    /* Error disabling tracing in the top instance */
```

```
}
```

```
} else {
```

```
    /* Error enabling tracing in the top instance */
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
int fd = tracefs_trace_on_get_fd(NULL);
```

```
if (fd < 0) {
```

```
    /* Error opening
```

```
tracing_on file */
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```

if (!tracefs_trace_on_fd(fd)) {
    /* Enabled tracing in the top instance */

    ...

    if (!tracefs_trace_off_fd(fd)) {
        /* Disabled tracing in the top instance */
    } else {
        /* Error disabling tracing in the top instance */
    }
} else {
    /* Error enabling tracing in the top instance */
}

...

close(fd);
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR
-----
[verse]
--
*Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>
*Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
--
REPORTING BUGS
-----
Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

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```

RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtracefs.git/>

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/**

* tracefs_uprobe_alloc - Allocate new user probe (uprobe)

* @system: The system name (NULL for the default uprobes)

* @event: The name of the event to create

* @file: The full path to the binary file, where the uprobe will be set

* @offset: Offset within the @file

* @fetchargs: String with arguments, that will be fetched with the uprobe

*

* Allocate new uprobe context that will be in the @system group

* (or uprobes if @system is NULL) and with @event name. The new uprobe will be

* attached to @offset within the @file. The arguments described in @fetchargs

* will be fetched with the uprobe. See linux/Documentation/trace/uprobetracer.rst

* for more details.

*

* The uprobe is not created in the system.

*

* Return a pointer to a uprobe context on success, or NULL on error.

* The returned pointer must be freed with tracefs_dynevent_free()

*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /libtracefs-1-8-0-orig-tar-xz/libtracefs-1.8.0/src/tracefs-uprobes.c

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_tracers, tracefs_tracer_set, tracefs_tracer_clear - Enable or disable a tracer in an instance or the top level

SYNOPSIS

```
-----  
[verse]  
--  
*#include <tracefs.h>  
  
char pass:** *tracefs_instance_tracers*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_tracer_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_tracers _tracer_);  
int *tracefs_tracer_set*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_tracers _tracer_, const char  
pass:[*]_name_);  
int *tracefs_tracer_clear*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
--
```

DESCRIPTION

`*tracefs_instance_tracers*` will return a list of available tracers for a given `_instance_` (note, an instance may not have the same set of available tracers as the top level). If `_instance_` is NULL, then the list of available tracers returned will be for the top level.

`*tracefs_tracer_set*` enables a tracer in the given instance, defined by the `_instance_` parameter. If `_instance_` is NULL, then the top level instance is changed. If `_tracer_` is set to `*TRACEFS_TRACER_CUSTOM*` then a `_name_` string must be passed in as the third parameter, and that is written into the instance to enable the tracer with that name. This is useful for newer or custom kernels that contain tracers that are not yet identified by the `tracefs_tracers` enum.

`*tracefs_tracer_clear*` disables the tracer for the given instance defined by the `_instance_` variable, or the top level instance if it is NULL. This is the same as calling `*tracefs_tracer_set*` with `TRACEFS_TRACER_NOP` as the `_tracer_` parameter.

TRACEFS_TRACER ENUMS

The currently defined enums that are accepted are:

`*TRACEFS_TRACER_NOP*` :

This is the idle tracer, which does nothing and is used to clear any active tracer.

`*TRACEFS_TRACER_FUNCTION*` :

Enables most functions in the kernel to be traced.

`*TRACEFS_TRACER_FUNCTION_GRAPH*`

:

Enables most functions in the kernel to be traced as well as the return of the function.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_IRQSOFF* :**

Tracers the latency of interrupts disabled.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_PREEMPTOFF* :**

Tracers the latency of preemption disabled (the time in the kernel that tasks can not be scheduled from the CPU).

***TRACEFS_TRACER_PREEMPTIRQSOFF* :**

Traces the combined total latency of when interrupts are disabled as well as when preemption is disabled.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_WAKEUP* :**

Traces the latency of when the highest priority task takes to wake up.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_WAKEUP_RT* :**

Traces the latency of when the highest priority real-time task takes to wake up. All other tasks are ignored.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_WAKEUP_DL* :**

Traces the latency of when the highest priority DEADLINE task takes to wake up. All other tasks are ignored.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_MMIOTRACE* :**

Traces the interaction of devices with the kernel.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_HWLAT* :**

Detects latency caused by the hardware that is outside the scope of the kernel.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_BRANCH* :**

Traces when likely or unlikely branches are taken.

***TRACEFS_TRACER_BLOCK* :**

Special tracer for the block devices.

Note that the above tracers may not be available in the kernel and `*tracefs_tracer_set()*` will return an error with `errno` set to `ENODEV`, if the kernel does not support the `_tracer_` option, or the custom one if `TRACEFS_TRACER_CUSTOM` is used.

RETURN VALUE

Returns 0 on success, or -1 on error.

ERRORS

tracefs_tracer_set() can fail with the following errors:

EINVAL The `_tracer_` parameter is outside the scope of what is defined.

ENOMEM Memory allocation error.

ENOENT Tracers are not supported on the running kernel.

ENODEV The specified tracer is not supported on the running kernel.

Other errors may also happen caused by internal system calls.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <getopt.h>
```

```
#include <errno.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    struct
```

```
    tracefs_instance *inst = NULL;
```

```
    enum tracefs_tracers t = TRACEFS_TRACER_NOP;
```

```
    const char *cust = NULL;
```

```
    const char *buf = NULL;
```

```
    char **tracers;
```

```
    int ret;
```

```
    int ch;
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    while ((ch = getopt(argc, argv, "nfgiwdc:B:")) > 0) {
```

```
        switch (ch) {
```

```
            case 'f': t = TRACEFS_TRACER_FUNCTION; break;
```

```
            case 'g': t = TRACEFS_TRACER_FUNCTION_GRAPH; break;
```

```
            case 'i': t = TRACEFS_TRACER_PREEMPTIRQSOFF; break;
```

```
            case 'w': t = TRACEFS_TRACER_WAKEUP_RT; break;
```

```
            case 'd': t = TRACEFS_TRACER_WAKEUP_DL; break;
```

```
            case 'c':
```

```
                t = TRACEFS_TRACER_CUSTOM;
```

```
                cust = optarg;
```

```
                break;
```

```

case 'B':
    buf = optarg;
    break;
case 'n':
    /* nop */
    break;
default:
    printf("Unknow arg %c\n", ch);
    exit(-1);
}
}

if (buf) {
    inst = tracefs_instance_create(buf);
    if (!inst) {
        printf("failed to create instance\n");
        exit(-1);
    }
}

if (t == TRACEFS_TRACER_CUSTOM)
    ret = tracefs_tracer_set(inst, t, cust);
else
    ret = tracefs_tracer_set(inst, t);

if (ret < 0) {
    if (errno
    == ENODEV) {
        if (cust)
            printf("Tracer '%s' not supported by kernel\n", cust);
        else
            printf("Tracer not supported by kernel\n");
        tracers = tracefs_instance_tracers(inst);
        printf("Available tracers:");
        for (i = 0; tracers && tracers[i]; i++)
            printf(" %s", tracers[i]);
        tracefs_list_free(tracers);
        printf("\n");
    } else
        perror("Error");
    if (inst) {
        tracefs_instance_destroy(inst);
        tracefs_instance_free(inst);
    }
    exit(-1);
}

tracefs_instance_free(inst);

```

```
exit(0);
}
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtracefs*(3),**

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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--

REPORTING BUGS

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_kprobe_alloc, tracefs_kretprobe_alloc, tracefs_kprobe_raw, tracefs_kretprobe_raw,
tracefs_kprobe_destroy -

Allocate, get, create, and remove kprobes

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

`*#include <tracefs.h>*`

`struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]`

`*tracefs_kprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_);`

`struct tracefs_dynevent pass:[*]`

`*tracefs_kretprobe_alloc*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_, unsigned int _max_);`

`int *tracefs_kprobe_raw*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_);`

`int *tracefs_kretprobe_raw*(const char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_);`

`int *tracefs_kprobe_destroy*(const
char pass:[*]_system_, const char pass:[*]_event_,
const char pass:[*]_addr_, const char pass:[*]_format_, bool _force_);`

--

DESCRIPTION

`*tracefs_kprobe_alloc*()` allocates a new kprobe context. The kprobe is not configured in the system.

The kprobe can be added to the system by passing in the returned descriptor into

`*tracefs_dynevent_create(3)*.`

The new kprobe will be in the `_system_` group (or kprobes if `_system_` is NULL) and have the name of `_event_` (or `_addr_` if `_event_` is NULL). The kprobe will be inserted to `_addr_` (function name, with or without offset, or a address), and the `_format_` will define the format of the kprobe. See the Linux documentation file under: `Documentation/trace/kprobetrace.rst`

`*tracefs_kretprobe_alloc*()` is the same as `*tracefs_kprobe_alloc*`, but allocates context for kretprobe. It has one additional parameter, which is optional, `_max_` - maxactive count.

See description of kretprobes in the `Documentation/trace/kprobetrace.rst` file.

`*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`() will create a kprobe event. If `_system_` is NULL, then the default "kprobes" is used for the group (event system). Otherwise if `_system_` is specified then the kprobe will be created under the group by that name. The `_event_` is the name of the kprobe event to create. The `_addr_` can be a function, a function and offset, or a kernel address. This is where the location of the kprobe will be inserted in the kernel. The `_format_` is the kprobe format as specified as FETCHARGS in the Linux kernel source in the Documentation/trace/kprobetrace.rst document.

`*tracefs_kretprobe_raw*`() is the same as `*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`(), except that it creates a kretprobe instead of a kprobe. The difference is also described in the Linux kernel source in the Documentation/trace/kprobetrace.rst file.

`*tracefs_kprobe_destroy*`() will destroy a specific kprobe or kretprobe created by `*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`() or `*tracefs_kretprobe_raw*`() with the same parameters.

RETURN VALUE

`*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`()

and `*tracefs_kretprobe_raw*`() return 0 on success, or -1 on error.

If a parsing error occurs on `*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`() or `*tracefs_kretprobe_raw*`() then

`*tracefs_error_last*(3)` may be used to retrieve the error message explaining the parsing issue.

The `*tracefs_kprobe_alloc*`() and `*tracefs_kretprobe_alloc*`() APIs return a pointer to an allocated `tracefs_dynevent` structure, describing the probe. This pointer must be freed by `*tracefs_dynevent_free*(3)`. Note, this only allocates a descriptor representing the kprobe. It does not modify the running system.

The `*tracefs_kprobe_destroy*`() returns 0 on success or -1 on error if it was not able to successful destroy (or find) the kprobe or kretprobe.

ERRORS

The following errors are for all the above calls:

EPERM Not run as root user

ENODEV Kprobe events are not configured for the running kernel.

ENOMEM Memory allocation error.

`*tracefs_kprobe_raw*`(), `*tracefs_kretprobe_raw*`(), `*tracefs_kprobe_alloc*`(),
and

`*tracefs_kretprobe_alloc*`() can fail with the following errors:

EBADMSG if `_addr_` is NULL.

`*EINVAL*` Most likely a parsing error occurred (use `*tracefs_error_last*(3)` to possibly see what that error was).

Other errors may also happen caused by internal system calls.

EXAMPLE

```
-----
[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <unistd.h>
#include <sys/wait.h>

#include <tracefs.h>

static struct tep_event *open_event;
static struct tep_format_field *file_field;

static struct tep_event *openret_event;
static struct tep_format_field *ret_field;

static int callback(struct tep_event *event, struct tep_record *record,
    int cpu, void *data)
{
    struct trace_seq seq;

    trace_seq_init(&seq);
    tep_print_event(event->tep, &seq, record, "%d-%s: ", TEP_PRINT_PID, TEP_PRINT_COMM);

    if (event->id == open_event->id) {
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "open file=");
        tep_print_field(&seq, record->data, file_field);
        trace_seq_puts(&seq, "\n");
    } else if (event->id ==
openret_event->id) {
        unsigned long long ret;
        tep_read_number_field(ret_field, record->data, &ret);
        trace_seq_printf(&seq, "open ret=%lld\n", ret);
    } else {
        goto out;
    }

    trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
    trace_seq_do_printf(&seq);
out:
    trace_seq_destroy(&seq);
}
```

```

return 0;
}

static pid_t run_exec(char **argv, char **env)
{
    pid_t pid;

    pid = fork();
    if (pid)
        return pid;

    execve(argv[0], argv, env);
    perror("exec");
    exit(-1);
}

const char *mykprobe = "my_kprobes";

enum kprobe_type {
    KPROBE,
    KRETPROBE,
};

static void __kprobe_create(enum kprobe_type type, const char *event,
                           const char *addr, const char *fmt)
{
    char *err;
    int r;

    if (type == KPROBE)
        r = tracefs_kprobe_raw(mykprobe, event, addr, fmt);
    else
        r = tracefs_kretprobe_raw(mykprobe, event, addr, fmt);
    if (r < 0) {
        err = tracefs_error_last(NULL);
        perror("Failed to create kprobe:");
        if (err && strlen(err))
            fprintf(stderr, "%s\n", err);
    }
}

static void kprobe_create(const char *event, const
                           char *addr,
                           const char *fmt)
{
    __kprobe_create(KPROBE, event, addr, fmt);
}

```

```

static void kretprobe_create(const char *event, const char *addr,
    const char *fmt)
{
    __kprobe_create(KRETPROBE, event, addr, fmt);
}

int main (int argc, char **argv, char **env)
{
    struct tracefs_instance *instance;
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    const char *sysnames[] = { mykprobe, NULL };
    pid_t pid;

    if (argc < 2) {
        printf("usage: %s command\n", argv[0]);
        exit(-1);
    }

    instance = tracefs_instance_create("exec_open");
    if (!instance) {
        perror("creating instance");
        exit(-1);
    }

    tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KPROBE | TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KRETPROBE,
    true);

    kprobe_create("open", "do_sys_openat2",
        "file=+0($arg2):uststring flags=+0($arg3):x64 mode=+8($arg3):x64\n");

    kretprobe_create("openret", "do_sys_openat2", "ret=%ax");

    tep = tracefs_local_events_system(NULL, sysnames);
    if (!tep) {
        perror("reading events");
        exit(-1);
    }
    open_event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep,
    mykprobe, "open");
    file_field = tep_find_field(open_event, "file");

    openret_event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep, mykprobe, "openret");
    ret_field = tep_find_field(openret_event, "ret");

    tracefs_event_enable(instance, mykprobe, NULL);
    pid = run_exec(&argv[1], env);

    /* Let the child start to run */

```



```

sched_yield();

do {
    tracefs_load_cmdlines(NULL, tep);
    tracefs_iterate_raw_events(tep, instance, NULL, 0, callback, NULL);
} while (waitpid(pid, NULL, WNOHANG) != pid);

/* Will disable the events */
tracefs_dynevent_destroy_all	TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KPROBE | TRACEFS_DYNEVENT_KRETPROBE,
true);
tracefs_instance_destroy(instance);
tep_free(tep);

return 0;
}
--

```

FILES

```

-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

```

SEE ALSO

```

-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

```

AUTHOR

```

-----
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*Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>
*Tzvetomir
Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
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--

```

REPORTING BUGS

```

-----
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```

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```

-----

```

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_local_events, tracefs_local_events_system, tracefs_fill_local_events, tracefs_load_cmdlines, tracefs_load_headers -

Initialize a tep handler with trace events from the local system.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
struct tep_handle pass:[*]*tracefs_local_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_);
struct tep_handle pass:[*]*tracefs_local_events_system*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, const char pass:[*]_const
pass:[*]_sys_names_);
int *tracefs_fill_local_events*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_, int
pass:[*]_parsing_failures_);
int *tracefs_load_cmdlines*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_);
int *tracefs_load_headers*(const char pass:[*]_tracing_dir_, struct tep_handle pass:[*]_tep_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

Functions for initializing a tep handler with trace events from the local system.

The *tracefs_local_events()* function allocates a new _tep_ handler and initializes it with events from all trace systems, located in the given _tracing_dir_ directory. This could be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path

to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine.

The `*tracefs_local_events_system()*` function allocates a new `_tep_` handler and initializes it with events from specified trace systems `_sys_names_`, located in the given `_tracing_dir_` directory. This could be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine. The `_sys_names_` argument is an array of trace system names, that will be used for `_tep_` handler initialization. The last element in that array must be a NULL pointer.

The `*tracefs_fill_local_events()*` function initializes already allocated `_tep_` handler with events from all trace systems, located in the given `_tracing_dir_` directory. This could be NULL or the location of the tracefs mount point for the trace systems of the local machine, or it may be a path to a copy of the tracefs directory from another machine. The `_tep_` argument must be a pointer to already allocated tep handler, that is going to be initialized. The `_parsing_failures_` argument could be NULL or a pointer to an integer, where the number of failures while parsing the event files are returned.

The above functions will also load the mappings between pids and the process command line names. In some cases the `_tep_` handle is created with one of the above before tracing begins. As the mappings get updated during the trace, there may be a need to read the mappings again after the trace. The `*tracefs_load_cmdlines()*` does just that. The `_tracing_dir_` is the directory of the mount point to load from, or NULL to use the mount point of the tracefs file system.

The `*tracefs_load_headers()*` will read the "header_page" of the events directory that will update the `_tep_` handle with information on how to parse the tracing ring buffer sub-buffer.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_local_events()*` and `*tracefs_local_events_system()*` functions return pointer to allocated and initialized `_tep_` handler, or NULL in case of an error. The returned `_tep_` handler must be freed with `*tep_free*(3)`.

The `*tracefs_fill_local_events()*` function returns -1 in case of an error or 0 otherwise.

The `*tracefs_load_cmdlines()*` function returns -1 in case of an error, or 0 otherwise.

EXAMPLE

```

[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

struct tep_handle *tep;
...
tep = tracefs_local_events(NULL);
if (!tep) {
    /* Failed to initialise tep handler with local events from top instance */
    ...
}
...
tep_free(tep);
...
const char *systems[] = {"ftrace", "irq", NULL};
tep = tracefs_local_events_system(NULL, systems);
if (!tep) {
    /* Failed to initialise tep handler with local events
    from
    * ftrace and irq systems in top instance.
    */
    ...
}
...
tep_free(tep);
...
int parsing_failures;
tep = tep_alloc();
if (!tep) {
    /* Failed to allocate a tep handler */
    ...
}
if (tracefs_fill_local_events(NULL, tep, &parsing_failures) < 0) {
    /* Failed to initialise tep handler with local events from top instance */
}
tracefs_load_cmdlines(NULL, tep);
...
tep_free(tep);
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

```

SEE ALSO

libtracefs(3),
libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]
--
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Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
--

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libtracefs(3)
=====

NAME

tracefs_function_filter, tracefs_function_notrace, tracefs_filter_functions
- Functions to modify the the function trace filters

SYNOPSIS

[verse]
--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
int *tracefs_function_filter*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char
pass:[*]_module_, int _flags_);
int *tracefs_function_notrace*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char
pass:[*]_module_, int _flags_);
int *tracefs_filter_functions*(const char pass:[*]_filter_, const char pass:[*]_module_, char
pass:[*]pass:[*]pass:[*]_list_);
--
```

DESCRIPTION

`*tracefs_function_filter*` and `*tracefs_function_notrace*` can be used to limit the Linux kernel functions that would be traced by the function and function-graph tracers. The `*tracefs_function_filter*` defines a list of functions that can be traced. The `*tracefs_function_notrace*` defines a list of functions that will not be traced. If a function is in both lists, it will not be traced.

They take an `_instance_`, that can be NULL for the top level tracing, `_filter_`, a string that represents a filter that should be applied to define what functions are to be traced, `_module_`, to limit the filtering on a specific module (or NULL to filter on all functions), `_flags_` which holds control knobs on how the filters will be handled (see `*FLAGS*`) section below.

The `*tracefs_filter_functions*` returns a list of functions that can be filtered on via the `_filter_` and `_module_` that are supplied. If both `_filter_` and `_module_` are NULL then, all available functions that can be filtered is returned. On success, `_list_` must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()*(3)`.

The `_filter_` may be either a straight match of a function, a glob or regex(3). A glob is where 'pass:[*]' matches zero or more characters, '?' will match zero or one character, and '.' only matches a period.

If the `_filter_` is determined to be a regex (where it contains anything other than alpha numeric characters, or '.', 'pass:[*]', '?') the `_filter_` will be processed as a regex(3) following the rules of regex(3), and '.' is not a period, but will match any one character. To force a regular expression, either prefix `_filter_` with a '^' or append it with a '\$' as the `_filter_` does complete matches of the functions anyway.

If `_module_` is set and `_filter_` is NULL, this will imply the same as `_filter_` being equal to "pass:[*]". Which will enable all functions for a given `_module_`. Otherwise the `_filter_` may be NULL if a previous call to `*tracefs_function_filter()*` with the same `_instance_` had `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` set and this call does not. This is useful to simply commit the previous filters. It may also be NULL if `*TRACEFS_FL_RESET*` is set and the previous call did not have the same `_instance_`

and `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` set. This is useful to just clear the filter.

FLAGS

The

`_flags_` parameter may have the following set, or be zero.

`*TRACEFS_FL_RESET*` :

If `_flags_` contains `*TRACEFS_FL_RESET*`, then it will clear the filters that are currently set before applying `_filter_`. Otherwise, `_filter_` is added to the current set of filters already enabled. If this flag is set and the previous call to `tracefs_function_filter()` had the same `_instance_` and the `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` flag was set, then the function will fail with a return of -1 and `errno` set to `EBUSY`.

`*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` :

If `_flags_` contains `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*`, then `_filter_` will not take effect after a successful call to `tracefs_function_filter()`. This allows for multiple calls to `tracefs_function_filter()` to update the filter function and then a single call (one without the `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` flag set) to commit all the filters.

It can be called multiple times to add more filters. A call without this flag set will commit the changes before returning (if the `_filter_` passed in successfully matched).

A `tracefs_function_filter()` call after one that had the `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` flag set for the same instance will fail if `*TRACEFS_FL_RESET*` flag is set, as the reset flag is only applicable for the first filter to be added before committing.

`*TRACEFS_FL_FUTURE*` :

If `_flags_` contains `*TRACEFS_FL_FUTURE*` and `_module_` holds a string of a module, then if the module is not loaded it will attempt to write the filter with the module in the filter file. Starting in Linux v4.13 module functions could be added to the filter before they are loaded. The filter will be cached, and when the module is loaded, the filter will be set before the module executes, allowing to trace init functions of a module. This will only work if the `_filter_` is not a regular expression.

RETURN VALUE

For `*tracefs_function_filter()*` and `*tracefs_function_notrace()*` a return of 0 means success. If there is an error but the filtering was not started, then 1 is returned. If filtering was started but an error occurs, then -1 is returned. The state of the filtering may be in an unknown state.

If `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` was set, and 0 or -1 was returned, then another call to `*tracefs_function_filter()*` must be done without `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` set in order to commit (and close) the filtering.

For `*tracefs_filter_functions()*`, a return of 0 means success, and the `_list_` parameter is filled with a list of function names that matched `_filter_` and `_module_`. `_list_` is a string array, where the last string pointer in the array is NULL. The `_list_` must be freed with `*tracefs_list_free()*`. On failure, a negative is returned, and `_list_` is ignored.

ERRORS

`*tracefs_function_filter()*` can fail with the following errors:

`*EINVAL*` The filter is invalid or did not match any functions.

`*EBUSY*` The previous call of `*tracefs_function_filter()*` was called with the same instance and `*TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE*` set and the current call had `*TRACEFS_FL_RESET*` set.

Other errors may also happen caused by internal system calls.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <errno.h>
```

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

```
#define INST "dummy"
```

```
static const char *filters[] = { "run_init_process", "try_to_run_init_process", "dummy1", NULL };
```

```
int main(int argc, char *argv[])
```

```
{
```

```
    struct tracefs_instance *inst = tracefs_instance_create(INST);
```

```
    char **func_list;
```

```
    int ret;
```

```
    int i;
```

```
    if (!inst) {
```

```
        /* Error creating new trace instance */
```

```
    }
```

```
    if (tracefs_filter_functions("*lock*", NULL, &func_list) < 0) {
```



```

printf("Failed to read filter functions\n");
goto out;
}
printf("Ignoring the following functions:\n");
for (i = 0; func_list[i]; i++)
    printf(" %s\n", func_list[i]);
tracefs_list_free(func_list);

/* Do not trace any function with the word "lock" in it */
ret = tracefs_function_notrace(inst, "**lock*", NULL, TRACEFS_FL_RESET);
if (ret) {
    printf("Failed to set the notrace filter\n");
    goto out;
}

/* First reset the filter */
ret = tracefs_function_filter(inst, NULL, NULL,

    TRACEFS_FL_RESET | TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE);
if (ret) {
    printf("Failed to reset the filter\n");
    /* Make sure it is closed, -1 means filter was started */
    if (ret < 0)
        tracefs_function_filter(inst, NULL, NULL, 0);
}

for (i = 0; filters[i]; i++) {
    ret = tracefs_function_filter(inst, filters[i], NULL,
        TRACEFS_FL_CONTINUE);

    if (ret) {
        if (errno == EINVAL)
            printf("Filter %s did not match\n", filters[i]);
        else
            printf("Failed writing %s\n", filters[i]);
    }
}

ret = tracefs_function_filter(inst, "**", "ext4", 0);
if (ret) {
    printf("Failed to set filters for ext4\n");
    /* Force the function to commit previous filters */
    tracefs_function_filter(inst, NULL, NULL, 0);
}

out:
tracefs_instance_destroy(inst);
return ret;

```

}

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtracefs(3),

libtraceevent(3),

trace-cmd(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size, tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size - Helper functions for working with ring buffer sub buffers.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
size_t *tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_);  
int *tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, size_t _size_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

Helper functions for working with the sub-buffers of the tracing ring buffer. The tracing ring buffer is broken up into **sub-buffers**. An event can not be bigger than the data section of the sub-buffer (see **tep_get_sub_buffer_data_size*(3)*). By default, the ring buffer uses the architectures **page_size** as the default size of the sub-buffer, but this can be limiting if there is a need for large events, for example, the application wants to write large strings into the trace_marker file.

The

tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size() returns the current size in kilobytes fo the ring buffer sub-buffers.

The **tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size()** will write the size in kilobytes of what the new sub-buffer size should be. Note, that this is only a hint to what the minimum sub-buffer size should be. It also does not take into account the meta-data that is used by the sub-buffer, so the size written should be no less than 16 bytes more than the maximum event size that will be used. The kernel will likely make the sub-buffer size larger than specified, as it may need to align the size for implementation purposes.

RETURN VALUE

The **tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size()** returns the size of the current sub-buffer for the given *_instance_* ring buffer or -1 on error.

The **tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size()** will return 0 if it successfully set

the `_instance_` ring buffer sub-buffer size in kilobytes, or -1 on error.

EXAMPLE

```
-----
[source,c]
--
#include <stdlib.h>
#include
<tracefs.h>
#include <errno.h>

int main(int argc, char **argv)
{
    struct tep_handle *tep;
    ssize_t save_subsize;
    ssize_t subsize;
    char *trace;
    char buf[3000];
    int meta_size;
    int ret;
    int i;

    tep = tep_alloc();
    ret = tracefs_load_headers(NULL, tep);
    tep_free(tep);

    if (ret < 0) {
        perror("reading headers");
        exit(-1);
    }

    meta_size = tep_get_sub_buffer_size(tep) - tep_get_sub_buffer_data_size(tep);

    save_subsize = tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size(NULL);
    if (save_subsize < 0) {
        printf("Changing sub-buffer size not available\n");
        exit(-1);
    }

    subsize = save_subsize * 1024;

    /* Have at least 4 writes fit on a sub-buffer */
    if (subsize - meta_size < sizeof(buf) * 4 ) {
        subsize = ((sizeof(buf) * 4 + meta_size) + 1023) / 1024;
        tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size(NULL, subsize);
    }

    for (i = 0; i < sizeof(buf) - 1; i++) {
```

```

    buf[i] = '0' + i % 10;
}
buf[i] = '\0';

tracefs_instance_clear(NULL);

for (i = 0; i < 4; i++) {
    ret = tracefs_printf(NULL, "%s\n", buf);
    if
    (ret < 0)
        perror("write");
}

trace = tracefs_instance_file_read(NULL, "trace", NULL);
printf("%s\n", trace);
free(trace);

printf("Buffer size was: %zd * 1024\n",
        tracefs_instance_get_subbuf_size(NULL));

tracefs_instance_set_subbuf_size(NULL, save_subsize);
}
--
FILES
-----
[verse]
--
*tracefs.h*
Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
*-ltracefs*
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO
-----
*libtracefs*(3),
*libtraceevent*(3),
*trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR
-----
[verse]
--
*Steven Rostedt* <rostedt@goodmis.org>
*Tzvetomir Stoyanov* <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
--
REPORTING BUGS
-----

```

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_option_enable, tracefs_option_disable, tracefs_option_name - Various trace option functions.

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

```
*#include <tracefs.h>*
```

```
int *tracefs_option_enable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
```

```
int *tracefs_option_disable*(struct tracefs_instance pass:[*]_instance_, enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
```

```
const char pass:[*]*tracefs_option_name*(enum tracefs_option_id _id_);
```

--

DESCRIPTION

This set of APIs can be used to enable and disable ftrace options and to get the name of an option.

The `*tracefs_option_enable()` function enables the option with `_id_` in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the option is enabled in the top trace instance.

The `*tracefs_option_disable()` function disables the option with `_id_` in the given `_instance_`. If `_instance_` is NULL, the option is disabled in the top trace instance.

The

`*tracefs_option_name()` function returns a string, representing the option with `_id_`. The string must **not** be freed.

RETURN VALUE

The `*tracefs_option_enable()` and `*tracefs_option_disable()` functions return 0 if the state of the option is set successfully, or -1 in case of an error.

The `*tracefs_option_name()` function returns string with option name, or "unknown" in case of an error. The returned string must **not** be freed.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]

--

```
#include <tracefs.h>
```

...

```
if (tracefs_option_enable(NULL, TRACEFS_OPTION_ANNOTATE)) {  
    /* Failed to enable annotate option in top trace instance */  
}
```

...

```
if (tracefs_option_disable(NULL, TRACEFS_OPTION_CONTEXT_INFO)) {  
    /* Failed to disable context info option in top trace instance */  
}
```

...

```
char *name = tracefs_option_name(TRACEFS_OPTION_FUNC_STACKTRACE);  
if (strcmp(name, "unknown")) {  
    /* Cannot get the name of the option */  
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

tracefs.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltracefs

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

**libtracefs*(3),*

libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

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Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>

--

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libtracefs(3)

=====

NAME

tracefs_set_loglevel - Set log level of the library

SYNOPSIS

[verse]

--

#include <tracefs.h>

int *tracefs_set_loglevel*(enum tep_loglevel _level_);

--

DESCRIPTION

The `*tracefs_set_loglevel()` function sets the level of the library logs that will be printed on the console. See `_libtraceevent(3)` for detailed description of the log levels. Setting the log level to specific value means that logs from the previous levels will be printed too. For example `_TEP_LOG_WARNING_` will print any logs with severity `_TEP_LOG_WARNING_`, `_TEP_LOG_ERROR_` and `_TEP_LOG_CRITICAL_`. The default log level is `_TEP_LOG_CRITICAL_`. When a new level is set, it is also propagated to the `libtraceevent`.

EXAMPLE

[source,c]
--
#include <tracefs.h>

tracefs_set_loglevel(TEP_LOG_ALL);
...
/* call libtracefs or libtraceevent APIs and observe any logs they produce */
...
tracefs_set_loglevel(TEP_LOG_CRITICAL);
--

FILES

[verse]
--
tracefs.h
Header
file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.
-ltracefs
Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.
--

SEE ALSO

libtracefs(3),
libtraceevent(3),
trace-cmd(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]
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Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>
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1.239 lazr-restfulclient 0.14.6-1

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1.240 xdg-user-dirs 0.18-1build1

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1.243 pexpect 4.9-2

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1.244 libtextwrapinperl 0.06-10

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1.245 python-typing-extensions 4.10.0-1

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <https://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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Python releases are Open Source (see <https://opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

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2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
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please read
<<http://www.gnu.org/philosophy/why-not-lgpl.html>>.

1.252 command-not-found 23.04.0

1.252.1 Available under license :

Upstream-Source: <http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu/pool/main/c/command-not-found>

Files: *

Copyright: 2005-2008 Zygmunt Krynicki <zkrynicki@gmail.com>

License: GPL-any

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.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License
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Files: debian/*

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2005-2008 Michael Vogt <michael.vogt@ubuntu.com>

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.

The original files (from the Ubuntu package) were effectively GPL-any, the
Debian package now uses GPL-3+. (see Ubuntu's copyright file)

The tarball has been repackaged to remove the debian directory of the Ubuntu package. Use debian/rules get-orig-source to reproduce this.

On Debian systems, the complete text of the GNU General Public License can be found in file "/usr/share/common-licenses/GPL-3".

1.253 free-type 2.13.2+dfsg-1build3

1.253.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 *
 * grx11.c graphics driver for X11.
 *
 * This is the driver for displaying inside a window under X11,
 * used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.
 *
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by
 * Antoine Leca, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.
 *
 * This file is part of the FreeType project, and may only be used
 * modified and distributed under the terms of the FreeType project
 * license, LICENSE.TXT. By continuing to use, modify or distribute
 * this file you indicate that you have read the license and
 * understand and accept it fully.
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/x11/grx11.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 *
 * grwin32.h graphics driver for Win32 platform (header)
 *
 * This is the driver for displaying inside a window under Win32,
 * used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.
 *
 * Written by Antoine Leca.
 * Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by
 * Antoine Leca, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.
 *
 * Borrowing liberally from the other FreeType drivers.
```

```

*
* This file is part of the FreeType project, and may only be used
* modified and distributed under the terms of the FreeType project
* license, LICENSE.TXT. By continuing to use, modify or distribute
* this file you indicate that you have read the license and
* understand and accept it fully.
*
*****/

Found in path(s):
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/win32/grwin32.h
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

# and distributed under the terms of the FreeType project license,

Found in path(s):
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/meson.build
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/meson_options.txt
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/meson.build
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/ftinspect/meson.build
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

2023-08-25 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.13.2 released.
=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-13-2'.

* README: Updated.
* meson.build: Updated.
* man/*.1: Updated.

2023-08-25 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Fix clang warnings.

* graph/gblblit.c (gblender_glyph_upgray), src/ftmulti.c (Render_All): Add
  cast.
* src/ftdump.c (get_english_name_entry): Initialize `name`.

2023-08-24 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* subprojects/*.wrap: Updated.

2023-08-17 Hugh McMaster <hugh.mcmaster@outlook.com>

ftlint.1: Instruct man(1) to run the groff `tbl` preprocessor

```

The latest version of groff (1.23.0) emits a warning when it detects the use of table macros (.TS, .TE) with no .TW (table width) macro defined:

tbl preprocessor failed, or it or soelim was not run; table(s) likely not rendered (TE macro called with TW register undefined).

The warning occurs because the ``tbl`` preprocessor was not invoked by the ``man`` command. To fix the issue, we need to instruct `man(1)` to run the ``tbl`` preprocessor before rendering the source as text.

This issue was detected by Debian's Lintian tool.

2023-08-13 Hugh McMaster <hmc@debian.org>

- * src/ftmulti.c: Miscellaneous spelling and readability fixes.

- * Update comments.

- * Fix a typo: dimention -> dimensions.

2023-08-06 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Fix default named instance handling.

Now the named instance selector no longer doubles the default named instance. ``FT_Get_Default_Named_Instance`` is used to get the default NI index. The default one is labeled as " (default)".

- * src/ftinspect/widgets/tripletselector.cpp: Properly handle the new 1-based named instance indices. Label the default NI correctly.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp: Add ``Engine::defaultNamedInstanceIndex``.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.cpp: Change comments.

2023-08-06 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Fix named instances switching.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.hpp: Load the default values of MMGX axes from the named instance instead of the global default one.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp: Switch the named instance using ``FT_Set_Named_Instance`` when loading

fonts.

2023-07-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (usage): Document the `-a` option.

2023-07-26 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Fix the glyph index selector layout when the window resizes.

Fixes #26. When the window resizes, the invisible tabs don't get notified. Therefore, when the active tab changes, we need to trigger a manual relayouting of invisible tabs.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/glyphindexselector.hpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/glyphindexselector.cpp:
Extract public method `relayoutNavigation` from `resizeEvent`.

* src/ftinspect/panels/abstracttab.hpp:
Add `relayout` virtual method.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp: Call `AbstractTab::relayout` on the new tab when the active tab changes.

* src/ftinspect/panels/singular.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/singular.hpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.hpp:
Implement `relayout` method and call `relayoutNavigation` of the glyph index selector in `relayout`.

2023-07-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (Print_MM_Info): Fix signedness mismatch.

2023-07-21 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.nano.tudelft.nl>

* vms_make.com: Synchronize with similar changes in the FreeType library.

2023-07-16 Hin-Tak Leung <htl10@users.sourceforge.net>

src/rsvg-port.c: Correct usage of `FT_Bool` vs `gboolean` comparison.

`TRUE` in this context is from glib headers (`glib-2.0/glib/gmacros.h`), imported indirectly from rsvg headers. It should not be used for comparison with `FT_Bool` types. Other usages of `TRUE/FALSE` in this file is okay.

2023-07-08 Hin-Tak Leung <htl10@users.sourceforge.net>

rsvg-port.c: Simplify usage of `rsvg\_handle\_render\_\*`.

* src/rsvg-port.c (rsvg_port_preset_slot): Remove usage of `rsvg\_handle\_render\_document` (and `rsvg\_handle\_render\_cairo`). They are functionally the same as `rsvg\_handle\_render\_layer` (and `rsvg\_handle\_render\_cairo\_sub`) with argument id set to NULL.

2023-07-08 Hin-Tak Leung <htl10@users.sourceforge.net>

* src/ttdebug.c (RunIns): Signature fix.

A somewhat similar change to what happened in the FreeType library:

commit 95d635eab1b08a0051de07b6c33067d2c1984848

Author: Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Date: Sun May 7 08:34:32 2023 +0200

[truetype] Signature fixes.

2023-06-24 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.13.1 released.

=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-13-1'.

* README: Updated.

* meson.build: Updated.

* man/*.1: Updated.

* subprojects/zlib.wrap: Updated.

2023-06-24 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/rsvg-port.c

(rsvg_port_preset_slot): Fix C++ compilation warning.

2023-06-03 Hin-Tak Leung <htl10@users.sourceforge.net>

Fix out-of-memory conditions with newer 'librsvg'.

Excerpts from `rsvg\_handle\_get\_intrinsic\_dimensions` section in `librsvg/rsvg.h`:

...

Before librsvg 2.54.0, the `out\_has\_width` and `out\_has\_height` arguments would be set to true or false depending on whether the SVG document actually had `width` and `height` attributes, respectively.

However, since librsvg 2.54.0, ``width`` and ``height`` are now [geometry properties](https://www.w3.org/TR/SVG2/geometry.html) per the SVG2 specification; they are not plain attributes. SVG2 made it so that the initial value of those properties is ``auto``, which is equivalent to specifying a value of ``100%``. In this sense, even SVG documents which lack ``width`` or ``height`` attributes semantically have to make them default to ``100%``. This is why since librsvg 2.54.0, ``out_has_width`` and ``out_has_height`` are always returned as ``TRUE``, since with SVG2 all documents *have* a default width and height of ``100%``.
...

* src/rsvg-port.c (rsvg_port_preset_slot): Adjust for change of behavior of ``rsvg_handle_get_intrinsic_dimensions`` in librsvg 2.53+. We avoid ``LIBRSVG_CHECK_VERSION`` as it is possible to build against one version but run against another version.

2023-06-03 Hin-Tak Leung <htl10@users.sourceforge.net>

Fix 'librsvg' deprecation warnings.

* src/rsvg-port.c (rsvg_port_preset_slot): Use ``rsvg_handle_render_document`` instead of ``rsvg_handle_render_cairo``, and ``rsvg_handle_render_layer`` instead of ``rsvg_handle_render_cairo_sub``, as suggested by the warning, conditionally on newer librsvg 2.52+.

2023-05-22 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

man/ftview.1: Improve documentation of option ``-l``.

2023-05-19 Seigo Nonaka <nona@google.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (main): Make program actually handle option ``-a``.

2023-05-19 Seigo Nonaka <nona@google.com>

[ftbench] New option ``-a`` to apply design coordinates.

The performance of MM fonts is quite different in comparison to static fonts. To be able to get benchmarks for the former, add a new command-line option to pass design coordinates.

* src/ftbench.c: Include ``ftmm.h``.
(MAX_MM_AXES): New macro.
(multimaster, design_pos, requested_pos, requested_cnt, used_num_axes): New global variables.
(get_face): Load MM data if requested.

(parse_design_coords): New function.

* man/ftbench.1: Updated.

2023-05-15 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftview] New key 'Z' to flip SVG rendering.

* src/ftcommon.h (FTDemo_Handle): New field `use\_svg`.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_New, FTDemo_Update_Current_Flags): Handle it.

* src/ftview.c (Process_Event): Make key 'Z' toggle SVG usage.

(event_help, write_header): Updated.

2023-05-14 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench] Set up cache earlier.

* src/ftbench.c (main): Run `FTC\_Manager\_New` and `FTC\_\*Cache\_New` earlier and decide the test availability accordingly.

(test_*_cache, benchmark):

Do not check if cache is set.

2023-05-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*src/ftbench.c (test_stroke): Test outline glyphs only.

2023-05-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Assure cache setup, clean exit.

2023-05-12 Ben Wagner <bungeman@chromium.org>

Correct type of icon_span

The `icon\_span` is used as a `FT\_SpanFunc`. To avoid undefined behavior and a CFI sanitizer report, this function needs to be called through a pointer of the same type. Fix this by making `icon\_span` take the right parameter types and cast the argument in the function body.

* src/ftcommon.c (icon_span): take correct parameters and cast in function body. (FTDemo_Icon): remove cast

2023-05-12 Ben Wagner <bungeman@chromium.org>

[graph] Correct function pointer types

Building the demos with the CFI sanitizer detects a number of uses of

undefined behavior in the Minimalist Graphics Subsystem where an indirect function call is made through a pointer of a different type. All of these cases worked in practice since the differing argument types were the same size and would have the same pointer value at runtime.

Change the functions to take the correct types and downcast inside the function.

- * graph/beos/grbeos.cpp: remove casts

- * graph/mac/grmac.c: correct return type of `listen\_event`, remove casts

- * graph/os2/gros2pm.c: correct function signatures, downcast inside functions, remove function pointer casts

- * graph/win32/grwin32.c: ditto

- * graph/x11/grx11.c: ditto

2023-05-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench] Use proper `face\_requester`.

It is wrong to forfeit the face ownership to the cache manager. Fixes #29.

- * src/ftbench.c (face_requester): Call `get face`.
- (main): Never pass `face` to the cache manager.

2023-05-10 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

subprojects/*.wrap: Updated.

2023-05-09 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.nano.tudelft.nl>

vms_make.com:
Correctly handle 'libbz2'.

2023-05-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

- * src/ftdump.c (Print_Sfnt_Tables): Insert spaces between bytes.

2023-05-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftdump] Show more variation font info.

- * src/ftdump.c (Print_MM_Axes): Rename to...

(Print_MM_Info): ...this.
Show Variation Font PostScript name prefix.
Show named instances.

2023-05-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftdump] Code cleanup.

* src/ftdump.c (Print_MM_Axes): Move code to find an English name entry to...
(get_english_name_entry): ... this new function.

2023-05-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/output.c: Handle `0` specially.

Broken or intentionally invalidated fonts might contain NULL bytes at arbitrary places.

2023-05-05 suzuki toshiya <mpsuzuki@hiroshima-u.ac.jp>

[ftdump] Print CID-keyed font properties if available.

* src/ftdump.c

(FT_CID_MAX): New macro.

(usage): Mention the CID coverage in `-c` and `-C` options.

(Print_UInt_Range): New function to print
2 numbers
with a separator if needed.

(Print_CIDs): New function to print the implemented
CIDs in a compressed syntax. If a case
`gid\_N < gid\_M && CID\_N > CID\_M` is found, ftdump
aborts and guide the user to file the issue.

(Print_ROS_From_Face): New function to print the
Registry, Ordering, and Supplement of the CID-keyed
fonts, if available. If `-c` or `-C` option is
given, Print_CIDs() is invoked.

(main): Invoke Print_ROS_From_Face().

2023-04-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftgrid.c (grid_status_rescale): Use PPEM-based scaling.

The zoom becomes well defined for the given size but the ascender and descender lines might be offside.

2023-04-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Render_{All,Fancy,Stroke}): Improve zero-width glyphs.

2023-04-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Render_{All,Fancy,Stroke}): Tweak zero-width glyphs.

This helps to avoid collisions and unhides zero-width glyphs better.

2023-04-21 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Use green empty boxes instead.

* src/ftview.c (status): Store green color.
(main): Initialize it.
(Render_*): Use it.

2023-04-21 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (main): Remove unnecessary code.

2023-03-27 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (main): Handle rendering errors differently.

2023-03-27 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (main): Fix segfault with bad command line.

2023-03-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftlint] Examine the outline shape complexity.

Measured as a ratio of the outline half-perimeter to the sum of its control box dimensions, the shape complexity is a useful metric. For example, an `I` and an `M` would have complexities of about 1.0 and 2.0, respectively.

* src/ftlint.c (Examine): Implement the shape complexity calculation.
(main) Report the shape complexity.
* man/ftlint.1:

Add a brief explanation.

2023-03-15 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support gray level scaling.

See commit 746d5be5: Convert to 256 grays. Slightly tweaked code style.

* src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.cpp (RenderingEngine::convertBitmapTo8Bpp):
Implement it.

2023-03-10 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.nano.tudelft.nl>

Update VMS installation support.

2023-03-03 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Fix uninitialized memory issue and reference misuse.

Fixes issue #23.

* src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.cpp (RenderingEngine::convertBitmapTo8Bpp):
Properly initialize `FT\_Bitmap` since it is a value type.
(RenderingEngine::convertBitmapToQImage): Fix the accidental overwriting of
the source bitmap when converting the bitmap format (only happens for
`FT\_PIXEL\_MODE\_GRAY2` and `FT\_PIXEL\_MODE\_GRAY4`) due to a misuse of a C++
reference.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.cpp
(GlyphContinuous::drawCacheGlyph): Fix a crash when the `QImage`
was failed
to produce.

2023-03-02 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* graph/gblblit.c: Include ``<stdlib.h>``.

This is for the `abs` function.

2023-03-02 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Handle glyphs with 4 or 16 grays.

* graph/gblblit.c (gblender_glyph_upgray): Convert to 256 grays.
(gblender_blit_init): Call it if necessary.

2023-02-27 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

TrueType mode v38 is gone.

Synchronize with FreeType commit 'Hide Infinality.' from 2023-Feb-17.

Both macros `TT\_INTERPRETER\_VERSION\_38` and `TT\_INTERPRETER\_VERSION\_40` have now the same value, leading to numerous compilation errors because we use these two macros as (different) case labels in switch statements.

- * src/ftbench.c (tt_interpreter_versions, header, usage, main): Don't use `TT\_INTERPRETER\_VERSION\_38`.
- * src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Hinting_Engine_Change, FTDemo_Get_Info): Ditto.
- * src/ftdiff.c (ColumnStateRec, render_state_init, render_state_draw): Ditto.
- * src/ftmulti.c (tt_interpreter_versions, main): Ditto.
- * src/ttdbug.c (tt_interpreter_versions, Usage, main): Ditto.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp (EngineDefaultValues): Ditto.
- * src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp (Engine::queryEngine): Ditto.
- * src/ftinspect/models/customcomboboxmodels.hpp (HintingModeComboBoxModel): Ditto.
- * src/ftinspect/models/customcomboboxmodels.cpp (HintingModeComboBoxModel::HintingModeComboBoxModel): Ditto.
- * src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp (SettingPanel::setDefaults): Ditto.

2023-02-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * src/ftmulti.c: Clean up loading and scaling.

2023-02-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * src/ftmulti.c (main, Init_Display): Clean up GUI setup.

2023-02-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * src/ftmulti.c: Clean up and fix MSVC warnings.

2023-02-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * man/ftmulti.1: Updated.

2023-02-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftmulti] Enable
fill rule flag testing.

Variation fonts often rely on overlapping contours. To reveal them,
we enable turning the even-odd fill rule on and off. This flag is

always off in FreeType by default but supported by the anti-aliased renderer.

* src/ftmulti.c (Process_Event): Reassign F3 to fill rule toggle, assign Tab to anti-aliasing toggle.
(Render_Glyph): Tinker with the fill rule flags before rendering.

2023-02-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c: Clean up and fix warnings.

2023-02-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (Process_Event): Miscellaneous tweaks.

Set default step at 1/40 which covers most preferable coordinates. Adjust the step by doubling or halving it. Round all large-range coordinates, not just MM. Wrap the coordinates around.

2023-02-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (Render_All, Render_Text, main): Layout tweaks.

2023-02-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftmulti]

Enable overlap flag testing.

Variation fonts often rely on overlapping contours, which require oversampling to render properly. FreeType relies on FT_OUTLINE_OVERLAP to trigger the expensive mitigation algorithm. This commit enables tinkering with the overlap flags and, therefore, the oversampling. Normally, the flags should be set by the font designers sparingly.

The bitmap strike toggle is no longer available, which has never been important for the variation font testing.

* src/ftmulti.c (Process_Event): Reassign F4 to overlap toggle.
(Render_Glyph): Tinker with the overlap flags before rendering.

2023-02-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (Init_Display): Use automatic color depth.

2023-02-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (main): Synchronize options with the others.

2023-02-09 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.13.0 released.

=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-13-0'.

*

README: Updated.

* meson.build: Updated.

* man/*.1: Updated.

2023-02-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (Message_Process): Drop some sizing messages.

With the window procedure in a separate thread we only need to forward basic WM_SIZE, which is sent frequently enough.

2023-02-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Fix various minor compiler warnings.

2023-02-08 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftgrid] Synchronize with FreeType git.

The changes are necessary due to the commit

...

Avoid reserved identifiers that are globally defined.

...

2023-02-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftmulti.c (Render_All): Tighten right margin.

2023-02-07 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[builds/windows] Add ftmulti.

* builds/windows/msvc/ftmulti.vcxproj: New project.

* builds/windows/msvc/ft2demos.sln: Add it to solutions.

2023-02-07 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Minor driver improvements.

*

graph/win32/grwin32.c: (gr_win32_device_init): Do not set icon or background, which is covered anyway.
(Message_Process) [WM_PAINT]: Paint only updated rectangle.

2023-02-06 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftmulti.c (Process_Event): Simplify.

2023-02-06 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftmulti] More key reassignments.

This is a try to better harmonize with other demo programs, and to make the selection of axes more mnemonic.

* src/ftmulti.c (MAX_MM_AXES): Set to 16.
(Process_Event): Use keys 'aA' for axis 0, 'bB' for axis 1, ..., 'pP' for axis 16.
Use F1 for help, too.
Use 16, 256, and 4096 as the glyph index increments.
Also adjust other keys to avoid collisions.
(Help): Updated.
(main): Show mnemonic letter next to axis.
Updated.

2023-02-05 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftmulti] Display up to 15 axes.

Due to the support of the 'avar' version 2 OpenType extension it is expected that the number of axes in many fonts will increase because adding 'virtual axes' is cheap now.

* src/ftmulti.c (MAX_MM_AXES): Set to 15.
(Help): Updated.
(Process_Event): Handle keys '7890=/' for axes 6-8, '!@#\$\$%^' for axes 9-11, and '&*()_+' for axes 12-14.

2023-02-05 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftmulti] Change layout to list axes vertically.

* src/ftmulti.c (Render_All, Render_Text): Shift 'upper left corner' for glyph display up and to the right.
(main): Emit one axis per line at the left side of the screen.

2023-02-05 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* graph/grevents.h (grKey): Add `grKeyHash` and `grKeyAmpersand`.

2023-02-04 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (my_face_requester): Recognize t1 file extension.

2023-02-04 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (Message_Process): Return TRUE on WM_SIZING.

2023-02-02 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Improve error handling.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_resize): Change return type.
(gr_win32_surface_init):
Ditto and handle failure gracefully.

2023-02-01 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftstring.c (write_header): Change layout.

2023-01-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (Analyze): Report void bitmaps.

2023-01-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftstring] Reduce floating point use.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_String_Load): Use signed integers, not doubles.
* src/ftstring.c (event_angle_change): Minor.

2023-01-30 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* subprojects/libpng.wrap: Updated.

2023-01-29 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftstring.c (write_header): Always report kerning info.

2023-01-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftstring] New feature: simple string editor.

It only handles printable ASCII characters and backspace to erase them.

* src/ftstring.c (Process_Event): Use Enter key to initiate this mode.
(Process_TTY): Intercept and handle relevant keys
while editing.
(Render_TTY): Special rendering mode while editing.
(main, event_help): Updated.

2023-01-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftstring.c (event_render_mode_change): Remove report.

2023-01-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (key_translators): Sort virtual-key codes.

2023-01-27 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftstring.c (Render_Waterfall): Avoid bitmap reloading.

This hides horrible performance of compressed PCF fonts.

2023-01-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Render_Waterfall): Fill the right margin.

The waterfall looks better if the string runs over the edge.

2023-01-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid,ftstring,ftview] Option to select charmap by index.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Install_Font): Accept a charmap index.
(FTDemo_Make_Encoding_Tag): Fall back on a numeric value to return.

* src/ftgrid.c, src/ftstring.c, src/ftview.c
(usage): Updated.
* man/ftgrid.1, man/ftstring.1, man/ftview.1: Ditto.

2023-01-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Typos.

2023-01-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (Usage): Output to stderr, like others do.

2023-01-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench,ftgrid,ftmulti,ftview] Accept hexadecimal glyph indices.

This helps to use charcodes on the command line.

* src/ftbench.c (main): Use sscanf with "%i".

* src/ftgrid.c (parse_cmdline): Ditto.

* src/ftmulti.c (main): Ditto.

* src/ftview.c (parse_cmdline): Ditto.

2023-01-21 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_init): Polish gray mode.

2023-01-21 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Edit comments.

2023-01-20 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Explain the blender cache.

2023-01-18 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Typos.

2023-01-17 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Update

all copyright notices.

2023-01-17 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftinspect/*.chpp: Normalize copyright notices

This allows the use of FreeType's `update-copyright-year` script.

2023-01-17 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Minor comment typos.

2023-01-16 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Process_Event): Fix -Wswitch warning.

2023-01-14 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Microoptimization.

* src/ftview.c (parse_cmdline, write_header, Process_Event, parse):
Prioritize easy checks.

2023-01-14 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Process_Event): Trigger screen updates locally.
(main, status): Cleaned up.

2023-01-14 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Process_Event): Minor refactoring.

2023-01-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Process_Event): Small harmonization.

2023-01-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Typos.

2023-01-11

Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Minor comment.

2023-01-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Draw_Header): Minor.

2023-01-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/*.c: Pair up `grRefreshSurface` and `grListenSurface` calls.

2023-01-10 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftstring.c (main, write_header): Reset custom header differently.

2023-01-10 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftstring] Fix error reporting.

* src/ftstring.c (Render_*): Do not return or overwrite errors.
(main): Updated accordingly.

2023-01-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c: Remove obsolete comments.

2023-01-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Draw_Header): Show sizing errors again.

2023-01-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview, ftstring] Prevent locking on broken unsizable fonts.

* src/ftstring.c (Render_Waterfall):

Break on error.

* src/ftview.c (Render_Waterfall): Break on error.

2023-01-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c: Fix a warning.

2023-01-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (main): Decorate opening and sizing errors.

2023-01-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Draw_Header): Handle invalid `size` objects.

2022-12-07 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* subprojects/zlib.wrap: Micro-update from upstream.

2022-12-01 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Sync the render mode and the load target.

2022-11-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Honor render mode with FT_LOAD_RENDER.

2022-11-14 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c: Relocate and undo BBox rotations.

2022-11-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* man/ftbench.1: Minor updates.

2022-11-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*

src/ftbench.c (test_get_bbox): Use `FT\_Set\_Transform`.

2022-11-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench] Fix up charmap benchmarking.

* src/ftbench.c (main): Parse and process the charmap index option.

(header): Report the active charmap index.

(usage): Document it.

(test_cmap_cache): Call `FTC\_CMapCache\_Lookup` with correct argument.

(test_cmap_iter): Do not count idle charmaps.

* man/ftbench.1: Document the charmap selection.

2022-10-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Improve error tracking.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Error_String): Spin off new function from...

(PanicZ): ... this function.

* src/ftcommon.h (FTDemo_Error_String): Declare it.

* src/ftview.c (Process_Error): Count and track persistent errors.

(Render_*): Use it.

(main): Report the persistent error code and description.

2022-10-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftview.c (Render_Stroke): Render bitmaps without stroking.

2022-10-24 Werner Lemberg

<wl@gnu.org>

Replace '1/50th' (and similar entries) with '1/64' in output and comments.

2022-10-20 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* subprojects/zlib.wrap: Update to zlib version 1.2.13.

2022-10-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/x11/grx11.c (gr_x11_surface_{init,done}): Use DefaultGC.

2022-10-07 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/x11/grx11.c (gr_x11_surface_init): Ignore border and colormap.

The colormap is unused. The border is set by a window manager.

2022-10-03 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Change unclear comments.

* src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.hpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.cpp: Clarify comments.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp: Actually the left widget does more than
setting the margin, so the comment line about removing the left widget and
layout is removed.

2022-10-03 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp: Fix CBDT/CBLC colored fonts.

Add
`FT\_LOAD\_COLOR` for those fonts.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/\*`.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/widgets/\*`.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/panels/\*`.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/models/\*`.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/\*`.

2022-10-03 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format `src/ftinspect/engine/\*`.

2022-10-02 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftinspect] Format build files for cmake and meson.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Do it.
Also sort entries.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Activate the color layers by default.

Don't deactivate it when color layers are absent. Also fix typo.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect]

Fix memory-related crash, and refactor outline-retaining...

graphics items. Also fix some compiler warnings.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphoutline.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphoutline.hpp:
Don't retain the `FT\_Outline\*` whose lifetime is bound to the glyph.
Prepare the path in the ctor so the outline isn't saved.
Add `GlyphUsingOutline` as the base class for all classes that have to
retain a `FT\_Outline` object.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpointnumbers.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpointnumbers.hpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpoints.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpoints.hpp: Refactored.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp, src/ftinspect/panels/singular.hpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.hpp
Add default values to initialize member fields.

* src/ftinspect/panels/singular.cpp:
Pass the `FT\_Library` into the graphics items.

* src/ftinspect/models/fontinfomodels.cpp:
Fix warning.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add transformation and scaling info to the composite glyph view.

Note: Untested since no font with non-1.0 scale subglyphs is found.

* src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.hpp:
Fetch transformation and scaling info from the font.

* src/ftinspect/models/fontinfomodels.cpp,

src/ftinspect/models/fontinfomodels.hpp:
Change the "Position" column to "Position and Transformation".
Display the transformation info.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Improve bitmap display in the glyph details pane.

Now the ppem square is displayed as light gray, ink box as blue,
xy-axis as thin black lines.
Adding ppem square improves displaying of non-spacing glyphs.

* src/ftinspect/panels/glyphdetails.cpp:
Pass the ppem box to the `GlyphBitmap` widget.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.hpp:
Add a `placeholderRect`
to store the ppem square info. Layout the glyph
bitmap on the basis of the ppem square.
Draw auxiliary lines on the canvas.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Modify the about text and add actual version.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp: As described.

* src/ftinspect/ftinspect.cpp: Pass the actual version.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `dynamicLibraryVersion` func.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp: Minor formatting.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Fix random crash when closing fonts.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/tripletselector.cpp: Disallow font indices below 0.
It seems the CFF driver can't handle this properly.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add "Font Info" tab.

- * src/ftinspect/panels/info.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/info.hpp:
New files, add the `InfoTab` class.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.cpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.hpp:
Add `SFNTTableInfo`, `FontBasicInfo`, `FontTypeEntries`, `FontFixedSize` and `CompositeGlyphInfo`. The `SFNTTableInfo` and `CompositeGlyphInfo` classes retrieve info without the related FreeType API, but directly parse the font data.

- * src/ftinspect/models/fontinfomodels.cpp,
src/ftinspect/models/fontinfomodels.hpp:
New files. Add models for the tables and the tree view in the info tab to use.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `loadDefaults` function for the composite glyphs view to draw its small icon.
Add `currentFontHasGlyphName`, `currentFontPSInfo`,
`currentFontPSPrivateInfo` and `currentFontSFNTTableInfo` to obtain info.
Add getters.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfonamesmapping.cpp: New file for name mapping.

- * src/ftinspect/engine/fontfilemanager.cpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/fontfilemanager.hpp:
Add `currentReloadDueToPeriodicUpdate` so the composite glyph tree isn't refreshed (which is a very expensive process) for the periodic updating of symbolic font files.

- * src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add the font info tab into the main window and wire events.

- * src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add "Comparator View".

- * src/ftinspect/panels/comparator.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/comparator.hpp:
New files, adding the `ComparatorTab`.

- * src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.hpp: Add comparator mode.

- * src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add comparator tab and modify `switchTab` to prevent unwanted window

resizing, and to fix the tab bar position.

Modify `applySettings` to skip applying for comparator tab.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add left/right click
behaviour to the continuous view.

Left clicking will open the glyph details pane, and right clicking will
switch to the singular tab.

* src/ftinspect/panels/glyphdetails.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/glyphdetails.hpp:
New files, add the `GlyphDetails` class.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.hpp:
Add `mouseReleaseEvent` event handler which emits the new
`updateGlyphDetails` and `rightClickGlyph` signals.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.hpp:
Add `GlyphBitmapWidget` to show the enlarged bitmap.

* src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.hpp:
Add code to update the details panel, and wire up events.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add code to initialize the glyph details panel, and wire up components and
events.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25

Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add "Continuous View".

Most new features in the continuous view are included in the commit, except
the mouse left (details pane)/right (go to singular) click behaviour.

* src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.hpp:
New files, the main continuous tab.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.hpp:

New files, adding the `GlyphContinuous` as the actual canvas for continuous rendering.

* src/ftinspect/engine/stringrenderer.cpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/stringrenderer.hpp:
New files, adding `StringRenderer` to layout the strings and produce glyphs for the canvas to draw.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/charmapcombobox.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/charmapcombobox.hpp:
New files, add the `CharMapComboBox` widget.

* src/ftinspect/engine/charmap.cppsrc/ftinspect/engine/charmap.hpp:
New files, adding `CharMapInfo` class.

*

src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add necessary fields and getters for string rendering.
Retrieve charmap when loading fonts.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add the continuous view to the main window.
Call `ContinuousTab::highlightGlyph` when switching from singular to continuous view.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Uncomment functional code.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

This is a combination of 2 commits.
This is the 1st commit message:

[ftinspect] Add "Continuous View".

Most new features in the continuous view are included in the commit, except the mouse left (details pane)/right (go to singular) click behaviour.

* src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/continuous.hpp:
New files, the main continuous tab.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphcontinuous.hpp:

New files, adding the `GlyphContinuous` as the actual canvas for continuous rendering.

* src/ftinspect/engine/stringrenderer.cpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/stringrenderer.hpp:
New files, adding `StringRenderer` to layout the strings and produce
glyphs for the canvas to draw.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/charmapcombobox.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/charmapcombobox.hpp:
New files, add the `CharMapComboBox` widget.

* src/ftinspect/engine/charmap.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/charmap.hpp:
New files, adding `CharMapInfo` class.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add necessary fields and getters for string rendering.
Retrieve charmap when loading fonts.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add the continuous view to the main window.
Call `ContinuousTab::highlightGlyph` when switching from singular to
continuous view.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Uncomment
functional code.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

This is the commit message #2:

* src/ftinspect/engine/stringrenderer.cpp: Fix infinite loop.

Don't limit the glyph position and exit too early, or the loop in `render`
function won't stop forever. Also, since the string can be moved by the
mouse, there's no point to limit the line position in the canvas viewport.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add SFNT `name` table retrieving.

* src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/fontinfo.hpp:
New files, add `SFNTName` to retrieve `name` table.
Conversions to `QString` from mainstream encodings are supported.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `currentFontSFNTNames` and retrieve the `name` table when loading the
font. Also pass the SFNT name table when loading palettes.

* src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/paletteinfo.cpp:
Uncomment functional

code to make use of the `name` table.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support MM/GX.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanelmmgx.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanelmmgx.hpp:
Add GUI widgets for MM/GX settings.

* src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/mmgx.hpp:
Add `MMGXAxisInfo` to retrieve axes info. However, the SFNT name table
isn't implemented, so the SFNT based axis names are unavailable.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `applyMMGXDesignCoords`. Add getters `currentFontMMGXState` and
`currentFontMMGXAxes`. Info is retrieved when loading font.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.hpp: Uncomment functional code.
Remove `checkHintingMode` and `checkStemDarkening`. Applying of delayed
settings is taken care by the `MainGUI`. So emitting `fontReloadNeeded`

simply will do the work.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp: Don't reset the cache so aggressively.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add auxiliary lines for the grid view.

The aux lines will show advance and asc/descender.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/grid.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/grid.hpp: Implement aux lines.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `currentSizeAscDescPx`.

* src/ftinspect/panels/singular.cpp, src/ftinspect/panels/singular.hpp:
Pass parameters to the `Grid` graphics item.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support opening files drag-dropping.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp: Add related code.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support opening files via command-line.

* src/ftinspect/engine/fontfilemanager.cpp,
src/ftinspect/engine/fontfilemanager.hpp:

Add `loadFromCommandLine` func.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add and call `loadCommandLine` func.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support LCD rendering.

* src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.hpp:
Implement `convertLCDToARGB` and `convertLCDVToARGB`.
Add `lcdUsesBGR` property.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Uncomment functional code.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support color layers.

* src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.cpp:
Add implementation of `tryDirectRenderColorLayers`.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Implement `loadPaletteInfos` and `loadPalette`.
Add `currentFontHasColorLayers` and a group of getters/setters supporting
color layer rendering.
Also reorder fields as the number of fields grows.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.hpp:
Implement
`populatePalettes` and reorder functions.
Fix `checkPalette` about combo box enabling state and reset the cache when
the palette settings change.
Uncomment functional code.

* src/ftinspect/engine/paletteinfo.cpp,

src/ftinspect/engine/paletteinfo.hpp: New files adding `PaletteInfo`.
Retrieving palette names using SFNT name tables is not supported yet.

* src/ftinspect/panels/singular.cpp:
Call `Engine::loadPalette` when drawing.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support stem darkening.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `setStemDarkening` func.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Uncomment function code.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support tricky fonts.

For tricky fonts, we disable auto-hinter and limit the TT interpreter version.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:

Add `currentFontTricky` function and turn off hinting forcibly when the user turns it off in the GUI for tricky fonts.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: As described.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Support embedded bitmap and bitmap-only fonts.

Bitmap glyphs are already supported in the new rendering engine, so we make the option effective in the GUI. Also support bitmap-only fonts by coercing sizes to available ones and force embedded bitmaps.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/fontsizeselector.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/fontsizeselector.hpp:
Retrieve fixed sizes info from the engine and coerce to nearest available sizes when using bitmap-only fonts.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `embeddedBitmapEnabled` property and `currentFontHasEmbeddedBitmap`,
`currentFontBitmapOnly` and `currentFontFixedSizes` getters.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp: Uncomment functional code.

2022-09-25

Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Refactor `Engine` and fix the singular tab.

This comment brings the new glyph loading and bitmap rendering code.

The bitmap rendering part is in `RenderingEngine` which can be obtained from the `Engine`. The `Engine` now supports loading the glyph by loading with image cache and without image cache.

The `loadOutline` function is removed.

Accompanying this change, some new features are introduced as well. Most notable the improvements in rendering: back/foreground color and gamma, support bitmap glyphs (not enabled in the UI). Support for LCD and color layer font is absent yet.

The singular tab is now enabled by uncommented functional code that was commented in the last commit.

In `Engine`, a `ftFallbackFace\_` is introduced for all non-rendering work, and the old `ftSize\_` is only used for rendering. This helps dealing with non-scalable fonts since we can safely retrieve info with the fallback face.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp,

src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:

Integrate the `RenderingEngine`.

Change `loadFont` to update the `ftFallbackFace\_` as well.

Change all info-retrieving functions to use `ftFallbackFace\_`.

Add `loadGlyph`, `loadGlyphIntoSlotWithoutCache` and

`loadGlyphWithoutUpdate`, and remove `loadOutline`.

Extract code about "get a face object from the cache and do sth."

into a new function `withFace`.

Add property `antiAliasingEnabled` and `renderMode` for the rendering engine.

Some minor changes are included.

* src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/rendering.hpp:

New files, as described.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp,

src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.cpp,

src/ftinspect/panels/singular.cpp: Uncomment functional code.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Add the `SingularTab` and related widgets.

This introduces

the new singular tab. However, because the new tab heavily depend on the new engine structure, it's current not functional. No bitmap or outline will be displayed. This would be fixed after the `Engine` was refactored in the next commit.

The new singular tab has the size and glyph index selector moved out as modular widgets to be reused.

The new scroll and shortcut behaviours are introduced in this commit, which depend on scroll events introduced in the custom `QGraphicsViewx`.

The infinity panning of grid is implemented mainly via `SingularTab::updateGrid` and `Grid::updateRect`.

This commit is introducing new features since it would be unfavorable to "backport" old version of glyph components, and add those new features in future commits - this is way too complex.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `currentFontNumberOfGlyphs` and `dpi` functions.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/fontsizeselector.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/fontsizeselector.hpp:

This is the new font size selector to replace the old size/DPI/zoom boxes. This widget is capable of handling wheel and key events delegated from other widgets.
The support for fixed sizes and bitmap-only font is not yet added.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/glyphindexselector.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/glyphindexselector.hpp:
This is the new glyph index selector to replace the old navi buttons. This selector is aware of index min/max, consists of a group of navi buttons, a text box (actually a spin box without buttons) to directly input glyph index.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/graphicsdefault.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/graphicsdefault.hpp:
This struct contains all default graphical settings (mainly for singular view, e.g. the grid line color).

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
Add the new tab into the main window.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphbitmap.hpp:

This will now delegate rendering to the engine instead of doing rendering itself. However, since the rendering part of the `Engine` is not implemented, code initializing `image\_` is left commented.
Also add another constructor for initializing directly from a `QImage`.

* src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphoutline.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphoutline.hpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpointnumbers.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpointnumbers.hpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpoints.cpp,
src/ftinspect/glyphcomponents/glyphpoints.hpp:

Constructors of those items now accept a `FT\_Glyph` instead of `FT\_Outline`. The conversion is done inside the view, and the view won't be displayed if the glyph isn't outline glyph.
This simplifies the code of `SingularTab`.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Rewrite `MainGUI`.

Note:

This commit compiles, but the main view is removed, so you will get a blank right panel. The singular view will be added back with major changes in the next commit.

This commit mainly introduces below changes:

1. The original `MainGUI` contains almost all GUI elements. Most of them are taken out to modular components. The current `MainGUI` serves only as a skeleton provides coordinate between components, greatly shortened.
It also provides some auxiliary code such as calling to file chooser.
2. The left panel is moved to `SettingPanel` class. The current `settingpanel.[ch]pp` are directly modified from the latest code, so they contains some options not implemented in the `Engine`. Structural code that is only added accompanying later change is removed, such as the comparator mode. Such code will be added back with the related feature. However, code for unimplemented options are simply commented out.
3. The main part is transformed into a tabbed view. The original code is removed. Refactored, it will be added back in the next commit.
4. The navigation buttons (Next/Prev Font/Face/NI) are changed into the new triplet-selector, which is a major UI improvement.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp: As described.

* src/ftinspect/panels/abstracttab.hpp: Add `AbstractTab` which is an interface for all tabs listening for font reloading and repainting.

* src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.cpp,
src/ftinspect/panels/settingpanel.hpp:
As described, this is the left panel. This requires intensive reviewing since many bugs had rooted here.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/tripletselector.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/tripletselector.hpp:
As described, this is the triplet (Font/Subface/NI) selector.
This component is also responsible for repopulating triplet information and keep up with the font file change (i.e. the
`FontFileManager::currentFileChanged` event is captured here).

*

src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
Add `fontValid` and `namedInstanceName` since `TripletSelector` requires them. However, they'll subject to change later.

* src/ftinspect/ftinspect.cpp: Remove call to `MainGUI::setDefaults`.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] WIP: Rewrite `MainGUI`.

Note: This commit doesn't compile. This change is splitted into 2 commits to avoid a complicated diff.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp: Old version removed.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Rename `rendering` dir to `glyphcomponents`.

All classes in `rendering` directory will be responsible for draw glyphs, either as independent widgets or as `QGraphicsItem`. However, the actual drawing part will be placed into `RenderingEngine`. Therefore, we rename it to `glyphcomponents`.

* src/ftinspect/rendering/**: Renamed.

*

src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build,
src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Re-organize custom widgets.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/customwidgets.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/customwidgets.cpp: New files.
Include `QGraphicsViewx`, `ZoomSpinBox` and `UnboundScrollArea` (for later
use).

* src/ftinspect/widgets/qspinboxx.hpp, src/ftinspect/widgets/qspinboxx.hpp:
Changed into `ZoomSpinBox` in `customwidgets.cpp`.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/qgraphicsviewx.cpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/qgraphicsviewx.hpp:
Merged into `customwidgets.cpp`

* src/ftinspect/widgets/qcomboboxx.hpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/qcomboboxx.cpp: Removed. No longer needed.
We're using custom `QAbstractListModel`'s `flags` func to disable items.

* src/ftinspect/widgets/qpushbuttonx.hpp,
src/ftinspect/widgets/qpushbuttonx.cpp: Removed. No longer needed.
We're using `setButtonNarrowest` in `uihelper.cpp`.

*

src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp: Updated to use new
custom widgets.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Use custom `QAbstractListModel` instead of manually mapping.

In `maingui.cpp`, mapping between `QComboBox` indices and actual FreeType
values was done manually. The enabled statuses of individual ComboBox items
were also maintained in `maingui.cpp`.

In this commit, those code was moved to separate custom classes
implementating `QAbstractListModel`. All mapping was done there.
Enable/Disable states was maintained in the classes as well.
By doing this, the reason why some items were disabled was made more clear
and explicit. Adding more items is easier.

The `QComboBoxx` custom widget is no longer needed since disable flag can

be provided by the custom model by overriding the ``flags`` function.

``SimpleComboBoxModel`` is a basic class for Key-Value-DisplayName mapping.

Other models could extend this class if no complicated mapping (e.g. ``HintingModeComboBoxModel``) is needed.

* `src/ftinspect/models/customcomboboxmodels.cpp`,
`src/ftinspect/models/customcomboboxmodels.cpp`: New files.

* `src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp`, `src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp`:
``Engine`` now accepts "load target" value of certain anti-aliasing mode instead of the anti-aliasing enum value. The mapping was moved into ``AntiAliasingComboBoxModel``.

* `src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp`, `src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp`: Move all mappings and enabled/disabled statuses to separate models.
Remove mapping ``QHash``s. Use ``QComboBox`` instead of ``QComboBoxx``.

* `src/ftinspect/meson.build`, `src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt`: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Rename all private member variables with an underscore suffix.

(pure mechanical commit)

* `src/ftinspect/**`: Renaming. Also some variables with abbreviations were renamed.

This
will enable nicer getter/setters, as discussed in #13.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Refactor ``Engine``.

This commit decouples ``Engine`` so it no longer depends on ``MainGUI``.

Because of that, a lot of getters and setters are added to ``Engine``, and ``MainGUI`` call setters in its ``applySettings`` function, which makes applying of the settings lazy (only happen when the glyph repaints).

In the later commits, options will be divided into two types: mostly lazy ones, and a few eager ones which need to be immediately applied, because they need the cache to be purged.

Some code in ``MainGUI`` is moved into ``Engine``, as well.

Functions in the `Engine` are re-ordered. Constructor is greatly reduced to `queryEngine`.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp, src/ftinspect/engine/engine.hpp:
As described.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp:
As described.

* src/ftinspect/ftinspect.cpp: Remove dependency of `Engine` against
`MainGUI`.

2022-09-25

Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Move out font file managing/watching out to a new class.

Introduce the feature that rejects invalid files.

* src/ftinspect/maingui.hpp, src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp: Move `fontList`,
`fontWatcher`, `timer` and other code related to font file managing to
new class `FontFileManager`.

* src/ftinspect/engine.hpp, src/ftinspect/engine.cpp:
`Engine` class now holds `FontFileManager`.
Also, make `MainGUI` open and close fonts indirectly via `Engine`.

* src/ftinspect/fontfilemanager.hpp, src/ftinspect/fontfilemanager.cpp:
New files.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt, src/ftinspect/meson.build: Updated.

2022-09-25 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Update build system settings.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt: Fix MSVC-only options. Require Qt 5.15 and
enable higher warning level.

* src/ftinspect/meson.build: Set C++ version. Require Qt 5.15.

2022-09-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*

graph/x11/grx11.c (gr_x11_blitter_reset): Minor improvement.

2022-09-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/meson.build: No macOS driver yet.

Fixes #19.

2022-09-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Revert "* src/ftlint.c (Checksum): Accept negative pitch."

This reverts commit bac9a53080b24e76a2dfe8def2b15682135b8454.
The pitch is always positive in the converted bitmap.

2022-09-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftlint.c (Checksum): Accept negative pitch.

2022-09-16 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblblit.c (glblender_blit_init): Fix for negative pitch.

Reported by Anurag Thakur.

2022-09-15 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Clean up the cache clearance.

Use separate functions to clear the color and channel gradient
caches and call them conditionally instead of passing the switch
around.

* graph/gblender.c (glblender_clear): Separate out...
(glblender_clear_channels): ...
this function.

(glblender_use_channels): Removed.

* graph/gblender.h: Update their declarations.

* graph/gblblit.c (glblender_blit_init, grSetTargetPenBrush):
Updated to call the above functions and formatted.

2022-09-13 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdiff.c: Add const qualifier to the executable basename.

2022-09-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Display_New): Handle window titles.

* src/ftcommon.h: Update its prototype.

* src/ftgamma.c, src/ftgrid.c, src/ftsdf.c, src/ftstring.c, src/ftview.c
(main): Updated accordingly.

2022-09-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdiff.c (render_state_draw), src/common.d (ft_strdup): Clean up.

2022-09-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/*.*: Add const qualifier to the executable basename.

2022-09-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grobjs.* (grAlloc): Return void pointer.

2022-09-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph]

Fortify channel cache.

Using signed short offsets in the channel cache will risk to overflow if the current cache size is to increase. Here we switch to unsigned index and express it in the cache units.

* graph/gblender.h (GBlenderChanKeyRec): Update `index`.

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_clear, gblender_lookup_channel, gblender_reset_channel_key): Updated accordingly.

2022-09-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.* (GBlenderRec): Cosmetic changes to cache array.

2022-08-29 shugaley <<https://gitlab.freedesktop.org/shugaley>>

* src/ftpngout.c (FTDemo_Display_Print): Declare `code` volatile.

Fixes #18.

2022-08-29 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* Makefile (FTCOMMON_OBJ): Add `graph` dependency, include `rsvg-port`.

2022-08-29 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Rework #ifdef GBLENDER_STORE_BYTES.

This also settles on tripling the number of channel keys, which is a safe bet in all

circumstances. Quadrupling might only work on

64-bit architectures or with added key structure padding, without

GBLENDER_STORE_BYTES defined.

- * graph/gblender.h (GBlenderCell): Change definition.
- * graph/gblblit.c (GDST_STOREB): Updated accordingly.
- * graph/gblender.c (gblender_clear, gblender_reset_key, gblender_lookup, gblender_lookup_channel): Ditto.

2022-08-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Better hash function and a fix.

- * graph/gblender.c (gblender_clear): Initialize recently grown array.
- (gblender_lookup_channel): Improve hash function.

2022-08-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * graph/gblender.c (gblender_lookup): Quest for perfect hash function.

2022-08-28 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Minor fixes.

(gblender_clear): Initialize with black background, whereas foreground stays invalid.
(gblender_lookup_channel): Increase cache utilization.

2022-08-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph]
Slight optimization of cached gradients.

This saves about 1% of `ftgrid` execution time.

- * graph/gblender.c (gblender_reset_key, gblender_reset_channel_key): Implement faster gradients, which are rounded anyway.

2022-08-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Rework cache management.

With more complex rendering in `ftgrid`, the old cache management resulted in excessive clashes and slow `gblender\_lookup`. It is better to replace the clashing entries than to preserve them and search for an available spot in the table. This saves about 10% of execution time in `ftgrid` without much effect on the others.

- * graph/gblender.c (gblender_lookup): Replace old clashing entries and hash function.

(gblender_lookup_channel): Ditto.

* graph/gblender.h (GBlenderRec): Remove `stat\_clears`.

2022-08-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_lookup*): Count clashes directly.

2022-08-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph]

Count the number of hash clashes.

The hash table lookups take very noticeable time when rendering is complex like in `ftgrid`. This can help optimize the hash function.

* graph/gblender.h (GBLENDER_STATS): New field for clashes.

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_init, gblender_lookup{,_channel}, gblender_dump_stats): Initialize, collect, and report clashes.

2022-08-18 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Fix mishandling of LCDv formats.

* graph/gblblit.c (gblender_blit)init): Triple the LCDv pitch.

* graph/gblany.h (_gblender_blit_{vrgb,vbgr}_*): Updated accordingly.

2022-08-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.c: Minor.

2022-08-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblblit.c (grBlitGlyphToSurface): Remove redundant check.

The rare empty glyphs will be caught later in `gblender\_blit\_init`.

2022-08-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_set_gamma_table):

Reintroduce linear loops.

2022-08-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_set_gamma_table): Updated sRGB ramps.

When we use finite approximation it is more appropriate to use the actual values for the linear portion instead of the standard ones.

2022-08-16 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/common.c (utf8_next): Use more efficient algorithm.

2022-08-15 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_String_Set): Refactor.

2022-08-15 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Make_Encoding_Tag): Refactor.

2022-08-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_set_gamma_table): Minor improvements.

2022-08-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Draw_Header): Show non-trivial face index.

This is a useful hint if a file contains multiple faces.

2022-08-07 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*

src/win32/grwin32.c: Cosmetic updates.

2022-08-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid,ftmulti,ftstring,ftview] Document optional size.

* man/ftgrid.1, man/ftmulti.1, man/ftstring.1, man/ftview.1: Update.

* src/ftgrid.c, src/ftmulti.c, src/ftstring.c, src/ftview.c: Ditto.

2022-08-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid,ftmulti,ftstring,ftview] Make the size optional.

* src/ftgrid.c (parse_cmdline), src/ftview.c (parse_cmdline),
src/ftstring.c (parse_cmdline), src/ftmulti.c (main): Fallback on
a default size if it is missing on the command line.

2022-07-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftgrid.c: Sync with freetype.

2022-07-30 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftlint.c (main): Check number of glyphs.

Problem reported by Marc Schönefeld <marc.schoenefeld@gmx.org>.

2022-07-30 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftgrid] Fix memory-related problems.

Reported by Marc Schönefeld <marc.schoenefeld@gmx.org>.

*

src/ftgrid.c (bitmap_scale): Limit bitmap size.

(grid_status_draw_outline): Handle errors in `FT\_Get\_Glyph`.

2022-07-11 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[meson] Add option to disable librsvg dependency.

As discussed in #14.

Currently, 'librsvg' is used to render OT-SVG glyphs. However, 'librsvg' is far from simple to build as it requires tons of transitive dependencies, especially on Windows.

Therefore we introduce a configuration option to switch 'librsvg' on or off. This is trivial because the source code itself already honors a `HAVE\_LIBRSVG` macro.

* meson_options.txt: Add `librsvg` option (feature), defaulting to `enabled`.

* meson.build: Honor the option above.

2022-06-28 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Drop QMake, add CMake.

* src/ftinspect/CMakeLists.txt: Add CMake build file for `ftinspect`.

* src/ftinspect/ftinspect.pro: Remove QMake build file.

Fixes #11

2022-06-28 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

* /src/ftinspect/.gitignore: Ignore

Visual Studio specific files.

This is for `ftinspect`.

2022-06-28 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[ftinspect] Eliminate compile warnings.

* src/ftinspect/engine.hpp: Use `uintptr\_t` as type for `faceCounter` instead of `int`.

* src/ftinspect/engine.cpp: Changing all casts to use `FTC\_IDType` type (= `uintptr\_t`) we defined.

Fixes #10.

2022-06-21 Hugh McMaster <hugh.mcmaster@outlook.com>

* Makefile: Append CPPFLAGS to CFLAGS so that they work in `graph`.

2022-06-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Hinting_Engine_Change): Minor fix.

2022-06-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Minor.

2022-06-04 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench] Minor tweaks.

* builds/windows/msvc/ftbench.vcxproj: Do not depend on "common.c".

* src/ftbench.c: Do not include "common.h".

(main): Minor output optimization.

2022-06-03 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (main):

Report filename.

2022-06-03 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* subprojects/zlib.wrap: Update to zlib version 1.2.12.

2022-06-02 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Indicate memory-mapped fonts.

2022-05-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftbench] Create more concise and informative header.

* src/ftbench.c (header): Report face, driver, and target info.
Borrowed from `FTDemo\_Get\_Info`.
(main): Remove and rearrange output.

2022-05-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Output spaces before units.

2022-05-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Reformat output (cont'd).

2022-05-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Reformat output.

2022-05-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftbench.c (main): Check the number of glyphs.

Fixes #8.

2022-05-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*

graph/win32/grwin32.c: Do not include <string.h>, formatting.

2022-05-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Simplify icon setting further.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_set_icon): Use `CreateIcon`.

2022-05-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Simplify icon setting.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_set_icon): Use basic
`CreateBitmap` for color, which seems to work.

2022-05-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

This reverts commit 454797135a90.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_refresh_rectangle): Revert

to fix the 24 bpp rectangle invalidation.

2022-05-19 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_refresh_rectangle): Minor move.

2022-05-01 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.12.1 released.

=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-12-1'.

* README: Updated.

* meson.build: Updated.

* man/*.1: Updated.

2022-04-09

Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[windows] Fix IME freezing window, don't filter messages by HWND

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (Window_ThreadProc): Remove HWND filter of GetMessage call

2022-04-08 Charlie Jiang <w@chariri.moe>

[windows] Fix some GUI keys not working

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_listen_event, Message_Process): Switch to custom Windows message ID.

2022-03-31 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.12.0 released.

=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-12-0'.

* README: Updated.

* meson.build: Updated.

* man/*.1: Updated.

* Makefile (dist): Generate `ChangeLog` entries for all commits since version 2.11.0 (when we stopped creating this file manually).

2022-03-31 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Fix clang++ warnings.

* src/ftsdf.c (event_font_update, write_header, draw), src/rsvg-port.c (rsvg_port_preset_slot): Add or remove casts.

2022-03-24 Anuj Verma <anuj@womp.xyz>

[ftsdf] Fix segmentation fault.

* src/ftsdf.c (draw):
Use integer to avoid overflow while reverse
looping `j`.

2022-02-19 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

/: Replace header macros with file names.

We already did the same some time ago in the FreeType library.

Also remove redundant inclusion of some header macros.

2022-02-19 Ben Wagner <bungeman@chromium.org>

[ftview] Handle foreground COLR.

* src/ftview.c (Render_All): handle 0xFFFF `layer\_color\_idx` without
crashing.

2022-02-11 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftdump] Emit PS dictionary info for option `-n` if available.

* src/ftdump.c: Include `FT\_TYPE1\_TABLES\_H`.
(Print_Array): New function.
(Print_FontInfo_Dictionary, Print_FontPrivate_Dictionary): New functions.
(main): Use them.
(usage): Updated.

2022-02-06 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[builds/windows] Add `rsvg` port to project files.

* builds/windows/msvc/ftgamma.vcxproj: Updated.
* builds/windows/msvc/ftgrid.vcxproj: Updated.
* builds/windows/msvc/ftstring.vcxproj: Updated.
* builds/windows/msvc/ftview.vcxproj:
Updated.

2022-02-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid] Minor tweaks.

* src/ftgrid.c (scale_bitmap): Take the buffer immediately.

(DO_BITMAP); Minor.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Glyph_To_Bitmap): Clarify ownership.

2022-02-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftgrid.c (bitmap_scale): Implement BGRA scaling.

2022-02-05 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid] Implement embedded bitmap toggle.

* src/ftgrid.c (grid_status_draw_outline): Undo the last change.

(Process_Event): Implement the embedded bitmap toggle and shift some other toggle keys for consistency.

(event_help, main): Updated.

2022-02-01 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

src/ftgrid.c (grid_status_draw_outline): Enable embedded bitmaps.

Previously, bitmap-only fonts were displayed but bitmap strikes were not.

2022-01-30 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

src/ftinspect/ftinspect.pro (PKGCONFIG, LIBS): Add 'librsvg'.

2022-01-28 Werner

Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* meson.build: We need 'librsvg' version 2.46.0 or newer.

Older versions don't have function `rsvg\_handle\_get\_intrinsic\_dimensions`.

2022-01-26 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* meson.build: Fix typo.

2022-01-25 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Use 'librsvg' conditionally.

* src/ftcommon.c, src/rsvg-port.c: Guard SVG code with `HAVE\_LIBRSVG`.

2022-01-23 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_New): Update to recent FreeType change.

2022-01-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Reshuffle some headers.

* graph/grobjs.c, graph/grobjs.h, graph/win32/grwin32.c: Updated.

2022-01-20 Moazin Khatti <moazinkhatri@gmail.com>

Prototype SVG support.

* src/rsvg-port.c, src/rsvg-port.h: New files, providing SVG rendering hooks using the 'librsvg' library.

* src/ftcommon.c: Include `FT\_OTSVG\_H` and `rsvg-port.h`.
(FTDemo_New): Set SVG renderer hooks.
(FTDemo_Glyph_To_Bitmap): Also accept SVG glyph format.

* Makefile:

Update for recent FreeType changes; the library's `configure` script now tests for 'librsvg'.

(COMPILE): Updated to use `FT\_DEMO\_CFLAGS` for normal compilation, and manually adding flags for 'librsvg' otherwise.

Update all users.

(LINK_LIBS): Updated to use `FT\_DEMO\_LDFLAGS` for normal compilation, and manually adding flags for 'librsvg' otherwise.

(COMMON_OBJ): Updated

(rsvg-port): New rule.

* meson.build (librsvg_dep): New dependency.

(ftcommon_lib): Add `rsvg-port.\*` files and update dependencies.

2022-01-16 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Fix up the key event handling.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (key_translators): Do not translate the keys that Windows translates. We used to by-pass the system.

(gr_win32_surface_listen_event): Move custom translations from here...

(Message_Process): ... to here, which reduces the message posting.

2022-01-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftgrid] Use lighter gridlines to improve readability.

*

src/ftgrid.c (grid_status_colors, grid_status_alt_colors): Updated.

2022-01-11 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftgrid.c (write_header): Show page with glyph number or code.

2022-01-11 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Update all copyright notices.

2022-01-11 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* subprojects/libpng.wrap, subprojects/zlib.wrap: Update from upstream.

2022-01-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblblit.c (gblender_blit_init): Remove double dereferencing.

2022-01-08 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Fix negative pitch issues.

Some cropping issues were identified by forcing unusual negative pitch in glyphs. This fixes those issues and removes some unused fields.

* graph/gblblit.c (GBlenderBlitRec): Remove unused fields.

* graph/gblblit.c (graph/gblblit.c): Revise negative pitch code.

* graph/gblender.h (gblender_dump_stats): Remove macro semicolon.

2022-01-07 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* src/ftcommon.c

(icon_span): Fix undefined left-shift behaviour.

2022-01-07 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

graph/grobjs.c (grFindColor): Fix undefined left-shift behaviour.

2022-01-01 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Consolidate resizing calls.

Suggested by Dmitry Timoshkov.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_listen_event): Purge obsolete WM_RESIZE.

2021-12-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c: Logging and formatting clean-ups.

2021-12-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Implement smooth resizing.

The window creation and the message loop has to be put in a separate thread in order to achieve smooth resizing. Otherwise, the modal loop cannot be interrupted to redraw the canvas. The main thread also has a loop to receive the reposted messages, to update the canvas and send WM_PAINT back via UpdateWindow. After this update the win32 resizing feels similar to the X11 resizing.

*

graph/win32/grwin32.c (grWin32Surface): Store the host thread id.
(gr_win32_surface_init): Spin off `CreateWindow` from here...
(Window_ThreadProc): ... to here and run the window message loop.
(Message_Process): Updated to repost messages to the host thread.
(gr_win32_surface_listen_event): Run the host thread message loop.

2021-12-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_init): Check allocations.

2021-12-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Done): Flush stdout for mintty.

2021-12-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph/win32] Improve surface initialization.

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_init): Allocate bitmaps by calling `gr\_win32\_surface\_resize`.

2021-12-11 Ben Wagner <bungeman@chromium.org>

[ftbench] Free stroker when done.

LeakSanitizer reported that the stroker object was being leaked.
Properly free it with FT_Stroker_Done. (!14)

* src/ftbench.c

(test_stroke): Free stroker.

2021-12-02 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* Version 2.11.1 released.

=====

Tag sources with 'VER-2-11-1'.

* README: Updated.

* meson.build: Updated.

* man/*.1: Updated.

* ChangeLog: Renamed to ...

* ChangeLog.old: ... this.

* Makefile (version_tag, CHANGELOG_SCRIPT): New variables.

(dist): Generate `ChangeLog` file with all commits since last release.

2021-11-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Minor clean-ups.

* graph/gblender.c (gblender_reset_key): Remove unnecessary masks.

* graph/gblany.h (*vrgb*, *vbgr*): Remove redundant casts.

2021-11-25 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/gblblit.c (gblender_blit_init): Remove dummy fallback.

2021-11-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/*.*: Remove legacy blitter ghosts.

2021-11-24 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Revise function arguments.

* graph/gblblit.c (grSetTargetGamma, grSetTargetPenBrush):

Input

surface instead of bitmap as more appropriate.

* graph/graph.h (grSetTargetGamma, grSetTargetPenBrush): Update
decarations.

* graph/grdevice.c, src/ftcommon.c, src/ftdiff.c: Update callers.

2021-11-22 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

Whitespace, typos, other minor issues.

2021-11-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Show empty charmaps if error, including UVS.

- * src/ftcommon.c (get_last_char): Call `FT\_Set\_Charmap` and handle its errors effectively setting `num\_indices` to 0.
- * src/ftview.c (event_index_change, event_encoding_change): Updated.

2021-11-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * src/ftdump.c (Print_Charmaps): Do not iterate UVS charmaps.

2021-11-20 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

- * graph/*: Fix clang compilation warnings.

Add casts for signed vs. unsigned issues.

2021-11-20 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Report the last shown index or charcode.

Together with the index or charcode limit, it gives a sense of the portion of the font under review. This is reported at the bottom-left corner.

- * src/ftview.c (main): Pass the last shown index instead of error.
- (Render_*): Return the last shown index, charcode, or -1.
- (write_header): Receive and display the last shown index or charcode.

2021-11-18 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

- * src/ftcommon.c (get_last_char): Speed up sparse convergence.

2021-11-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftview] Report the last available index or charcode.

- * src/ftcommon.c (get_last_char): Implement the binary search for the last charcode using `FT\_Get\_Next\_Char`.
- (FTDemo_Set_Current_Font): Set the number of indices accordingly.
- * src/ftview.c (write_header): Display the last charcode or index.

2021-11-17 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Complete removal of legacy blitter.

This switches the remaining monochrome rendering of headers to the main blender and deletes the

legacy blitter. The old blitter can handle exotic target surfaces like monochrome or 4-bit bitmaps. Anything beyond the alpha blender can do.

- * graph/grfont.c (grWriteCellChar, grWriteCellString): Switch from `grBlitGlyphToBitmap` to `grBlitGlyphToSurface`.
- * graph/grblit.[ch]: Delete files.
- * graph/graph.h, graph/grconfig.h: Remove references.
- * graph/rules.mk, graph/meson.build, vms_make.com, builds/windows/msvc/migs.vcxproj: Update build scripts.

2021-11-15 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

- * src/*: Fix clang warnings.

All of them are minor and belong to one of the following categories:

- * signedness casts
- * corrected `printf` signatures
- * missing `static` keyword for local functions

2021-11-15 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

[ftbench] Fix clang warnings.

- * src/ftbench.c (first_index, last_index): Make these two global variables signed, to be of the same type as `incr\_index` (which can be positive or negative).
- Update all related code.

2021-11-15 Alexei Podtelezhnikov
<apodtele@gmail.com>

- * graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_surface_set_icon): Add background.

2021-11-15 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Minor.

2021-11-12 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[builds/windows] Use `props` to share dependencies.

Merges !12 from @ubawurinna.

- * builds/windows/msvc/ft2demos.props: Consolidate FreeType dependencies.
- * builds/windows/msvc/*.vcxproj: Updated.

2021-10-31 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[builds/windows] New project and solution files.

These files can be used to build selected FreeType demo programs using Microsoft Visual C++. FreeType should be compiled in the parallel folder with freetype.lib available in freetype\objs\ for compilation. The executables will be delivered into freetype-demos\bin\ and expect freetype.dll there as well.

* builds/windows/msvc/ft2demos.sln: Solution file.

* builds/windows/msvc/*.vcxproj: Project files.

2021-10-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

*

Makefile: Remove obsolete rule.

2021-10-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* Makefile: Reduce FT2_BUILD_FREETYPE usage

Public macro FT_FACE_DRIVER_NAME utilized in d01c79af9838 makes FT2_BUILD_LIBRARY unnecessary in most cases.

* src/ftinspect/ftinspect.pro: Ditto.

2021-10-23 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grblit.c (grBlitClean): Fix warnings.

2021-10-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grblit.c (grGetSaturation, grBlitClean): Dead fixes.

2021-10-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Minor.

2021-10-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grblit.c (grGetSaturation): Fix return value.

2021-10-22 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Avoid unnecessary memory zeroing.

* graph/x11/grx11.c (gr_x11_surface_init): Call `malloc` explicitly.

* graph/grblit.c (grGetSaturation, grGetConversion): Call `malloc` and `memset` explicitly even though this code is unused.

2021-10-18

Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grdevice.c (grWriteSurface{Char,String}): Use GR_FONT_SIZE.

2021-10-18 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[graph] Do not zero a new bitmap.

The `grNewBitmap` function is mostly used to allocate and resize canvas, which is shortly flooded with a background color. There is no need to zero it.

* graph/grobjs.c (grNewBitmap): Always call `realloc` directly, which does not initialize the buffer.

* graph/grobjs.c (grNewBitmap): Update description.

2021-10-13 Hugh McMaster <hugh.mcmaster@outlook.com>

graph/x11/rules.mk: Use standard pkg-config variable naming

2021-10-13 Hugh McMaster <hugh.mcmaster@outlook.com>

graph/x11/rules.mk: Use pkg-config to find the X11 headers and library

2021-10-07 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp: Include FT_MODULE_H.

Fixes #2.

2021-10-05 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.stm.tudelft.nl>

* vms_make.com: Updated to include more demos.

2021-10-03 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

Synchronize with FreeType.

* src/ftcommon.c (FTDemo_Hinting_Engine_Change, FTDemo_Get_Info): Use new public `FT\_FACE\_DRIVER\_NAME` macro.

* src/ftdump.c (Print_Type): Ditto.

* src/ftdiff.c (process_event, render_state_draw): Ditto.

* src/ftinspect/engine/engine.cpp (loadFont): Ditto.

2021-10-01 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.stm.tudelft.nl>

* graph/grtypes.h [__VMS]: Accomodate non-compliant C99.

2021-10-01 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/win32/grwin32.c (gr_win32_device_init): Use neutral background.

2021-09-30 Jouk Jansen <joukj@hrem.stm.tudelft.nl>

* vms_make.com, src/mlgetopt.h [VMS]: Updated.

2021-09-30 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* graph/grtypes.h: Don't give up on <stdint.h>.

2021-09-16 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (Print_Name): Reformat font revision.

2021-09-10 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c
(Print_Name): Ignore negative pre-epoch time.

2021-09-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (Print_Name): Avoid negative pre-epoch time.

2021-09-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (Print_Programs, Print_Glyphs): Handle no-data glyphs.

2021-09-09 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

* src/ftdump.c (Print_Programs, Print_Glyphs): Generalize messages.

2021-08-26 Alexei Podtelezhnikov <apodtele@gmail.com>

[ftstring] Loop through a custom string if present.

* src/ftstring.c (Sample): Use the initial pointer for a custom string.
(parse_cmdline): Assing the pointer here if any.
(event_text_change): Loop through the pointer if set.
(main): Minor tweak.

2021-07-24 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* meson.build: Build `ttdebug`.

Problem reported by Andreas Radke <andreas.radke@mailbox.org>.

2021-07-24 Werner Lemberg <wl@gnu.org>

* meson.build: Sort executable rules.

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/ChangeLog

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* This is a cheap replacement for getopt() because that routine is not
* available on some platforms and behaves differently on other platforms.
* This code was written from scratch without looking at any other
* implementation.

*

* This code is hereby expressly placed in the public domain.

* mleisher@crl.nmsu.edu (Mark Leisher)

* 10 October 1997

*

* Last update 2019-06-10.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/mlgetopt.c

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Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/mac/getargv.c

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/*****

*

* grwin32.c graphics driver for Win32 platform

*

* This is the driver for displaying inside a window under Win32,

* used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.

*

* Written by Antoine Leca.

* Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by

* Antoine Leca, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.

*

* Borrowing liberally from the other FreeType drivers.

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* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/win32/grwin32.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*****

*

* grbeos.c graphics driver for BeOS platform. 0.1

*

* This is the driver for displaying inside a window under BeOS,

* used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.

*

* Written by Michael Pfeiffer.

* Copyright (C) 2001-2023 by

* Michael Pfeiffer

*

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*****/

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/beos/grbeos.cpp

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/*

* This is a cheap replacement for getopt() because that routine is not
* available on some platforms and behaves differently on other platforms.

*

* This code is hereby expressly placed in the public domain.

* mleisher@crl.nmsu.edu (Mark Leisher)

* 10 October 1997

*/

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/mlgetopt.h

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*

* grbatch.c Batch processing driver.

*

* This driver maintains the image in memory without displaying it,
* used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.

*

* Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by

* David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.

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*****/

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* This is an OpenSSL-compatible implementation of the RSA Data Security, Inc.

- * MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm (RFC 1321).
- *
- * Homepage:
- * <http://openwall.info/wiki/people/solar/software/public-domain-source-code/md5>
- *
- * Author:
- * Alexander Peslyak, better known as Solar Designer <solar at openwall.com>
- *
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- *
- * See md5.c for more information.
- */

Found

in path(s):

- * /freetype-2.13.2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/md5.h

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```

/*****
*
* grx11.h graphics driver for X11 (header)
*
* This is the driver for displaying inside a window under X11,
* used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.
*
* Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by
* Antoine Leca, David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.
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*
*****/

```

Found in path(s):

- * /freetype-2.13.2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/x11/grx11.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
*
* grmac.c graphics driver for MacOS platform.
*
* This is the driver for displaying inside a window under MacOS,
* used by the graphics utility of the FreeType test suite.
*
* Largely written by Just van Rossum, but derived from grwin32.c.
* Copyright (C) 1999-2023 by
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* David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, and Werner Lemberg.
*
* Borrowing liberally from the other FreeType drivers.
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*/
```

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* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/mac/grmac.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
*
* rsvg-port.c
*
* Librsvg-based hook functions for OT-SVG rendering in FreeType
* (implementation).
*
* Copyright (C) 2022-2023 by
* David Turner, Robert Wilhelm, Werner Lemberg, and Moazin Khatti.
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```

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/rsvg-port.c

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Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/ftinspect/maingui.cpp

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```
/*
 *
 * rsvg-port.h
 *
 * Librsvg based hook functions for OT-SVG rendering in FreeType
 * (headers).
 *
 * Copyright (C) 2022-2023 by
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 *
 */
```

Found in path(s):

* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/rsvg-port.h

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
 * This is an OpenSSL-compatible implementation of the RSA Data Security, Inc.
 * MD5 Message-Digest Algorithm (RFC 1321).
 *
 * Homepage:
 * http://openwall.info/wiki/people/solar/software/public-domain-source-code/md5
 *
 * Author:
 * Alexander Peslyak, better known as Solar Designer <solar at openwall.com>
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 * general public under the following terms:
 *
 * Redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without
```

```

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*
* There's ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, express or implied.
*
* (This is a heavily cut-down "BSD license".)
*
* This differs from Colin Plumb's older public domain implementation in that
* no exactly 32-bit integer data type is required (any 32-bit or wider
* unsigned integer data type will do), there's no compile-time endianness
* configuration, and the function prototypes match OpenSSL's. No code from
* Colin Plumb's implementation has been reused; this comment merely compares
* the properties of the two independent implementations.
*
* The primary goals of this implementation are portability and ease of use.
* It is meant to be fast, but not as fast as possible. Some known
* optimizations are not included to reduce source code size and avoid
* compile-time configuration.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/src/md5.c
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Author: David Turner <david@freetype.org>
```

```
*
```

```
* this filtering code is explicitly placed in the public domain !!
```

```
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /freetype-2-13-2-dfsg-orig-ft2demos-tar-xz/ft2demos-2.13.2/graph/grswizzle.c
```

1.254 usb-ids 2024.03.18-1

1.254.1 Available under license :

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1.258 cyrus-sasl 2.1.28+dfsg1-5ubuntu3.1

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 * Rob Siemborski
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Upstream-Name: liblz4

Upstream-Contact: Yann Collet <Cyan4973@github.com>

Source: <https://github.com/lz4/lz4>

Files: *

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LZ4 Library

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1.261 libseccomp 2.5.5-1ubuntu3.1

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1.266 e2fsprogs 1.47.0-2.4~exp1ubuntu4.1

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```
Index: tdbsa/tdb.c
=====
--- tdbsa.orig/tdb.c
+++ tdbsa/tdb.c
@@ -4,11 +4,11 @@ Rev: 23371
Last Changed Date: 2007-06-06 20:14:06 -0400 (Wed, 06 Jun 2007)
*/
/*
- Unix SMB/CIFS implementation.
+ trivial database library - standalone version

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-
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Comment:
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debugfs/do_journal.c

debugfs/journal.*

debugfs/logdump.c

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```
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```

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```
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
```

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Theodore Ts'o
23-June-2007

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Version 2, June 1991

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```
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```
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```

```
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That's all there is to it!

```
#  
# This is a Makefile stub which handles the creation of BSD shared  
# libraries.  
#  
# In order to use this stub, the following makefile variables must be defined.  
#  
# BSDLIB_VERSION = 1.0  
# BSDLIB_IMAGE = libce  
# BSDLIB_MYDIR = et  
# BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR = $(SHLIBDIR)  
#
```

all:: image

```
real-subdirs:: Makefile  
@echo " MKDIR pic"  
@mkdir -p pic
```

```
BSD_LIB = $(BSDLIB_IMAGE).so.$(BSDLIB_VERSION)  
BSDLIB_PIC_FLAG = -fpic
```

```
image: $(BSD_LIB)
```

```
$(BSD_LIB): $(OBS)
```

```
(cd pic; ld -Bshareable -o $(BSD_LIB) $(LDFLAGS_SHLIB) $(OBJS))
$(MV) pic/$(BSD_LIB) .
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
(cd ..; $(LN) $(LINK_BUILD_FLAGS) \
`echo $(my_dir) | sed -e 's;lib/;;'`/$(BSD_LIB) $(BSD_LIB))
```

```
install-shlibs install:: $(BSD_LIB)
@echo " INSTALL_PROGRAM $(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)"
@$(INSTALL_PROGRAM) $(BSD_LIB) \
$(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
@-$(LDCONFIG)
```

install-strip: install

install-shlibs-strip:: install-shlibs

```
uninstall-shlibs uninstall::
$(RM) -f $(DESTDIR)$$(BSDLIB_INSTALL_DIR)/$(BSD_LIB)
```

```
clean::
$(RM)
-rf pic
$(RM) -f $(BSD_LIB)
$(RM) -f ../$(BSD_LIB)
```

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1.267 d-bus 1.14.10-4ubuntu4.1

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```

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989
Ty Coon, President of Vice
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1.268 libtiff 4.5.1+git230720-4ubuntu2.2

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1.271 libdeflate 1.19-1build1.1

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1.272 aom 3.8.2-2ubuntu0.1

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1.273 hwdata 0.379-1

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1.274 icu 74.2-1ubuntu3.1

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## Commands to generate dependency files
GEN_DEPS.c= $(CC) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)
GEN_DEPS.cc= $(CXX) -E -MM $(DEFS) $(CPPFLAGS)

## Flags for position independent code
SHAREDLIBCFLAGS = -fPIC
SHAREDLIBCXXFLAGS = -fPIC
SHAREDLIBCPPFLAGS = -DPIC

## Additional flags when building libraries and with threads
THREADSCPPFLAGS = -D_REENTRANT
LIBCPPFLAGS =

## Compiler switch to embed a runtime search path
LD_RPATH=
LD_RPATH_PRE= -Wl,-rpath,

## Compiler switch to embed a library name
LD_SONAME = -Wl,-soname -Wl,$(notdir $(MIDDLE_SO_TARGET))

## Shared library options
LD_SOOPTIONS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

## Shared object suffix
SO = so

## Non-shared intermediate object suffix
STATIC_O = ao
```



```

## Compilation
rules
%. $(STATIC_O): $(srcdir)/%.c
$(COMPILE.c) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.c
$(COMPILE.c) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCFLAGS) -o $@ $<

%. $(STATIC_O): $(srcdir)/%.cpp
$(COMPILE.cc) $(STATICCPPFLAGS) $(STATICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<
%.o: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
$(COMPILE.cc) $(DYNAMICCPPFLAGS) $(DYNAMICCXXFLAGS) -o $@ $<

## Dependency rules
%.d: $(srcdir)/%.c
@echo "generating dependency information for $<"
@$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.c) $< \
| sed "s^\($*\)\.o[ :]*^1.o $@ : /g\" > $@; \
[ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

%.d: $(srcdir)/%.cpp
@echo "generating dependency information for $<"
@$(SHELL) -ec '$(GEN_DEPS.cc) $< \
| sed "s^\($*\)\.o[ :]*^1.o $@ : /g\" > $@; \
[ -s $@ ] || rm -f $@'

## Versioned libraries rules

%. $(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR): %. $(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION)
$(RM) $@ && ln -s ${<F} $@
%. $(SO): %. $(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION_MAJOR)
$(RM) $@ && ln -s ${*F}. $(SO).$(SO_TARGET_VERSION) $@

## Bind internal references

# LDflags that pkgdata will use
BIR_LDFLAGS= -Wl,-Bsymbolic

# Dependencies [i.e. map files] for the final library
BIR_DEPS=

## Remove shared library 's'
STATIC_PREFIX_WHEN_USED =
STATIC_PREFIX =

## End BSD-specific setup

```

1.275 ieee-data 20220827.1

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1.276 python-setuptools 68.1.2-2ubuntu1.1

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for
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in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the
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In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to
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1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
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2.1.1	2001-now	PSF	yes	

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In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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The code contained in this directory was automatically generated using the following command:

```
python -m validate_pyproject.pre_compile --output-dir=setuputils/config/_validate_pyproject --enable-plugins  
setuputils.distutils --very-verbose
```

Please avoid changing it manually.

You can report issues or suggest changes directly to `validate-pyproject`
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- <https://github.com/abravalheri/validate-pyproject/issues>

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- `fastjsonschema_exceptions.py`:
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`fastjsonschema`
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`validate-pyproject`

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A. HISTORY OF THE SOFTWARE

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Python was created in the early 1990s by Guido van Rossum at Stichting Mathematisch Centrum (CWI, see <https://www.cwi.nl>) in the Netherlands

as a successor of a language called ABC. Guido remains Python's principal author, although it includes many contributions from others.

In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <https://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

All

Python releases are Open Source (see <https://opensource.org> for the Open Source Definition). Historically, most, but not all, Python releases have also been GPL-compatible; the table below summarizes the various releases.

Release	Derived from	Year	Owner	GPL-compatible? (1)
0.9.0 thru 1.2		1991-1995	CWI	yes
1.3 thru 1.5.2	1.2	1995-1999	CNRI	yes
1.6	1.5.2	2000	CNRI	no
2.0	1.6	2000	BeOpen.com	no
1.6.1	1.6	2001	CNRI	yes (2)
2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.2	2.1.1	2002	PSF	yes
2.1.3	2.1.2	2002	PSF	yes
2.2 and above	2.1.1	2001-now		
PSF	yes			

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(2) According to Richard Stallman, 1.6.1 is not GPL-compatible, because its license has a choice of law clause. According to

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Thanks to the many outside volunteers who have worked under Guido's direction to make these releases possible.

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1.278 python-packaging 24.0-1

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1.279 tmux 3.4-1ubuntu0.1

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1.280 cpp 14.2.0-4ubuntu2~24.04

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This is the Debian GNU/Linux prepackaged version of the GNU compiler collection, containing Ada, C, C++, D, Fortran 95, Go, Objective-C, Objective-C++, and Modula-2 compilers, documentation, and support libraries. In addition, Debian provides the gm2 compiler, either in the same source package, or built from a separate same source package. Packaging is done by the Debian GCC Maintainers <debian-gcc@lists.debian.org>, with sources obtained from:

<ftp://gcc.gnu.org/pub/gcc/releases/> (for full releases)
<svn://gcc.gnu.org/svn/gcc/> (for prereleases)
<ftp://sourceware.org/pub/newlib/> (for newlib)
<git://git.savannah.gnu.org/gm2.git> (for Modula-2)

The current gcc-14 source package is taken from the git gcc-14-branch.

Changes: See [changelog.Debian.gz](https://changelog.debian.org)

Debian splits the GNU Compiler Collection into packages for each language, library, and documentation as follows:

Language	Compiler package	Library package	Documentation

Ada			
	gnat-14	libgnat-14	gnat-14-doc
C	gcc-14		gcc-14-doc
C++	g++-14	libstdc++6	libstdc++6-14-doc
D	gdc-14		
Fortran 95	gfortran-14	libgfortran5	gfortran-14-doc
Go	gccgo-14	libgo0	
Objective C	gobjc-14	libobjc4	
Objective C++	gobjc++-14		

Modula-2 gm2-14 libgm2
Rust gccrs-14

For some language run-time libraries, Debian provides source files, development files, debugging symbols and libraries containing position-independent code in separate packages:

Language	Sources	Development	Debugging	Position-Independent
C++		libstdc++6-14-dbg	libstdc++6-14-pic	
D	libphobos-14-dev			

Additional packages include:

All languages:

libgcc1, libgcc2, libgcc4

 GCC intrinsics (platform-dependent)

gcc-14-base	Base files common to all compilers
gcc-14-soft-float	Software floating point (ARM only)
gcc-14-source	The sources with patches

Ada:

libgnat-util14-dev, libgnat-util14 GNAT version library

C:

cpp-14, cpp-14-doc	GNU C Preprocessor
libssp0-dev, libssp0	GCC stack smashing protection library
libquadmath0	Math routines for the __float128 type
fixincludes	Fix non-ANSI header files

C, C++ and Fortran 95:

libgomp1-dev, libgomp1 GCC OpenMP (GOMP) support library
libitm1-dev, libitm1 GNU Transactional Memory Library

Biarch support: On some 64-bit platforms which can also run 32-bit code, Debian provides additional packages containing 32-bit versions of some libraries. These packages have names beginning with 'lib32' instead of 'lib', for example lib32stdc++6. Similarly, on some 32-bit platforms which can also run 64-bit code,

Debian provides additional packages with names beginning with 'lib64' instead of 'lib'. These packages contain 64-bit versions of the libraries. (At this time, not all platforms and not all libraries support biarch.) The license terms for these lib32 or lib64 packages are identical to the ones for the lib packages.

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Conversion to long double by Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>

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libquadmath/math:

atanq.c, expm1q.c, j0q.c, j1q.c, log1pq.c, logq.c:

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coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, lgammaq.c, powq.c, roundq.c:

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libquadmath/math/

cosq_kernel.c, expq.c, sincos_table.c, sincosq.c, sincosq_kernel.c, sinq_kernel.c, truncq.c:

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Change for long double by Jakub Jelinek <jj@ultra.linux.cz>

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Cephes Math Library Release 2.2:

January, 1991

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libquadmath/math/

acoshq.c, acosq.c, asinhq.c, asinq.c, atan2q.c, atanhq.c, ceilq.c,
copysignq.c, coshq.c, cosq.c, erfq.c, fabsq.c, finiteq.c, floorq.c,
fmodq.c, frexpq.c, hypotq.c, ilogbq.c, isnanq.c, jnq.c, ldexpq.c,
logbq.c, modfq.c, nearbyintq.c, nextafterq.c, powq.c, remainderq.c,
rem_pio2q.c, rintq.c, scalblnq.c, scalbnq.c, sinhq.c, sinq.c,
tanhq.c, tanq.c, tanq_kernel.c:

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libquadmath/math/

acosq.c, asinq.c, coshq.c, erfq.c, jnq.c, powq.c, sinhq.c, tanq_kernel.c:

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gcc/go/gofrontend, libgo:

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D:

gdc-14	GNU D Compiler
libphobos-14-dev	D standard runtime library

The D source package is made up of the following components.

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- d/*

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The DMD Compiler implementation of the D programming language:
- `d/dmd/*`

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The Phobos standard runtime library:

- libphobos/*

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Written by Walter Bright

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gcc/m2/gm2-libiberty:

gcc/m2/mc-boot/:

gcc/m2/mc-boot-ch/:

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newlib-X.Y.Z/:

Upstream

Authors:

newlib@sources.redhat.com

Jeff Johnston <jjohnstn@redhat.com>

Tom Fitzsimmons <fitzsim@redhat.com>

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1.282 libusb 2:1.0.27-1

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1.283 libxau 1:1.0.9-1build6

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1.286 open-vm-tools 2:12.4.5-1~ubuntu0.24.04.1

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base64.c -- routines to encode/decode base64 data

\$OpenLDAP: pkg/ldap/libraries/liblutil/base64.c,v 1.15 2006/01/03 22:12:11 kurt Exp \$ /

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1.293 xauth 1:1.1.2-1build1

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1.295 ethtool 1:6.7-1build1

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1.296 libgudev 1:238-5ubuntu1

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1.300 file 1:5.45-3build1

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1.301 gawk 1:5.2.1-2build3

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1.303 pythonurllib 2.0.7-1ubuntu0.1

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1.305 lxd-agent-loader 0.7ubuntu0.1

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1.306 pastebinit 1.6.2-1

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1.307 pyhamcrest 2.1.0-1

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1.308 pyasn1 0.4.8-4

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Metadata-Version: 1.2

Name: pyasn1

Version: 0.4.8

Summary: ASN.1 types and codecs
Home-page: <https://github.com/etingof/pyasn1>
Author: Ilya Etingof
Author-email: etingof@gmail.com
Maintainer: Ilya Etingof <etingof@gmail.com>
License: BSD
Description: Pure-Python implementation of ASN.1 types and DER/BER/CER codecs (X.208)
Platform: any
Classifier: Development Status :: 5 - Production/Stable
Classifier: Environment :: Console
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Developers
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Education
Classifier: Intended Audience :: Information Technology
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Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.4
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Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 2.5
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Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.2
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.3
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Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.6
Classifier: Programming Language :: Python :: 3.7
Classifier: Topic :: Communications
Classifier: Topic :: Software Development :: Libraries :: Python Modules

Found in path(s):

- * /pyasn1-0-4-8-orig-1-tar-gz/pyasn1-0.4.8/PKG-INFO
- * /pyasn1-0-4-8-orig-1-tar-gz/pyasn1-0.4.8/pyasn1.egg-info/PKG-INFO

1.309 automat 22.10.0-2

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1.310 python-pyasn1-modules 0.2.8-1

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1.311 cloud-initramfs-tools 0.49~24.04.1

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1.313 python-service-identity 24.1.0-1

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1.314 hyperlink 21.0.0-5

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1.315 incremental 22.10.0-1

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1.316 systemd-hwe 255.1.4

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1.318 python-s3transfer 0.10.1-1ubuntu2

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1.319 python-boto3 1.34.46+dfsg-1ubuntu1

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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.

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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.

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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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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

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.323 gstreamer 1.24.2-1ubuntu0.1

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Upstream-Contact: gstreamer-devel@lists.freedesktop.org

Source: <http://gstreamer.freedesktop.org>

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gst/gst.h
gst/gst_private.h
gst/gstbin.c
gst/gstbin.h
gst/gstbuffer.c
gst/gstbuffer.h
gst/gstclock.c
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plugins/elements/gstcapsfilter.c
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plugins/elements/gstqueue.c
plugins/elements/gstqueue.h
plugins/elements/gstqueue2.c

plugins/elements/gstqueue2.h
plugins/elements/gsttee.c
plugins/elements/gsttee.h
tools/gst-inspect.c
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win32/common/gstconfig.h
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libs/gst/check/libcheck/check.h
libs/gst/check/libcheck/check_error.c
libs/gst/check/libcheck/check_error.h
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tests/check/elements/multiqueue.c
tests/check/elements/queue2.c
tests/check/gst/gstinfo.c
tests/check/gst/gstparamspecs.c
tests/check/gst/gstregistry.c
tests/check/gst/gsttagsetter.c
tests/check/gst/gsturi.c
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gst/gsttaglist.h
gst/gsttagsetter.c
gst/gsttagsetter.h
gst/gsttypefind.c
gst/gsttypefind.h
gst/gsttypefindfactory.c
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plugins/elements/gsttypefindelement.c
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libs/gst/base/gstbitreader-docs.h
libs/gst/base/gstbitreader.c
libs/gst/base/gstbitreader.h
libs/gst/base/gstbytewriter-docs.h
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libs/gst/base/gstbytewriter.h
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gst/gstchildproxy.h
gst/gstdebugutils.c
gst/gstdebugutils.h
gst/gstpreset.c
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tests/check/elements/fakesrc.c
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tests/check/gst/gstiterator.c
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gst/gstbus.h
gst/gstmmessage.c
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1.327 util-linux 2.39.3-9ubuntu6.2

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NR START END SECTORS SIZE NAME UUID

1	32	7679	7648	3.7M	8f8378c0-01
2	7680	16383	8704	4.3M	8f8378c0-02
5	7936	12799	4864	2.4M	
6	12544	16127	3584	1.8M	

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1.328 libnl3 3.7.0-0.3build1.1

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

4. You may copy and distribute the Library (or a portion or derivative of it, under Section 2) in object code or executable form

under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above provided that you accompany it with the complete corresponding machine-readable source code, which must be distributed under the terms of Sections 1 and 2 above on a medium customarily used for software interchange.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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- 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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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,

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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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man/sha1.3

man/sha2.3

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man/bitstring.3bsd
man/errc.3bsd
man/explicit_bzero.3bsd
man/fgetln.3bsd
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man/fpurge.3bsd
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man/strtou.3bsd
man/unvis.3bsd
man/vis.3bsd
man/wcsncpy.3bsd
src/getbsize.c
src/heapsort.c
src/merge.c
src/nlist.c
src/pwcache.c
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src/arc4random_uniform.c

src/arc4random_unix.h

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src/closefrom.c

src/freezero.c

src/getentropy_aix.c

src/getentropy_bsd.c

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src/readpassphrase.c

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Files:

src/explicit_bzero.c

src/chacha_private.h

Copyright:

None

License: public-domain

Public domain.

Files:

man/mdX.3bsd

Copyright:

None

License: Beerware

"THE BEER-WARE LICENSE" (Revision 42):

<phk@login.dkuug.dk> wrote this

file. As long as you retain this notice you can do whatever you want with this stuff. If we meet some day, and you think this stuff is worth it, you can buy me a beer in return. Poul-Henning Kamp

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1.336 sqlite 3.45.1-1ubuntu2.1

1.336.1 Available under license :

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

SQLite core and like the SQLite core are in the public domain. The `th3.html` test harness is a set of proprietary tests, written in proprietary fuzz tester. Other `testing.html#fuzztesting` fuzzers for SQLite

Beginning in late 2018, SQLite has been fuzzed using a proprietary

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/testing.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

public domain and so most

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/famous.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

without a shared lock, other processes are free to modify the database

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/atomiccommit.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# This program is free software; you can redistribute it and/or
# modify it under the terms of the Simplified BSD License (also
# known as the "2-Clause License" or "FreeBSD License".)
# This program is distributed in the hope that it will be useful,
# but without any warranty; without even the implied warranty of
# merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose.
```

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/search.d/admin

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/search

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

If N>0 then the connection is free to use more of the WAL file beyond

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/walformat.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

SQLite is open source, and is available in the public domain

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/books.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

application code is free to use these routines as well, if desired.

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/34to35.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

engine. The source code to SQLite is in the public domain and is available with
SQLite as a freely accessible and public domain software asset.</p>
SQLite is in the public domain and is free for any use, commercial or private.

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/pressrelease-20071212.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

other proprietary or non-standard VFSes.

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/uri.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

SQLite is high-quality, public domain software. The goal of members can also request their own private, proprietary extensions

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/consortium.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Sources are in the public domain. or some proprietary format into

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/features.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

is free to use SQLite from multiple threads, but it must make sure

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/custombuild.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<p>Public domain</p>

The source code for SQLite is in the public domain. No claim of copyright

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/different.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

public domain. No claim of ownership is made

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/faq.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

application is free to use the same database connection or the

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/c3ref/c_config_covering_index_scan.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
<html>
<head>
<title>SQLite Consortium Agreement</title>
</head>
<body bgcolor="white">
<h1 align="center">
SQLite Consortium Agreement
</h1>

<p>This SQLite Consortium Agreement ("Agreement") is made and
entered into as of the ____ day of _____, 2007 ("Effective Date")
by and between _____ (the "Company"), and
Hipp, Wyrick & Company, Inc., a Georgia Corporation with
headquarters at 6200 Maple Cove Lane, Charlotte, NC ("Hwaci").</p>

<p>WHEREAS, Hwaci is the developer of a serverless, embeddable, public
domain SQL database engine available at
<a href="http://www.sqlite.org/">http://www.sqlite.org/</a>
("SQLite"); and</p>

<p>WHEREAS, Company wishes to support the independent development of
the SQLite database engine to insure the continuing reliability,
vitality, and independence of SQLite, and in connection therewith,
Company wishes to provide funds for ongoing research, development,
and
maintenance of the SQLite code base, operation of the SQLite
website, protection and maintenance of the SQLite
trademark, as well as for promotion of SQLite at conferences and
trade shows; and</p>

<p>WHEREAS, Company wishes to receive benefits in the form of
services from Hwaci in consideration for their support of SQLite; and</b>

<p>WHEREAS, Company and Hwaci each wish SQLite to be supported and
maintained as an independent, community-driven project, and to
ensure the SQLite development team remains independent.</p>

<p>NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises contained
herein, the parties agree as follows:</p>

<h2>1.0 Definitions</h2>

<h3>1.1 SQLite Developers</h3>
<p>The "SQLite Developers" are the employees or contractors of Hwaci engaged
in the development of SQLite, including without limitation the
SQLite Architect.</p>
```


<h3>1.2 SQLite Architect</h3>

<p>The "SQLite Architect" is the SQLite Developer with ultimate responsibility and authority over changes and maintenance of the SQLite code. The current SQLite Architect is the original designer and developer of SQLite, D. Richard Hipp. Hwaci may change the SQLite Architect from time to time upon approval by Company.</p>

<h3>1.3 Consortium Member</h3>

<p>A "Consortium Member" is a company or organization, including but not limited to Company, which has entered into an agreement with Hwaci which is substantially similar to this Agreement.</p>

<h2>2.0 Agreement</h2>

<h3>2.1 Responsibilities And Obligations Of SQLite Developers</h3>

<h4>2.1.1 General Support</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall provide, without limit, timely and accurate answers, advice, and instruction in response to questions and comments from Company about SQLite submitted by email or by telephone at any time day or night.</p>

<h4>2.1.2 Debugging Support</h4>

The SQLite Developers shall at Company's request provide Company with direct assistance in debugging applications that are built upon or use SQLite. The combined time for Debugging Support and Custom Development for Company is limited to 330 hours per year.</p>

<h4>2.1.3 Custom Development</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall at the request of Company write new extensions or enhancements to SQLite according to Company's specifications. These extensions and enhancements may be proprietary to Company or open source or with the consent of both Company and the SQLite Architect may be folded into the public domain SQLite source tree. The time devoted to Custom Development for Company is limited 220 hours per year.</p>

<h4>2.1.4 Custom Builds</h4>

The SQLite Developers shall at Company's request provide Company

with specialized builds of SQLite according to Company's specifications.

</p>

<h4>2.1.5 Legacy Support</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall at Company's request provide support and bug-fix patches for any historical version of SQLite.

</p>

<h4>2.1.6 Custom Testing</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall at Company's request set up and run acceptance tests according Company's specifications that are specifically designed to exercise SQLite as configured and used by Company. These acceptance tests shall be run and shall pass prior to any release of SQLite.

</p>

<h4>2.1.7 Priority Bug Fixes</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall assign highest priority to fixing bugs in SQLite that are reported by Company or in which Company has expressed a specific interest.

</p>

<h4>2.1.8 Code Quality</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall at all times keep the SQLite source code well commented and documented and clearly structured and organized so that an experienced and competent programmer can understand it and support it after no more than a few months of study.

</p>

<h4>2.1.9 Backwards Compatibility</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers recognize that Company uses SQLite in mission-critical applications and therefore shall work diligently to ensure continuing bug-free correct operation and backwards compatibility with prior releases.

</p>

<h4>2.1.10 Test Coverage</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall maintain the SQLite test suite such that no less than 95% source code coverage is provided.

</p>

<h4>2.1.11 Website</h4>

<p>The SQLite Developers shall maintain the SQLite website at
http://www.sqlite.org/
in good working order and all SQLite source code shall be made freely available at such website.

</p>

<h3>2.2 Responsibilities And Obligations Of The SQLite Architect</h3>

<h4>2.2.1 Private Briefings</h4>

<p>The SQLite Architect shall, at the request of Company, provide Company with private notification and briefings of any new bugs or new features in SQLite that might effect Company's products.

</p>

<h4>2.2.2 Direction</h4>

<p>The SQLite Architect shall coordinate the activities of SQLite Developers and shall publish from time to time a roadmap of proposed future changes and enhancements to SQLite.

</p>

<h4>2.2.3 Oversight</h4>

<p>The SQLite Architect shall personally review all changes to the SQLite Source Code and take responsibility for the quality and correctness of those changes.

</p>

<h4>2.2.4 Continuity</h4>

<p>The initial SQLite Architect shall be the original developer of SQLite, D. Richard Hipp. The role of SQLite Architect shall not be assigned to another during the term of this Agreement except due to the disability of Dr. Hipp and with approval of Company.

</p>

<h3>2.3 Responsibilities And Obligations Of Hwaci</h3>

<h4>2.3.1 Employer</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall act as the employer of the SQLite Developers and SQLite Architect and shall make all tax and legal filings and tax withholding required by employers. Hwaci shall provide Company with W-9 information upon request.

</p>

<h4>2.3.2 Responsible Party</h4>

<p>All obligations of the SQLite Developers set forth in this agreement are deemed obligations of Hwaci. Hwaci shall recruit, employ, and supervise SQLite Developers in such a way that the responsibilities and obligations of the SQLite

Developers set

forth in this agreement are upheld.</p>

<h4>2.3.3 Multiple Developers</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall recruit and employ as many SQLite Developers for as many hours as can be reasonably achieved using the funds received from Consortium Members under this agreement.

So that support for SQLite will not be interrupted by the disability or withdrawal of any one SQLite Developer, Hwaci will keep at least two knowledgeable and competent SQLite Developers on staff.</p>

<h4>2.3.4 Mentorship</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall work to encourage independent programmers from around the world to become familiar with SQLite internals so that there will be a pool of talent able to support SQLite in the future.</p>

<h4>2.3.5 Audits</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall keep and maintain complete and accurate records of the use of development funds provided by Company and shall allow Company, or its representative, a certified public accountant mutually acceptable to Hwaci and Company, during office hours and at reasonable intervals, no more than once every 12 months, to inspect and make extracts or copies of such records solely for the purpose of ascertaining Hwaci's compliance with the objectives and requirements of this agreement.</p>

<h4>2.3.6 Disaster Planning</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall maintain backup copies of all SQLite source files and documentation, current and historical, at least two separate locations separated from each other and from the primary on-line SQLite repository by at least 400 kilometers.</p>

<h4>2.3.7 Trademark</h4>

<p>Hwaci shall maintain ownership of the SQLite trademark and the sqlite.org domain name and shall purchase bandwidth and server space for the http://www.sqlite.org/ website.</p>

<h4>2.3.8 No Take-overs or Buy-outs</h4>

<p>Neither Hwaci nor the SQLite Architect shall relinquish development control of SQLite during the term of this Agreement, by acquisition or merger or by any other means,

except with the consent of Company.

2.3.9

New Consortium Members

New Consortium Members may be accepted into the consortium from time to time under identical terms as this agreement, or under substantially similar terms that have been approved by existing Consortium Members.

2.3.10 Adequate Staff

Hwaci shall recruit and employ a sufficient number of qualified SQLite Developers to easily cover all custom development, debugging, and general support service obligations for all Consortium Members while still providing ample time for the SQLite Developers to engage in general maintenance and extension of SQLite.

2.3.11 Use Of Funds

Hwaci shall use the funds provided hereunder solely for the development and maintenance of SQLite as set forth in this Agreement.

Interest on funds received in advance and held in trust will be reinvested and used for the same purposes as the principal.

2.4 Responsibilities And Obligations Of Company

2.4.1 Funding

Company shall provide funding for the ongoing support and maintenance of SQLite as set forth in section 3.0 "Fees".

2.4.2 Copyright Disclaimer

Company acknowledges that SQLite source code and documentation published on the [SQLite website](http://www.sqlite.org/) is in the public domain and that nothing in this agreement shall change that fact.

3.0 Fees

In consideration of the performance by Hwaci, the SQLite Developers, and the SQLite Architect of the obligations described herein, Company shall pay Hwaci at least US \$75,000 per year in advance

either annually, quarterly, or monthly, at Company's discretion.</p>

<h2>4.0 Confidentiality</h2>

<h3>4.1 Definition of Confidential Information</h3>

<p>"Confidential Information" means any Company proprietary information, technical data, trade secrets or know-how, including, but not limited to, research, product plans, products, services, customers, customer lists, markets, software, developments, inventions, processes, formulas, technology, designs, drawings, engineering, hardware configuration information, marketing, finances or other business information disclosed by Company either directly or indirectly in writing, orally or by drawings or inspection of parts or equipment.</p>

<h3>4.2 Non-Use and Non-Disclosure.</h3>

<p>Hwaci shall not, during or subsequent to the term of this Agreement, use Company's Confidential Information for any purpose whatsoever other than the performance of the Services or disclose Company's Confidential Information to any third party. The parties acknowledge that Confidential Information will remain the sole property of Company. Hwaci shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent any unauthorized disclosure of Confidential Information including, but not limited to, having each employee or consultant of Hwaci, if any, with access to any Confidential Information, execute a nondisclosure agreement containing provisions in Company's favor substantially similar to this Agreement. Confidential Information does not include information that: (i) is known to Hwaci at the time of disclosure to Hwaci by Company as evidenced by written records of Hwaci; (ii) has become publicly known and made generally available through no wrongful act of Hwaci; or (iii) has been received by Hwaci from a third party who is authorized to make such disclosure.</p>

<h4>4.2.1 Disclosure Required by Law</h4>

In the event any Confidential Information is required to be disclosed by Hwaci under the terms of a valid and effective subpoena or order issued by a court of competent jurisdiction, or by a demand or information request from an executive or administrative agency or other governmental authority, Hwaci shall, unless prohibited by the terms of a subpoena, order, or demand, promptly notify Company of the existence, terms and circumstances surrounding such demand or request, shall consult with Company on the advisability of taking

legally available steps to resist or narrow such demand or request, and, if disclosure of such Confidential Information is required, shall exercise its reasonable best efforts to narrow the scope of disclosure and obtain an order or other reliable assurance that confidential treatment will be accorded to such Confidential Information. To the extent that Hwaci is prohibited from notifying Company of a subpoena, order or demand, by the terms of same, Hwaci shall exercise its reasonable efforts to narrow the scope of disclosure.</p>

<h3>4.3 Return of Materials.</h3>

<p>Upon the termination of this Agreement, or upon Company's earlier request, Hwaci shall deliver to Company all of Company's property or Confidential Information that Hwaci may have in Hwaci's possession or control.</p>

<h2>5.0 Intellectual Property</h2>

<h3>5.1 No Assignment</h3>

<p>Company acknowledges that all copyrightable material, notes, records, drawings, designs, inventions, improvements, developments,

discoveries and trade secrets made, generated, conceived, or reduced to practice by Hwaci related to SQLite will remain the property of Hwaci. Nothing in this Agreement will be construed to transfer any intellectual property right of Hwaci to Company.</p>

<h3>5.2 Availability and Public Domain Dedication</h3>

<p>The SQLite Developers and Hwaci shall, subject to their discretion as to the quality and suitability of the SQLite source code and documentation for public release, make the SQLite source code and documentation publicly available as downloadable files and make a public statement ceding all intellectual property rights, including but not limited to copyright and patent rights, in the SQLite source code and documentation to the public domain. To the extent that the SQLite Developers and Hwaci elect not to release the SQLite source code and documentation publicly, they shall provide copies thereof to Company and hereby grants to Company, under all of the

SQLite

Developers' and Hwaci's

rights

including but not limited to copyright and patent rights,
in and to the SQLite source code and documentation,
perpetual, irrevocable,
worldwide, non-exclusive, sublicenseable license to use,
copy, prepare derivative works of, publicly perform and
display the SQLite source code and documentation
and derivative works thereof.</p>

<h3>5.3 Trademark</h3>

<p>Hwaci shall use the name "SQLite" only to apply to the
publicly available project known by such name as of the
Effective Date. Hwaci may in its discretion file such
trademark applications or registrations as it deems
appropriate to protect or record its rights therein,
and may set such policies as it deems appropriate for
licensing the use of the trademark.</p>

<h2>6.0 Representations And Warranties</h2>

<h3>6.1 Intellectual Property Clearances.</h3>

<p>Hwaci hereby represents and warrants that Hwaci shall
enter into agreements with the SQLite Developers sufficient
to enable Hwaci to undertake
the obligations of Section 5.</p>

<h3>6.2 Disclaimer.</h3>

<p>THE WORK PRODUCT AND ALL MATERIAL PROVIDED BY HWACI AND
COMPANY ARE PROVIDED "AS IS." NEITHER PARTY MAKES ANY
REPRESENTATIONS OR WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, WHETHER ORAL
OR WRITTEN, WHETHER EXPRESS, IMPLIED, OR ARISING BY STATUTE,
CUSTOM, COURSE OF DEALING OR TRADE USAGE, WITH RESPECT TO
THE SUBJECT MATTER HEREOF, IN CONNECTION WITH THIS AGREEMENT.
EACH PARTY SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS ANY AND ALL IMPLIED
WARRANTIES OR CONDITIONS OF TITLE, MERCHANTABILITY,
FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, AND NON-INFRINGEMENT.</p>

<h2>7.0 Term And Termination</h2>

<h3>7.1 Term.</h3>

<p>This Agreement will commence on the Effective Date and
will continue until 12 months after the Effective Date.

Thereafter, the parties may by mutual consent renew this Agreement subject to agreement on fees to be paid by Company for sponsorship for additional periods.</p>

<h3>7.2 Termination.</h3>

<p>If either party materially defaults in the performance of any of its material obligations hereunder and if any such default is not corrected within 30 days after notice in writing, then the non-defaulting party, at its option, may, in addition to any other remedies it may have, thereupon terminate this Agreement by giving written notice of termination to the defaulting party.</p>

<h3>7.3 Survival.</h3>

<p>Upon such termination all rights and duties of the parties toward each other will cease except: Sections 4 (Confidentiality), 5 (Intellectual Property), and 8 (Miscellaneous) will survive termination of this Agreement.</p>

<h2>8. Miscellaneous</h2>

<h3>8.1 Nonassignment/Binding Agreement.</h3>

<p>The parties acknowledge that the unique nature of Hwaci's services are substantial consideration for the parties' entering into this Agreement. Neither this Agreement nor any rights under this Agreement may be assigned or otherwise transferred by Hwaci, in whole or in part, whether voluntarily or by operation of law, without the prior written consent of Company, which consent will not be unreasonably withheld. Subject to the foregoing, this Agreement will be binding upon and will inure to the benefit of the parties and their respective successors and assigns. Any assignment in violation of the foregoing will be null and void.</p>

<h3>8.2 Notices.</h3>

<p>Any notice required or permitted under the terms of this Agreement or required by law must be in writing and must be: (a) delivered in person; (b) sent by first class registered mail, or air mail, as appropriate; or (c) sent by overnight air courier, in each case properly posted and fully prepaid to the appropriate address set

forth in the preamble to this Agreement. Either party may change its address for notice by notice to the other party given in accordance with this Section. Notices will be considered to have been given at the time of actual delivery in person, three business days after deposit in the mail as set forth above, or one day after delivery to an overnight air courier service.</p>

<h3>8.3 Waiver.</h3>

<p>Any waiver of the provisions of this Agreement or of a party's rights or remedies under this Agreement must be in writing to be effective. Failure, neglect, or delay by a party to enforce the provisions of this Agreement or its rights or remedies at any time, will not be construed as a waiver of such party's rights under this Agreement and will not in any way affect the validity of the whole or any part of this Agreement or prejudice such party's right to take subsequent action. No exercise or enforcement by either party of any right or remedy under this Agreement will preclude the enforcement by such party of any other right or remedy under this Agreement or that such party is entitled by law to enforce.</p>

<h3>8.4 Severability.</h3>

<p>If any term, condition, or provision in this Agreement is found to be invalid, unlawful or unenforceable to any extent, the parties shall endeavor in good faith to agree to such amendments that will preserve, as far as possible, the intentions expressed in this Agreement. If the parties fail to agree on such an amendment, such invalid term, condition or provision will be severed from the remaining terms, conditions and provisions, which will continue to be valid and enforceable to the fullest extent permitted by law.</p>

<h3>8.5 Integration.</h3>

<p>This Agreement contains the entire agreement of the parties with respect to the subject matter of this Agreement and supersedes all previous communications, representations, understandings and agreements, either oral or written, between the parties with respect to said subject matter. This Agreement

may not be amended, except by a writing signed by both parties.

8.6 Counterparts.

This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which so executed will be deemed to be an original and such counterparts together will constitute one and the same agreement.

8.7 Governing Law.

This Agreement will be interpreted and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of North Carolina and the United States of America, without regard to conflict of law principles. All disputes arising out of this Agreement will be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the state and federal courts located in North Carolina, and each party hereby consents to the personal jurisdiction thereof.

8.8 Independent Contractors.

It is the intention of the parties that Hwaci is an independent contractor. Nothing in this Agreement will in any way be construed to constitute Hwaci or any of its employees as an agent, employee or representative of Company.

9.0 Signatures

The parties have executed this Agreement below to indicate their acceptance of its terms.

HWACI By: Print Name: Title: 	

COMPANY By:	

<p> </p>
Print Name:<hr>
<p> </p>
Title:<hr>
<p> </p>
</td></tr></table>

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/consortium_agreement-20071201.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Suppose the demo_data.boundary field holds some proprietary data description

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/rtree.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

proprietary. The TH3 code is only accessible to SQLite developers.

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/qmplan.html

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<h2>SQLite Is Public Domain</h2>

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public domain

the public domain and originals of

author, and all of those authors have public domain dedications

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the public domain.

have the legal right to dedicate the SQLite to the public domain, and

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* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/copyright.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

data, so do not send the ".fullschema" output of a proprietary database

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/cli.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<h2>Proprietary SQLite Extensions</h2>

public domain. But there also exist

proprietary, licensed extensions to SQLite.</p>

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/support.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

<html>

<title>SQLite Copyright Release Template</title>

<body bgcolor="white">

<h1 align="center">

Copyright Release for

Contributions To SQLite

</h1>

<p>

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</p>

<p>

For the purposes of this document, "SQLite software" shall mean any computer source code, documentation, makefiles, test scripts, or other information that is published on the SQLite website, <http://www.sqlite.org/>. Precompiled binaries are excluded from the definition of "SQLite software" in this document because the process of compiling the software may introduce information from outside sources which is not properly a part of SQLite.

</p>

<p>

The header comments on the SQLite source files exhort the reader to share freely and to never take more than one gives. In the spirit of that exhortation I make the following declarations:

</p>

<p>

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</p>

<p>

To the best of my knowledge and belief, the changes and enhancements that I have contributed to SQLite are either originally written by me or are derived from prior works which I have verified are also in the public domain and are not subject to claims of copyright by other parties.

</p>

<p>

To the best of my knowledge and belief, no individual, business, organization, government, or other entity has any copyright interest in the SQLite software as it existed on the SQLite website as of the date on the signature line below.

</p>

<p>

I agree never to publish any additional information to the SQLite website (by CVS, email, scp, FTP, or any other means) unless that information is an original work of authorship by me or is derived from prior published versions of SQLite.

I agree never to copy and paste code into the SQLite code base from other sources.

I agree never to publish on the SQLite website any information that would violate a law or breach a contract.

```

</p></li>
</ol>

<p>
<table width="100%" cellpadding="0" cellspacing="0">
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<td width="60%" valign="top">
Signature:
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<p>&nbsp;</p>
</td><td valign="top" align="left">
Date:
</td></tr>
<td colspan=2>
Name
(printed):
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/copyright-release.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

access to all proprietary extensions and test suites.

access to all proprietary extensions and test suites.

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Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/docs.html

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<p>SQLite itself is in the public domain and
can be used for any purpose. But TH3 is proprietary and requires a license.

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* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/th3.html

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available as a proprietary SQLite extension and even then are only

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/rescode.html

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Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/about.html

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application is free to use the same database connection or the

Found in path(s):

* /sqlite3-3-45-1-orig-www-tar-xz/www/capi3ref.html

1.337 nghttp2 1.59.0-1ubuntu0.2

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1.338 mpfr 4.2.1-1build1.1

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1.343 libdrm 2.4.122-1~ubuntu0.24.04.1

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 */
 /*
 * Arm Framebuffer Compression (AFBC) modifiers
 *
 * AFBC is a proprietary lossless image compression protocol and format.
 * It provides fine-grained random access and minimizes the amount of data
 * transferred between IP blocks.
 *
 * AFBC has several features which may be supported and/or used, which are
 * represented using bits in the modifier. Not all combinations are valid,
 * and different devices or use-cases may support different combinations.
 *
 * Further information on the use of AFBC modifiers can be found in
 * Documentation/gpu/afbc.rst
 */
 /*
 * Arm Fixed-Rate Compression (AFRC) modifiers
 *
 * AFRC is a proprietary fixed rate image compression protocol and format,
 * designed to provide guaranteed bandwidth and memory footprint
 * reductions
 * in graphics and media use-cases.
 *
 * AFRC buffers consist of one or more planes, with the same components
 * and meaning as an uncompressed buffer using the same pixel format.
 *
 * Within each plane, the pixel/luma/chroma values are grouped into
 * "coding unit" blocks which are individually compressed to a
 * fixed size (in bytes). All coding units within a given plane of a buffer
 * store the same number of values, and have the same compressed size.
 *
 * The coding unit size is configurable, allowing different rates of compression.
 *
 * The start of each AFRC buffer plane must be aligned to an alignment granule which
 * depends on the coding unit size.

*
 * Coding Unit Size Plane Alignment
 * ----- -----
 * 16 bytes 1024 bytes
 * 24 bytes 512 bytes
 * 32 bytes 2048 bytes
 *
 * Coding units are grouped into paging tiles. AFRC buffer dimensions must be aligned
 * to a multiple of the paging tile dimensions.
 * The dimensions
 * of each paging tile depend on whether the buffer is optimised for
 * scanline (SCAN layout) or rotated (ROT layout) access.
 *
 * Layout Paging Tile Width Paging Tile Height
 * ----- ----- -----
 * SCAN 16 coding units 4 coding units
 * ROT 8 coding units 8 coding units
 *
 * The dimensions of each coding unit depend on the number of components
 * in the compressed plane and whether the buffer is optimised for
 * scanline (SCAN layout) or rotated (ROT layout) access.
 *
 * Number of Components in Plane Layout Coding Unit Width Coding Unit Height
 * ----- ----- ----- -----
 * 1 SCAN 16 samples 4 samples
 * Example: 16x4 luma samples in a 'Y' plane
 * 16x4 chroma 'V' values, in the 'V' plane of a fully-planar YUV buffer
 * ----- ----- ----- -----
 * 1 ROT 8 samples 8 samples
 * Example: 8x8 luma samples in a 'Y' plane
 * 8x8 chroma 'V' values, in the 'V' plane of a fully-planar YUV buffer
 * ----- ----- ----- -----
 * 2 DONT CARE 8 samples 4 samples
 * Example: 8x4 chroma pairs in the 'UV' plane of a semi-planar YUV buffer
 * ----- ----- ----- -----
 * 3 DONT CARE 4 samples 4 samples
 * Example: 4x4 pixels in an RGB buffer without alpha
 * ----- ----- ----- -----
 * 4 DONT CARE 4 samples 4 samples
 * Example: 4x4 pixels in an RGB buffer with alpha
 */
 /*
 * Amlogic Video Framebuffer Compression modifiers
 *
 * Amlogic uses a proprietary lossless image compression protocol and format
 * for their hardware video codec accelerators, either video decoders or
 * video input encoders.

```

*
* It considerably reduces memory bandwidth while writing and reading
* frames in memory.
*
* The underlying storage is considered to be 3 components, 8bit or 10-bit
* per component YCbCr 420, single plane :
* - DRM_FORMAT_YUV420_8BIT
* - DRM_FORMAT_YUV420_10BIT
*
* The first 8 bits of the mode defines the layout, then the following 8 bits
* defines the options changing the layout.
*
* Not all combinations are valid, and different SoCs may support different
* combinations of layout and options.
*/
/*
* 64K_S is the same for GFX9/GFX10/GFX10_RBPLUS and hence has GFX9 as canonical
* version.
*/

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/include/drm/drm_fourcc.h

```

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/decode_messages.h
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* Created: Mon May 10 09:28:13 1999 by faith@precisioninsight.com
*
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*

* DESCRIPTION

*

* This file contains a straightforward skip list implementation.n

*

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*

* REFERENCES

*

* [Pugh90] William Pugh. Skip Lists: A Probabilistic Alternative to

* Balanced Trees. CACM 33(6), June 1990, pp. 668-676.

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/drmsl.c

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/* xf86drmSL.c -- Skip list support

* Created: Mon May 10 09:28:13 1999 by faith@precisioninsight.com

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- * DESCRIPTION
- *
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- * [Pugh90] William Pugh. Skip Lists: A Probabilistic Alternative to
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- *
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The rules-ng-ng source files this header was generated from are:

- state.xml (18940 bytes, from 2016-09-06 14:14:12)
- common.xml (20583 bytes, from 2016-09-06 14:14:12)
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The release criteria for libdrm is essentially "if you need a release, make one". There is no designated release engineer or maintainer. Anybody is free to make a release if there's a certain feature or bug fix they need in a released version of libdrm.

When new ioctl definitions are merged into drm-next, we will add support to libdrm, at which point we typically create a new release. However, this is up to whoever is driving the feature in question.

Follow these steps to release a new version of libdrm:

- 1) Bump the version number in meson.build. We seem to have settled for 2.4.x as the versioning scheme for libdrm, so just bump the micro version.

- 2) Run `ninja -C builddir/ dist` to generate the tarballs.
Make sure that the version number of the tarball name in builddir/meson-dist/ matches the number you bumped to. Move that tarball to the libdrm repo root for the release script to pick up.

- 3) Push the updated main branch with the bumped version number:

```
git push origin main
```

assuming the remote for the upstream libdrm repo is called origin.

- 4) Use the release.sh script from the xorg/util/modular repo to upload the tarballs to the freedesktop.org download area and create an announce email template. The script takes one argument: the path to the libdrm checkout. So, if a checkout of modular is

at the same level than the libdrm repo:

```
./modular/release.sh libdrm
```

This copies the two tarballs to freedesktop.org and creates libdrm-2.4.16.announce which has a detailed summary of the changes, links to the tarballs, MD5 and SHA1 sums and pre-filled out email headers. Fill out the blank between the email headers and the list of changes with a brief message of what changed or what prompted this release. Send out the email and you're done!

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* Authors:
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* Christian Gmeiner <christian.gmeiner@gmail.com>
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/etnaviv/etnaviv_bo_cache.c

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/etnaviv/etnaviv_bo_cache_test.c

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tegra/job.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tegra/tegra.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tegra/pushbuf.c

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- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/amdgpu/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/intel/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/exynos/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/radeon/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/data/meson.build
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- /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/meson.build
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- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/nouveau/meson.build
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- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/exynos/meson.build
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/etnaviv/meson.build

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/nouveau/meson.build
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/modetest/meson.build
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/meson.build
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/meson_options.txt
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/meson.build
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/meson.build
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/modeprint/meson.build
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/proptest/meson.build
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 * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/nouveau/nouveau.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/amdgpu/amdgpu_vamgr.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/amdgpu/amdgpu_device.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/exynos/exynos_fimg2d.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/exynos/exynos_fimg2d.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/deadlock_tests.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/uve_ib.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/vm_tests.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/syncobj_tests.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/etnaviv/etnaviv_drmif.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/etnaviv/etnaviv_pipe.c

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/util_math.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/amdgpu_test.h
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/vic-clear.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/vic-flip.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/vic42.h
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*
/libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/syncpt-timeout.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/vic30.c
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 * Authors:
 * Christian Gmeiner <christian.gmeiner@gmail.com>
 */

Found in path(s):

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/etnaviv/etnaviv_cmd_stream_test.c
 * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/etnaviv/etnaviv_gpu.c

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/* radeon_drm.h -- Public header for the radeon driver -*- linux-c -*-

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* Authors:

* Kevin E. Martin <martin@valinux.com>
* Gareth Hughes <gareth@valinux.com>
* Keith Whitwell <keith@tungstengraphics.com>

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/include/drm/radeon_drm.h

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* Authors:

* Eric Anholt <eric@anholt.net>

*

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* Authors:

* Christian Gmeiner <christian.gmeiner@gmail.com>

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* Ben Widawsky <ben@bwidawsk.net>
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* DRM based mode setting test program
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/modetest/modetest.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/modetest/buffers.h
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- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/exynos/exynos_fimg2d_perf.c
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/exynos/exynos_fimg2d_event.c

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/kms.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/format.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/pattern.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/common.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/util/format.c

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/amdgpu/amdgpu_internal.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/amdgpu/amdgpu_gpu_info.c

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```
/* mga_drm.h -- Public header for the Matrox g200/g400 driver -*- linux-c -*-
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* sync abstraction
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=====

Submitting Patches

Patches should be sent to dri-devel@lists.freedesktop.org, using git
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 mailing lists (like amd-gfx@lists.freedesktop.org) is also appropriate. See git
 documentation for help:

<http://git-scm.com/documentation>

Since dri-devel is a very busy mailing list please use --subject-prefix="PATCH
 libdrm" to make it easier to find libdrm patches. This is best done by running

git config --local format.subjectprefix "PATCH libdrm"

The first line of a commit message should contain a prefix indicating what part
 is affected by the patch followed by one sentence that describes the change. For
 examples:

amdgpu: Use uint32_t i in amdgpu_find_bo_by_cpu_mapping

The body of the commit message should describe what the patch changes and why, and also note any particular side effects. For a recommended reading on writing commit messages, see:

<http://who-t.blogspot.de/2009/12/on-commit-messages.html>

Your patches should also include a Signed-off-by line with your name and email address. If you're not the patch's original author, you should also gather S-o-b's by them (and/or whomever gave the patch to you.) The significance of this is that it certifies that you created the patch, that it was created under an appropriate open source license, or provided to you under those terms. This lets us indicate a chain of responsibility for the copyright status of the code. For more details:

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Please note that kernel/userspace API header files have special rules, see [include/drm/README](#).

Coding style in the project loosely follows the CodingStyle of the linux kernel:

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Commit rights will be granted to anyone who requests them and fulfills the below criteria:

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/drm-test-tegra.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/drm-test-tegra.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/drm-test.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/tegra/openclclose.c
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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/kgsl/kgsl_bo.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/msm/msm_priv.h
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/kgsl/kgsl_pipe.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/kgsl/kgsl_ringbuffer.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/msm/msm_device.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/msm/msm_pipe.c
* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/freedreno/kgsl/kgsl_priv.h
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* Authors:
* Gareth Hughes <gareth@valinux.com>
* Kevin E. Martin <martin@valinux.com>
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/* xf86drmHash.c -- Small hash table support for integer -> integer mapping

* Created: Sun Apr 18 09:35:45 1999 by faith@precisioninsight.com

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*

* Authors: Rickard E. (Rik) Faith <faith@valinux.com>

*

* DESCRIPTION

*

* This file contains a straightforward implementation of a fixed-sized
* hash table using self-organizing linked lists [Knuth73, pp. 398-399] for
* collision resolution. There are two potentially interesting things
* about this implementation:

*

* 1) The table is power-of-two sized. Prime sized tables are more

* traditional, but do not have a significant advantage over power-of-two
* sized table, especially when double hashing is not used for collision
* resolution.

*

* 2) The hash computation
uses a table of random integers [Hanson97,
* pp. 39-41].

*

* FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

*

* With a table size of 512, the current implementation is sufficient for a
* few hundred keys. Since this is well above the expected size of the
* tables for which this implementation was designed, the implementation of
* dynamic hash tables was postponed until the need arises. A common (and
* naive) approach to dynamic hash table implementation simply creates a
* new hash table when necessary, rehashes all the data into the new table,
* and destroys the old table. The approach in [Larson88] is superior in
* two ways: 1) only a portion of the table is expanded when needed,
* distributing the expansion cost over several insertions, and 2) portions
* of the table can be locked, enabling a scalable thread-safe
* implementation.

*

* REFERENCES

*

* [Hanson97] David R. Hanson. C Interfaces and Implementations:
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* [Knuth73] Donald E. Knuth. The Art of Computer Programming. Volume 3:
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* [Larson88] Per-Ake Larson. "Dynamic Hash Tables". CACM 31(4), April
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*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/hash.c

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/xf86drmHash.c

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/* xf86drmRandom.c -- "Minimal Standard" PRNG Implementation

* Created: Mon Apr 19 08:28:13 1999 by faith@precisioninsight.com

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- *
- * Authors: Rickard E. (Rik) Faith <faith@valinux.com>
- *
- * DESCRIPTION
- *
- * This file contains a simple, straightforward implementation of the Park
- * & Miller "Minimal Standard" PRNG [PM88, PMS93], which is a Lehmer
- * multiplicative linear congruential generator (MLCG) with a period of
- * $2^{31}-1$.
- *
- * This implementation is intended to provide a reliable, portable PRNG
- * that is suitable for testing a hash table implementation and for
- * implementing skip lists.
- *
- * FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS
- *
- * If initial seeds are not selected randomly, two instances of the PRNG
- * can be correlated.
- [Knuth81, pp. 32-33] describes a shuffling technique
- * that can eliminate this problem.
- *
- * If PRNGs are used for simulation, the period of the current
- * implementation may be too short. [LE88] discusses methods of combining
- * MLCGs to produce much longer periods, and suggests some alternative
- * values for A and M. [LE90 and Sch92] also provide information on
- * long-period PRNGs.
- *
- * REFERENCES
- *
- * [Knuth81] Donald E. Knuth. The Art of Computer Programming. Volume 2:

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- * [PMS93] Stephen K. Park, Keith W. Miller, and Paul K. Stockmeyer. In
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- * Number Generators". CACM 36(7), July 1993, pp. 105-110.
- *
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* DRM based mode setting test program

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* Author: Rob Clark <robdclark@gmail.com>

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/shader_code_gfx9.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/shader_code_gfx11.h

* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/shader_code_hang.h

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* /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/tests/amdgpu/security_tests.c
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/* savage_drm.h -- Public header for the savage driver

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- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/omap/omap_drm.h
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/omap/omap_drmif.h
- * /libdrm-2-4-122-orig-1-tar-xz/libdrm-2.4.122/omap/omap_drm.c

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The rules-ng-ng source files this header was generated from are:

- cmdstream.xml (12621 bytes, from 2016-09-06 14:44:16)
- copyright.xml (1597 bytes, from 2016-09-06 14:44:16)
- common.xml (20583 bytes, from 2016-09-06 14:14:12)

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1.348 sos 4.8.2

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Upstream-Name: sosreport

Upstream-Contact: Jake Hunsaker <jacob.r.hunsaker@gmail.com>

Source: <https://github.com/sosreport/sos>

Files: *

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1.349 python3.12 3.12.3-1ubuntu0.5

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In 1995, Guido continued his work on Python at the Corporation for National Research Initiatives (CNRI, see <https://www.cnri.reston.va.us>) in Reston, Virginia where he released several versions of the software.

In May 2000, Guido and the Python core development team moved to BeOpen.com to form the BeOpen PythonLabs team. In October of the same year, the PythonLabs team moved to Digital Creations, which became Zope Corporation. In 2001, the Python Software Foundation (PSF, see <https://www.python.org/psf/>) was formed, a non-profit organization created specifically to own Python-related Intellectual Property. Zope Corporation was a sponsoring member of the PSF.

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2.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	no
2.0.1	2.0+1.6.1	2001	PSF	yes
2.1.1	2.1+2.0.1	2001	PSF	yes
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1.350 gnutls 3.8.3-1.1ubuntu3.3

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

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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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Section 6 states terms for distribution of such executables.

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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.)

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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- 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.

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- a) Accompany the combined library with a copy of the same work based on the Library, uncombined with any

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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The precise terms and conditions for copying, distribution and modification follow.

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The "source code" for a work means the preferred form of the work for making modifications to it. "Object code" means any non-source form of a work.

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The

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@smallexample

@group

with the Invariant Sections being @var{list their titles}, with
the Front-Cover Texts being @var{list}, and with the Back-Cover Texts

```
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@end group
@end smallexample
```

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```
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@c ispell-local-pdict: "ispell-dict"
@c End:
LICENSING
=====
```

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1.353 dmidecode 3.5-3ubuntu0.1

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1.354 ssh-import-id 5.11-0ubuntu2.24.04.1

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Source: <http://launchpad.net/ssh-import-id>

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1.355 lvm2 2.03.16-3ubuntu3.2

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.357 kerberos 1.20.1-6ubuntu2.5

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lib/krb5/kadm5/kadm_host_srv_names.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_hdr.h
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/krb5/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/libgss/g_accept_sec_context.c
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lib/libgss/g_userok.c
lib/libgss/g_utils.c
lib/libgss/g_verify.c
lib/libgss/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
uts/common/gssapi/include/gssapi_err_generic.h
uts/common/gssapi/include/mechglueP.h

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The implementations of GSSAPI mechglue in GSSAPI-SPNEGO in "src/lib/gssapi", including the following files:

lib/gssapi/generic/gssapi_err_generic.et
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_accept_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_acquire_cred.c

lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_canon_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_compare_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_context_time.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_delete_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dsp_status.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_dup_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_exp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_export_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_glue.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_imp_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_init_sec_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_initialize.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_inquire_names.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_process_context.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_buffer.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_name.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_rel_oid_set.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_seal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_sign.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_store_cred.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_unseal.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_userok.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_utils.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/g_verify.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/gssd_pname_to_uid.c
lib/gssapi/mechglue/mglueP.h
lib/gssapi/mechglue/oid_ops.c
lib/gssapi/spnego/gssapiP_spnego.h
lib/gssapi/spnego/spnego_mech.c

and the initial implementation of incremental propagation, including the following new or changed files:

include/iprof_hdr.h
kadmin/server/iprof_svc.c
lib/kdb/iprof.x
lib/kdb/kdb_convert.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.c
lib/kdb/kdb_log.h
lib/krb5/error_tables/kdb5_err.et
kprop/kpropd_rpc.c
kprop/kproplog.c

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

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(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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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.

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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.)

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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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
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library. If this is what you want to do, use the GNU Library General
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-- END GPLv2+ License ---

-- BEGIN LGPLv2+ 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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<one line to give the library's name and a brief idea of what it does.>

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`Frob' (a library for tweaking knobs) written by James Random Hacker.

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

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-- END LGPLv2+ License ---

1.366 botocore 1.34.46+repack-1ubuntu1

1.366.1 Available under license :

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{
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  "metadata":{
    "apiVersion":"2018-08-01",
    "endpointPrefix":"license-manager",
    "jsonVersion":"1.1",
    "protocol":"json",
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},

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the same that is performing the check out, you must specify the account as the beneficiary.</p> </note>"
},
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    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],

```


"documentation": "<p>Creates a grant for the specified license. A grant shares the use of license entitlements with a specific Amazon Web Services account, an organization, or an organizational unit (OU). For more information, see Granted licenses in License Manager in the <i>License Manager User Guide</i>.</p>"

```
},
"CreateGrantVersion":{
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  "http":{
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    "requestUri":"/"
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    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
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"documentation": "<p>Creates a new version of the specified grant. For more information, see Granted licenses in License Manager in the <i>License Manager User Guide</i>.</p>"

```
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    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
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    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
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```

"documentation": "<p>Creates a license.</p>"

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```

```

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    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Creates a license configuration.</p> <p>A license configuration is an abstraction of a customer license agreement that can be consumed and enforced by License Manager. Components include specifications for the license type (licensing by instance, socket, CPU, or vCPU), allowed tenancy (shared tenancy, Dedicated Instance, Dedicated Host, or all of these), license affinity to host (how long a license must be associated with a host), and the number of licenses purchased and used.</p>"
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"CreateLicenseConversionTaskForResource": {
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    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
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  },
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  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },

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},
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    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Creates a new version of the specified license.</p>"
},
"CreateToken":{
  "name":"CreateToken",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"CreateTokenRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"CreateTokenResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"RedirectException"}
  ],

```

"documentation": "<p>Creates a long-lived token.</p> <p>A refresh token is a JWT token used to get an access token. With an access token, you can call AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity to get role credentials that you can use to call License Manager to manage the specified license.</p>"

```
},
"DeleteGrant":{
  "name":"DeleteGrant",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeleteGrantRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeleteGrantResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deletes the specified grant.</p>"
},
"DeleteLicense":{
  "name":"DeleteLicense",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"RedirectException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deletes the specified license.</p>"
},
"DeleteLicenseConfiguration":{
  "name":"DeleteLicenseConfiguration",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
```

```

    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseConfigurationRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseConfigurationResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deletes the specified license configuration.</p> <p>You cannot delete a license
configuration that is in use.</p>"
},
"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGenerator":{
  "name":"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGenerator",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deletes the specified report
generator.</p> <p>This action deletes the report generator, which stops it from generating future reports. The
action cannot be reversed. It has no effect on the previous reports from this generator.</p>"
},
"DeleteToken":{
  "name":"DeleteToken",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeleteTokenRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeleteTokenResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},

```

```

    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"RedirectException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deletes the specified token. Must be called in the license home Region.</p>"
},
"ExtendLicenseConsumption":{
  "name":"ExtendLicenseConsumption",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ExtendLicenseConsumptionRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ExtendLicenseConsumptionResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Extends the expiration date for license consumption.</p>"
},
"GetAccessToken":{
  "name":"GetAccessToken",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"GetAccessTokenRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"GetAccessTokenResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},

    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Gets a temporary access token to use with AssumeRoleWithWebIdentity. Access tokens are valid for one hour.</p>"
},
"GetGrant":{
  "name":"GetGrant",
  "http":{

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```

    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "GetGrantRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "GetGrantResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },
    { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
    { "shape": "ResourceLimitExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Gets detailed information about the specified grant.</p>"
},
"GetLicense": {
  "name": "GetLicense",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "GetLicenseRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "GetLicenseResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },
    { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Gets detailed information about the specified license.</p>"
},
"GetLicenseConfiguration": {
  "name": "GetLicenseConfiguration",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "GetLicenseConfigurationRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "GetLicenseConfigurationResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
  ]
}

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    ],
    "documentation": "<p>Gets detailed
information about the specified license configuration.</p>"
  },
  "GetLicenseConversionTask": {
    "name": "GetLicenseConversionTask",
    "http": {
      "method": "POST",
      "requestUri": "/"
    },
    "input": { "shape": "GetLicenseConversionTaskRequest" },
    "output": { "shape": "GetLicenseConversionTaskResponse" },
    "errors": [
      { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
      { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
      { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
      { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
      { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
    ],
    "documentation": "<p>Gets information about the specified license type conversion task.</p>"
  },
  "GetLicenseManagerReportGenerator": {
    "name": "GetLicenseManagerReportGenerator",
    "http": {
      "method": "POST",
      "requestUri": "/"
    },
    "input": { "shape": "GetLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest" },
    "output": { "shape": "GetLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse" },
    "errors": [
      { "shape": "ValidationException" },
      { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
      { "shape": "ResourceLimitExceededException" },
      { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
      { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
      { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" },
      { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
      { "shape": "ResourceNotFoundException" }
    ],
    "documentation": "<p>Gets information about the specified report generator.</p>"
  },
  "GetLicenseUsage": {
    "name": "GetLicenseUsage",
    "http": {
      "method": "POST",
      "requestUri": "/"
    },
    "input": { "shape": "GetLicenseUsageRequest" },

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"output":{"shape":"GetLicenseUsageResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"ValidationException"},
  {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
  {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
  {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
  {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
  {"shape":"ServerInternalException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Gets detailed information about the usage of the specified license.</p>"
},
"GetServiceSettings":{
  "name":"GetServiceSettings",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"GetServiceSettingsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"GetServiceSettingsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Gets the License Manager settings for the current Region.</p>"
},
"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfiguration":{
  "name":"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfiguration",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfigurationRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfigurationResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"FilterLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the resource associations for the specified license configuration.</p> <p>Resource associations need not consume licenses from a license configuration. For example, an AMI or a stopped instance might not consume a license (depending on the license rules).</p>"
},
"ListDistributedGrants":{

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"name":"ListDistributedGrants",
"http":{"
  "method":"POST",
  "requestUri":"/"
},
"input":{"shape":"ListDistributedGrantsRequest"},
"output":{"shape":"ListDistributedGrantsResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"ValidationException"},
  {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
  {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
  {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
  {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
  {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
  {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Lists the grants distributed for the specified license.</p>"
},
"ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperations":{
  "name":"ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperations",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperationsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperationsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the license configuration operations that failed.</p>"
},
"ListLicenseConfigurations":{
  "name":"ListLicenseConfigurations",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLicenseConfigurationsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLicenseConfigurationsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"FilterLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},

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    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the license configurations for your account.</p>"
},
"ListLicenseConversionTasks":{
  "name":"ListLicenseConversionTasks",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLicenseConversionTasksRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLicenseConversionTasksResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the license type conversion tasks for your account.</p>"
},
"ListLicenseManagerReportGenerators":{
  "name":"ListLicenseManagerReportGenerators",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLicenseManagerReportGeneratorsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLicenseManagerReportGeneratorsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the report generators for your account.</p>"
},
"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResource":{
  "name":"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResource",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },

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"input":{"shape":"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResourceRequest"},
"output":{"shape":"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResourceResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
  {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
  {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
  {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
  {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Describes the license configurations for the specified resource.</p>"
},
"ListLicenseVersions":{"
  "name":"ListLicenseVersions",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLicenseVersionsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLicenseVersionsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists all versions of the specified license.</p>"
},
"ListLicenses":{"
  "name":"ListLicenses",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLicensesRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLicensesResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the licenses for your account.</p>"
},
"ListReceivedGrants":{"
  "name":"ListReceivedGrants",

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"http":{
  "method":"POST",
  "requestUri":"/"
},
"input":{"shape":"ListReceivedGrantsRequest"},
"output":{"shape":"ListReceivedGrantsResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"ValidationException"},
  {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
  {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
  {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
  {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
  {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
  {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Lists grants that are received. Received grants are grants created while specifying the
recipient as this Amazon Web Services account, your organization, or an organizational unit (OU) to which this
member account belongs.</p>"
},
"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganization":{
  "name":"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganization",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganizationRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganizationResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the grants received for all accounts in the organization.</p>"
},
"ListReceivedLicenses":{
  "name":"ListReceivedLicenses",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListReceivedLicensesRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListReceivedLicensesResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},

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```

    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists received licenses.</p>"
},
"ListReceivedLicensesForOrganization":{
  "name":"ListReceivedLicensesForOrganization",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListReceivedLicensesForOrganizationRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListReceivedLicensesForOrganizationResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the licenses received for all accounts in the organization.</p>"
},
"ListResourceInventory":{
  "name":"ListResourceInventory",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListResourceInventoryRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListResourceInventoryResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"FilterLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"FailedDependencyException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists resources managed using Systems Manager inventory.</p>"
},
"ListTagsForResource":{

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"name": "ListTagsForResource",
"http": {
  "method": "POST",
  "requestUri": "/"
},
"input": { "shape": "ListTagsForResourceRequest" },
"output": { "shape": "ListTagsForResourceResponse" },
"errors": [
  { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
  { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
  { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
  { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
  { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
],
"documentation": "<p>Lists the tags for the specified license configuration.</p>"
},
"ListTokens": {
  "name": "ListTokens",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "ListTokensRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "ListTokensResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Lists your tokens.</p>"
},
"ListUsageForLicenseConfiguration": {
  "name": "ListUsageForLicenseConfiguration",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "ListUsageForLicenseConfigurationRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "ListUsageForLicenseConfigurationResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
    { "shape": "FilterLimitExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
  ]
}

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    ],
    "documentation": "<p>Lists all license usage records for a license configuration, displaying license consumption
details by resource at a selected point in time. Use this action to audit the current license consumption for any
license inventory and configuration.</p>"
  },
  "RejectGrant": {
    "name": "RejectGrant",
    "http": {
      "method": "POST",
      "requestUri": "/"
    },
    "input": { "shape": "RejectGrantRequest" },
    "output": { "shape": "RejectGrantResponse" },
    "errors": [
      { "shape": "ValidationException" },
      { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
      { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
      { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
      { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" },
      { "shape": "ResourceLimitExceededException" },
      { "shape": "ServerInternalException" }
    ]
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Rejects the specified grant.</p>"
},
"TagResource": {
  "name": "TagResource",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "TagResourceRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "TagResourceResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
    { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
    { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
    { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
  ]
},
"documentation": "<p>Adds the specified tags to the specified license configuration.</p>"
},
"UntagResource": {
  "name": "UntagResource",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/"
  },
  "input": { "shape": "UntagResourceRequest" },

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"output":{"shape":"UntagResourceResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
  {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
  {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
  {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
  {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Removes the specified tags from the specified license configuration.</p>"
},
"UpdateLicenseConfiguration":{
  "name":"UpdateLicenseConfiguration",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"UpdateLicenseConfigurationRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"UpdateLicenseConfigurationResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Modifies the attributes of an existing license configuration.</p>"
},
"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGenerator":{
  "name":"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGenerator",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/"
  },
  "input":{"shape":"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"InvalidParameterValueException"},
    {"shape":"RateLimitExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ServerInternalException"},
    {"shape":"AuthorizationException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"ResourceLimitExceededException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Updates a report generator.</p> <p>After you make changes to a report generator, it

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starts generating new reports within 60 minutes of being updated.</p>"

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    },
    "UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResource": {
      "name": "UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResource",
      "http": {
        "method": "POST",
        "requestUri": "/"
      },
      "input": { "shape": "UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResourceRequest" },
      "output": { "shape": "UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResourceResponse" },
      "errors": [
        { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
        { "shape": "InvalidResourceStateException" },
        { "shape": "LicenseUsageException" },
        { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
        { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
        { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
        { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
      ],
      "documentation": "<p>Adds or removes the specified license configurations for the specified Amazon Web Services resource.</p> <p>You can update the license specifications of AMIs, instances, and hosts. You cannot update the license specifications for launch templates and CloudFormation templates, as they send license configurations to the operation that creates the resource.</p>"
    },
    "UpdateServiceSettings": {
      "name": "UpdateServiceSettings",
      "http": {
        "method": "POST",
        "requestUri": "/"
      },
      "input": { "shape": "UpdateServiceSettingsRequest" },
      "output": { "shape": "UpdateServiceSettingsResponse" },
      "errors": [
        { "shape": "InvalidParameterValueException" },
        { "shape": "ServerInternalException" },
        { "shape": "AuthorizationException" },
        { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" },
        { "shape": "RateLimitExceededException" }
      ],
      "documentation": "<p>Updates License Manager settings for the current Region.</p>"
    }
  },
  "shapes": {
    "AcceptGrantRequest": {
      "type": "structure",
      "required": [ "GrantArn" ],
      "members": {
```

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    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
    }
  },
  "AcceptGrantResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "GrantArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant ARN.</p>"
      },
      "Status":{
        "shape":"GrantStatus",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
      },
      "Version":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant version.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "AccessDeniedException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Access to resource denied.</p>",
    "exception":true
  },
  "ActivationOverrideBehavior":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "DISTRIBUTED_GRANTS_ONLY",
      "ALL_GRANTS_PERMITTED_BY_ISSUER"
    ]
  },
  "AllowedOperation":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "CreateGrant",
      "CheckoutLicense",
      "CheckoutBorrowLicense",
      "CheckInLicense",
      "ExtendConsumptionLicense",
      "ListPurchasedLicenses",
      "CreateToken"
    ]
  }
}

```

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    ]
  },
  "AllowedOperationList":{
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"AllowedOperation"},
    "max":7,
    "min":1
  },
  "Arn":{
    "type":"string",
    "max":2048,
    "pattern":"^arn:aws(-(cn|us-gov|iso-b|iso-c|iso-d))?:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/.-]{0,62}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9_/.-]{0,63}:[A-Za-z0-9][A-Za-z0-9_/_+=, @.-]{0,1023}$"
  },
  "ArnList":{
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"Arn"}
  },
  "AuthorizationException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>The Amazon Web Services user account does not have permission to perform the action. Check the IAM policy associated with this account.</p>",
    "exception":true
  },
  "AutomatedDiscoveryInformation":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "LastRunTime":{
        "shape":"DateTime",
        "documentation":"<p>Time that automated discovery last ran.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Describes automated discovery.</p>"
  },
  "Boolean":{"type":"boolean"},
  "BorrowConfiguration":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "AllowEarlyCheckIn",
      "MaxTimeToLiveInMinutes"
    ],
    "members":{
      "AllowEarlyCheckIn":{
        "shape":"BoxBoolean",

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    "documentation": "<p>Indicates whether early check-ins are allowed.</p>"
  },
  "MaxTimeToLiveInMinutes": {
    "shape": "BoxInteger",
    "documentation": "<p>Maximum time for the borrow configuration, in minutes.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Details about a borrow configuration.</p>"
},
"BoxBoolean": { "type": "boolean" },
"BoxInteger": { "type": "integer" },
"BoxLong": { "type": "long" },
"CheckInLicenseRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [ "LicenseConsumptionToken" ],
  "members": {
    "LicenseConsumptionToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License consumption token.</p>"
    },
    "Beneficiary": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License beneficiary.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CheckInLicenseResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
  }
},
"CheckoutBorrowLicenseRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "LicenseArn",
    "Entitlements",
    "DigitalSignatureMethod",
    "ClientToken"
  ],
  "members": {
    "LicenseArn": {
      "shape": "Arn",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license. The license must use the borrow consumption configuration.</p>"
    },
    "Entitlements": {
      "shape": "EntitlementDataList",
      "documentation": "<p>License entitlements. Partial checkouts are not supported.</p>"
    }
  }
}

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    },
    "DigitalSignatureMethod":{
        "shape":"DigitalSignatureMethod",

        "documentation":"<p>Digital signature method. The possible value is JSON Web Signature (JWS) algorithm
        PS384. For more information, see <a href='\"https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc7518#section-3.5\">RFC 7518 Digital
        Signature with RSASSA-PSS</a>.</p>"
    },
    "NodeId":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Node ID.</p>"
    },
    "CheckoutMetadata":{
        "shape":"MetadataList",
        "documentation":"<p>Information about constraints.</p>"
    },
    "ClientToken":{
        "shape":"ClientToken",
        "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the
        request.</p>"
    }
}
},
"CheckoutBorrowLicenseResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
        "LicenseArn":{
            "shape":"Arn",
            "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
        },
        "LicenseConsumptionToken":{
            "shape":"String",
            "documentation":"<p>License consumption token.</p>"
        },
        "EntitlementsAllowed":{
            "shape":"EntitlementDataList",
            "documentation":"<p>Allowed license entitlements.</p>"
        },
        "NodeId":{
            "shape":"String",
            "documentation":"<p>Node ID.</p>"
        },
        "SignedToken":{
            "shape":"SignedToken",
            "documentation":"<p>Signed token.</p>"
        },
        "IssuedAt":{
            "shape":"ISO8601DateTime",

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    "documentation": "<p>Date and time at which the license checkout is issued.</p>"
  },
  "Expiration": {
    "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
    "documentation": "<p>Date and time at which the license checkout expires.</p>"
  },
  "CheckoutMetadata": {
    "shape": "MetadataList",
    "documentation": "<p>Information about constraints.</p>"
  }
},
"CheckoutLicenseRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "ProductSKU",
    "CheckoutType",
    "KeyFingerprint",
    "Entitlements",
    "ClientToken"
  ],
  "members": {
    "ProductSKU": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Product SKU.</p>"
    },
    "CheckoutType": {
      "shape": "CheckoutType",
      "documentation": "<p>Checkout type.</p>"
    },
    "KeyFingerprint": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Key fingerprint identifying the license.</p>"
    },
    "Entitlements": {
      "shape": "EntitlementDataList",
      "documentation": "<p>License entitlements.</p>"
    },
    "ClientToken": {
      "shape": "ClientToken",
      "documentation": "<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the request.</p>"
    },
    "Beneficiary": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License beneficiary.</p>"
    },
    "NodeId": {

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    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Node ID.</p>"
  }
}
},
"CheckoutLicenseResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "CheckoutType": {
      "shape": "CheckoutType",
      "documentation": "<p>Checkout type.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseConsumptionToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License consumption token.</p>"
    },
    "EntitlementsAllowed": {
      "shape": "EntitlementDataList",
      "documentation": "<p>Allowed license entitlements.</p>"
    },
    "SignedToken": {
      "shape": "SignedToken",
      "documentation": "<p>Signed token.</p>"
    },
    "NodeId": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Node ID.</p>"
    },
    "IssuedAt": {
      "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation": "<p>Date and time at which the license checkout is issued.</p>"
    },
    "Expiration": {
      "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation": "<p>Date and time at which the license checkout expires.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseArn": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the checkout license.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CheckoutType": {
  "type": "string",
  "enum": [
    "PROVISIONAL",
    "PERPETUAL"
  ]
}

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    ],
  },
  "ClientRequestToken":{
    "type":"string",
    "max":36,
    "min":1
  },
  "ClientToken":{
    "type":"string",
    "max":2048,
    "pattern":"\\S+"
  },
  "ConflictException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>There was a conflict processing the request. Try your request again.</p>",
    "exception":true
  },
  "ConsumedLicenseSummary":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "ResourceType":{
        "shape":"ResourceType",
        "documentation":"<p>Resource type of the resource consuming a
license.</p>"
      },
      "ConsumedLicenses":{
        "shape":"BoxLong",
        "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses consumed by the resource.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Details about license consumption.</p>"
  },
  "ConsumedLicenseSummaryList":{
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"ConsumedLicenseSummary"}
  },
  "ConsumptionConfiguration":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "RenewType":{
        "shape":"RenewType",
        "documentation":"<p>Renewal frequency.</p>"
      },
      "ProvisionalConfiguration":{
        "shape":"ProvisionalConfiguration",

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    "documentation":"<p>Details about a provisional configuration.</p>"
  },
  "BorrowConfiguration":{
    "shape":"BorrowConfiguration",
    "documentation":"<p>Details about a borrow configuration.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation":"<p>Details about a consumption configuration.</p>"
},
"CreateGrantRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "ClientToken",
    "GrantName",
    "LicenseArn",
    "Principals",
    "HomeRegion",
    "AllowedOperations"
  ],
  "members":{
    "ClientToken":{
      "shape":"ClientToken",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the request.</p>"
    },
    "GrantName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant name.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "Principals":{
      "shape":"PrincipalArnList",
      "documentation":"<p>The grant principals. You can specify one of the following as an Amazon Resource Name (ARN):</p> <ul> <li><p>An Amazon Web Services account, which includes only the account specified.</p></li> </ul> <ul> <li><p>An organizational unit (OU), which includes all accounts in the OU.</p></li> </ul> <ul> <li><p>An organization, which will include all accounts across your organization.</p></li> </ul>"
    },
    "HomeRegion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Home Region of the grant.</p>"
    },
    "AllowedOperations":{
      "shape":"AllowedOperationList",
      "documentation":"<p>Allowed operations for the grant.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

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    }
  }
},
"CreateGrantResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant ARN.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"GrantStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant version.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CreateGrantVersionRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "ClientToken",
    "GrantArn"
  ],
  "members":{
    "ClientToken":{
      "shape":"ClientToken",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the request.</p>"
    },
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
    },
    "GrantName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant name.</p>"
    },
    "AllowedOperations":{
      "shape":"AllowedOperationList",
      "documentation":"<p>Allowed operations for the grant.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"GrantStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
    }
  }
}

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    },
    "StatusReason":{
      "shape":"StatusReasonMessage",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant status reason.</p>"
    },
    "SourceVersion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Current version of the grant.</p>"
    },
    "Options":{

      "shape":"Options",
      "documentation":"<p>The options specified for the grant.</p>"
    }
  },
  "CreateGrantVersionResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "GrantArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant ARN.</p>"
      },
      "Status":{
        "shape":"GrantStatus",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
      },
      "Version":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>New version of the grant.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "CreateLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "Name",
      "LicenseCountingType"
    ],
    "members":{
      "Name":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Name of the license configuration.</p>"
      },
      "Description":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Description of the license configuration.</p>"
      }
    },
  },

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"LicenseCountingType":{
  "shape":"LicenseCountingType",
  "documentation":"<p>Dimension used to track the license inventory.</p>"
},
"LicenseCount":{
  "shape":"BoxLong",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses managed by the license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseCountHardLimit":{
  "shape":"BoxBoolean",
  "documentation":"<p>Indicates whether hard or soft license enforcement is used. Exceeding a hard limit
blocks the launch of new instances.</p>"
},
"LicenseRules":{
  "shape":"StringList",
  "documentation":"<p>License rules. The syntax is #name=value (for example, #allowedTenancy=EC2-
DedicatedHost). The available rules vary by dimension, as follows.</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>Cores</code>
dimension: <code>allowedTenancy</code> | <code>licenseAffinityToHost</code> |
<code>maximumCores</code> | <code>minimumCores</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Instances</code>
dimension: <code>allowedTenancy</code>
| <code>maximumCores</code> | <code>minimumCores</code> | <code>maximumSockets</code> |
<code>minimumSockets</code> | <code>maximumVcpus</code> | <code>minimumVcpus</code> </p> </li> <li>
<p> <code>Sockets</code> dimension: <code>allowedTenancy</code> | <code>licenseAffinityToHost</code> |
<code>maximumSockets</code> | <code>minimumSockets</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>vCPUs</code>
dimension: <code>allowedTenancy</code> | <code>honorVcpuOptimization</code> |
<code>maximumVcpus</code> | <code>minimumVcpus</code> </p> </li> </ul> <p>The unit for
<code>licenseAffinityToHost</code> is days and the range is 1 to 180. The possible values for
<code>allowedTenancy</code> are <code>EC2-Default</code>, <code>EC2-DedicatedHost</code>, and
<code>EC2-DedicatedInstance</code>. The possible values for <code>honorVcpuOptimization</code> are
<code>True</code> and <code>False</code>.</p>"
},
"Tags":{
  "shape":"TagList",
  "documentation":"<p>Tags to add to the
license configuration.</p>"
},
"DisassociateWhenNotFound":{
  "shape":"BoxBoolean",
  "documentation":"<p>When true, disassociates a resource when software is uninstalled.</p>"
},
"ProductInformationList":{
  "shape":"ProductInformationList",
  "documentation":"<p>Product information.</p>"
}
}
},
"CreateLicenseConfigurationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",

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"members":{
  "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
  }
},
"CreateLicenseConversionTaskForResourceRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "ResourceArn",
    "SourceLicenseContext",
    "DestinationLicenseContext"
  ],
  "members":{
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource you are converting
the license type for.</p>"
    },
    "SourceLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information that identifies the license type you are converting from. For the structure of
the source license, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-manager/latest/userguide/conversion-
procedures.html#conversion-cli\">Convert a license type using the CLI </a> in the <i>License Manager User
Guide</i>.</p>"
    },
    "DestinationLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information that identifies the license type you are converting to. For the structure of the
destination license, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-manager/latest/userguide/conversion-
procedures.html#conversion-cli\">Convert a license type using the CLI </a> in the <i>License Manager User
Guide</i>.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CreateLicenseConversionTaskForResourceResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConversionTaskId":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskId",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID of the created license type conversion task.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CreateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[

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    "ReportGeneratorName",
    "Type",
    "ReportContext",
    "ReportFrequency",
    "ClientToken"
  ],
  "members":{
    "ReportGeneratorName":{
      "shape":"ReportGeneratorName",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the report generator.</p>"
    },
    "Type":{
      "shape":"ReportTypeList",
      "documentation":"<p>Type of reports to generate. The following report types an be generated:</p> <ul> <li>
<p>License configuration report - Reports the number and details of consumed licenses for a license
configuration.</p> </li> <li> <p>Resource report - Reports the tracked licenses and resource consumption
for a license configuration.</p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "ReportContext":{
      "shape":"ReportContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Defines the type of license configuration the report generator tracks.</p>"
    },
    "ReportFrequency":{
      "shape":"ReportFrequency",
      "documentation":"<p>Frequency by which reports are generated. Reports can be generated daily, monthly, or
weekly.</p>"
    },
    "ClientToken":{
      "shape":"ClientRequestToken",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the
request.</p>"
    },
    "Description":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Description of the report generator.</p>"
    },
    "Tags":{
      "shape":"TagList",
      "documentation":"<p>Tags to add to the report generator.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CreateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the new report generator.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

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    }
  }
},
"CreateLicenseRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "LicenseName",
    "ProductName",
    "ProductSKU",
    "Issuer",
    "HomeRegion",
    "Validity",
    "Entitlements",
    "Beneficiary",
    "ConsumptionConfiguration",
    "ClientToken"
  ],
  "members":{
    "LicenseName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>License name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Product name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductSKU":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Product SKU.</p>"
    },
    "Issuer":{
      "shape":"Issuer",
      "documentation":"<p>License issuer.</p>"
    },
    "HomeRegion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Home Region for the license.</p>"
    },
    "Validity":{
      "shape":"DatetimeRange",
      "documentation":"<p>Date and time range during which the license is valid, in ISO8601-UTC format.</p>"
    },
    "Entitlements":{
      "shape":"EntitlementList",
      "documentation":"<p>License entitlements.</p>"
    },
    "Beneficiary":{

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    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>License beneficiary.</p>"
  },
  "ConsumptionConfiguration": {
    "shape": "ConsumptionConfiguration",
    "documentation": "<p>Configuration for consumption of the license. Choose a provisional configuration for workloads running with continuous connectivity. Choose a borrow configuration for workloads with offline usage.</p>"
  },
  "LicenseMetadata": {
    "shape": "MetadataList",
    "documentation": "<p>Information about the license.</p>"
  },
  "ClientToken": {
    "shape": "ClientToken",
    "documentation": "<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the request.</p>"
  }
},
"CreateLicenseResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseArn": {
      "shape": "Arn",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "Status": {
      "shape": "LicenseStatus",
      "documentation": "<p>License status.</p>"
    },
    "Version": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License version.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"CreateLicenseVersionRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "LicenseArn",
    "LicenseName",
    "ProductName",
    "Issuer",
    "HomeRegion",
    "Validity",
    "Entitlements",
    "ConsumptionConfiguration",

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```

    "Status",
    "ClientToken"
  ],

  "members":{
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>License name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Product name.</p>"
    },
    "Issuer":{
      "shape":"Issuer",
      "documentation":"<p>License issuer.</p>"
    },
    "HomeRegion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Home Region of the license.</p>"
    },
    "Validity":{
      "shape":"DatetimeRange",
      "documentation":"<p>Date and time range during which the license is valid, in ISO8601-UTC format.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseMetadata":{
      "shape":"MetadataList",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license.</p>"
    },
    "Entitlements":{
      "shape":"EntitlementList",
      "documentation":"<p>License
entitlements.</p>"
    },
    "ConsumptionConfiguration":{
      "shape":"ConsumptionConfiguration",
      "documentation":"<p>Configuration for consumption of the license. Choose a provisional configuration for
workloads running with continuous connectivity. Choose a borrow configuration for workloads with offline
usage.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"LicenseStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>License status.</p>"
    },
  },

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    "ClientToken":{
      "shape":"ClientToken",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the
request.</p>"
    },
    "SourceVersion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Current version of the license.</p>"
    }
  },
  "CreateLicenseVersionResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "LicenseArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>License
ARN.</p>"
      },
      "Version":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>New version of the license.</p>"
      },
      "Status":{
        "shape":"LicenseStatus",
        "documentation":"<p>License status.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "CreateTokenRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "LicenseArn",
      "ClientToken"
    ],
    "members":{
      "LicenseArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license. The ARN is mapped to the aud claim of
the JWT token.</p>"
      },
      "RoleArns":{
        "shape":"ArnList",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the IAM roles to embed in the token. License
Manager does not check whether the roles are in use.</p>"
      },
      "ExpirationInDays":{
        "shape":"Integer",

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    "documentation": "<p>Token expiration, in days, counted from token creation. The default is 365
days.</p>"
  },
  "TokenProperties": {
    "shape": "MaxSize3StringList",
    "documentation": "<p>Data specified by the caller to be included in the JWT token. The data is mapped to the
amr claim of the JWT token.</p>"
  },
  "ClientToken": {
    "shape": "ClientToken",
    "documentation": "<p>Idempotency token, valid for 10 minutes.</p>"
  }
},
"CreateTokenResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "TokenId": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token ID.</p>"
    },
    "TokenType": {
      "shape": "TokenType",
      "documentation": "<p>Token type.</p>"
    },
    "Token": {
      "shape": "TokenString",
      "documentation": "<p>Refresh token, encoded as a JWT token.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DateTime": { "type": "timestamp" },
"DatetimeRange": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [ "Begin" ],
  "members": {
    "Begin": {
      "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation": "<p>Start of the time range.</p>"
    },
    "End": {
      "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation": "<p>End of the time range.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Describes a time range, in ISO8601-UTC format.</p>"
},

```

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"DeleteGrantRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "GrantArn",
    "Version"
  ],
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
    },
    "StatusReason":{
      "shape":"StatusReasonMessage",
      "documentation":"<p>The Status reason for the delete request.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Current version of the grant.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DeleteGrantResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant ARN.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"GrantStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant version.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DeleteLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
},

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"DeleteLicenseConfigurationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the report generator to be deleted.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DeleteLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"DeleteLicenseRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "LicenseArn",
    "SourceVersion"
  ],
  "members":{
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "SourceVersion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Current version of the license.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DeleteLicenseResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Status":{
      "shape":"LicenseDeletionStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>License status.</p>"
    },
    "DeletionDate":{
      "shape":"ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Date when the license is deleted.</p>"
    }
  }
}

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    }
  },
  "DeleteTokenRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["TokenId"],
    "members":{
      "TokenId":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token ID.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "DeleteTokenResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
    }
  },
  "DigitalSignatureMethod":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":["JWT_PS384"]
  },
  "Entitlement":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "Name",
      "Unit"
    ],
    "members":{
      "Name":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Entitlement name.</p>"
      },
      "Value":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Entitlement resource. Use only if the unit is None.</p>"
      },
      "MaxCount":{
        "shape":"Long",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum entitlement count. Use if the unit is not None.</p>"
      },
      "Overage":{
        "shape":"BoxBoolean",
        "documentation":"<p>Indicates whether overages are allowed.</p>"
      },
      "Unit":{
        "shape":"EntitlementUnit",
        "documentation":"<p>Entitlement unit.</p>"
      }
    }
  },

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    "AllowCheckIn":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>Indicates whether check-ins are allowed.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Describes a resource entitled for use with a license.</p>"
},
"EntitlementData":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "Name",
    "Unit"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Entitlement data name.</p>"
    },
    "Value":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Entitlement data value.</p>"
    },
    "Unit":{
      "shape":"EntitlementDataUnit",
      "documentation":"<p>Entitlement data unit.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Data associated with an entitlement resource.</p>"
},
"EntitlementDataList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"EntitlementData"}
},
"EntitlementDataUnit":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "Count",
    "None",
    "Seconds",
    "Microseconds",
    "Milliseconds",
    "Bytes",
    "Kilobytes",
    "Megabytes",
    "Gigabytes",
    "Terabytes",
    "Bits",
    "Kilobits",

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    "Megabits",
    "Gigabits",
    "Terabits",
    "Percent",
    "Bytes/Second",
    "Kilobytes/Second",
    "Megabytes/Second",
    "Gigabytes/Second",
    "Terabytes/Second",
    "Bits/Second",
    "Kilobits/Second",
    "Megabits/Second",
    "Gigabits/Second",
    "Terabits/Second",
    "Count/Second"
  ]
},
"EntitlementList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"Entitlement"}
},
"EntitlementNotAllowedException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The entitlement is not allowed.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"EntitlementUnit":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "Count",
    "None",
    "Seconds",
    "Microseconds",
    "Milliseconds",
    "Bytes",
    "Kilobytes",
    "Megabytes",
    "Gigabytes",
    "Terabytes",
    "Bits",
    "Kilobits",
    "Megabits",
    "Gigabits",
    "Terabits",
    "Percent",

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    "Bytes/Second",
    "Kilobytes/Second",
    "Megabytes/Second",
    "Gigabytes/Second",
    "Terabytes/Second",
    "Bits/Second",
    "Kilobits/Second",
    "Megabits/Second",
    "Gigabits/Second",
    "Terabits/Second",
    "Count/Second"
  ]
},
"EntitlementUsage":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "Name",
    "ConsumedValue",
    "Unit"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Entitlement usage name.</p>"
    },
    "ConsumedValue":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Resource usage consumed.</p>"
    },
    "MaxCount":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum entitlement usage count.</p>"
    },
    "Unit":{
      "shape":"EntitlementDataUnit",
      "documentation":"<p>Entitlement usage unit.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Usage associated with an entitlement resource.</p>"
},
"EntitlementUsageList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"EntitlementUsage"}
},
"ExtendLicenseConsumptionRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConsumptionToken"],
  "members":{

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"LicenseConsumptionToken":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>License consumption token.</p>"
},
"DryRun":{
  "shape":"Boolean",
  "documentation":"<p>Checks whether you have the required permissions for the action, without actually
making the request. Provides
an error response if you do not have the required permissions.</p>"
}
},
"ExtendLicenseConsumptionResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConsumptionToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>License consumption token.</p>"
    },
    "Expiration":{
      "shape":"ISO8601DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Date and time at which the license consumption expires.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"FailedDependencyException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"},
    "ErrorCode":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>A dependency required to run the API is missing.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"Filter":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Name":{
      "shape":"FilterName",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the filter. Filter names are case-sensitive.</p>"
    },
    "Values":{

      "shape":"FilterValues",
      "documentation":"<p>The value of the filter, which is case-sensitive. You can only specify one value for the
filter.</p>"
    }
  },

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    "documentation": "<p>A filter name and value pair that is used to return more specific results from a describe
operation. Filters can be used to match a set of resources by specific criteria, such as tags, attributes, or IDs.</p>"
  },
  "FilterLimitExceededException": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "Message": { "shape": "Message" }
    },
    "documentation": "<p>The request uses too many filters or too many filter values.</p>",
    "exception": true
  },
  "FilterList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "Filter" }
  },
  "FilterName": { "type": "string" },
  "FilterValue": { "type": "string" },
  "FilterValues": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "FilterValue" }
  },
  "Filters": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "Filter" }
  },
  "GetAccessTokenRequest": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [ "Token" ],
    "members": {
      "Token": {
        "shape": "TokenString",
        "documentation": "<p>Refresh token, encoded as a JWT token.</p>"
      },
      "TokenProperties": {
        "shape": "MaxSize3StringList",
        "documentation": "<p>Token properties to validate against those present in the JWT token.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "GetAccessTokenResponse": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "AccessToken": {
        "shape": "TokenString",
        "documentation": "<p>Temporary access token.</p>"
      }
    }
  }
}

```

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},
"GetGrantRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["GrantArn"],
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant version.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetGrantResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Grant":{
      "shape":"Grant",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant details.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseConfigurationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique ID for the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

},
"Description":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Description of the license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseCountingType":{
  "shape":"LicenseCountingType",
  "documentation":"<p>Dimension for which the licenses are counted.</p>"
},
"LicenseRules":{
  "shape":"StringList",
  "documentation":"<p>License rules.</p>"
},
"LicenseCount":{
  "shape":"BoxLong",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of available licenses.</p>"
},
"LicenseCountHardLimit":{
  "shape":"BoxBoolean",
  "documentation":"<p>Sets the number of available licenses as a hard limit.</p>"
},
"ConsumedLicenses":{
  "shape":"BoxLong",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses assigned to resources.</p>"
},
"Status":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>License configuration status.</p>"
},
"OwnerAccountId":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Account ID of the owner of the license configuration.</p>"
},
"ConsumedLicenseSummaryList":{
  "shape":"ConsumedLicenseSummaryList",
  "documentation":"<p>Summaries of the licenses consumed by resources.</p>"
},
"ManagedResourceSummaryList":{
  "shape":"ManagedResourceSummaryList",
  "documentation":"<p>Summaries of the managed resources.</p>"
},
"Tags":{
  "shape":"TagList",
  "documentation":"<p>Tags for the license configuration.</p>"
},
"ProductInformationList":{
  "shape":"ProductInformationList",
  "documentation":"<p>Product information.</p>"
}

```

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    },
    "AutomatedDiscoveryInformation":{
      "shape":"AutomatedDiscoveryInformation",
      "documentation":"<p>Automated discovery information.</p>"
    },
    "DisassociateWhenNotFound":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>When true, disassociates a resource when software is uninstalled.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseConversionTaskRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConversionTaskId"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConversionTaskId":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskId",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the license type conversion task to retrieve information on.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseConversionTaskResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConversionTaskId":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskId",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the license type conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARN) of the resources the license conversion task is associated with.</p>"
    },
    "SourceLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license type converted from.</p>"
    },
    "DestinationLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license type converted to.</p>"
    },
    "StatusMessage":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The status message for the conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Status of the license type conversion task.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

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    },
    "StartTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Time at which the license type conversion task was started .</p>"
    },
    "LicenseConversionTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Amount of time to complete the license type conversion.</p>"
    },
    "EndTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Time
at which the license type conversion task was completed.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the report generator.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ReportGenerator":{
      "shape":"ReportGenerator",
      "documentation":"<p>A report generator that creates periodic reports about your license configurations.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"GetLicenseRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>License version.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```



```

    }
  },
  "GetLicenseResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "License":{
        "shape":"License",
        "documentation":"<p>License details.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "GetLicenseUsageRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["LicenseArn"],
    "members":{
      "LicenseArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "GetLicenseUsageResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "LicenseUsage":{
        "shape":"LicenseUsage",
        "documentation":"<p>License usage details.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "GetServiceSettingsRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
    }
  },
  "GetServiceSettingsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "S3BucketArn":{
        "shape":"String",

        "documentation":"<p>Regional S3 bucket path for storing reports, license trail event data, discovery data, and
so on.</p>"
      },
      "SnsTopicArn":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>SNS topic configured to receive notifications from License Manager.</p>"
      }
    }
  },

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    "OrganizationConfiguration":{
      "shape":"OrganizationConfiguration",
      "documentation":"<p>Indicates whether Organizations is integrated with License Manager for cross-account
discovery.</p>"
    },
    "EnableCrossAccountsDiscovery":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>Indicates whether cross-account discovery is enabled.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseManagerResourceShareArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource share. The License Manager
management account provides member accounts with access to this share.</p>"
    }
  },
  "Grant":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "GrantArn",
      "GrantName",
      "ParentArn",
      "LicenseArn",
      "GranteePrincipalArn",
      "HomeRegion",
      "GrantStatus",
      "Version",
      "GrantedOperations"
    ],
    "members":{
      "GrantArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
      },
      "GrantName":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Grant name.</p>"
      },
      "ParentArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>Parent ARN.</p>"
      },
      "LicenseArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",
        "documentation":"<p>License ARN.</p>"
      },
      "GranteePrincipalArn":{
        "shape":"Arn",

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    "documentation": "<p>The grantee principal ARN.</p>"
  },
  "HomeRegion": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Home Region of the grant.</p>"
  },
  "GrantStatus": {
    "shape": "GrantStatus",
    "documentation": "<p>Grant status.</p>"
  },
  "StatusReason": {
    "shape": "StatusReasonMessage",
    "documentation": "<p>Grant status reason.</p>"
  },
  "Version": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Grant version.</p>"
  },
  "GrantedOperations": {
    "shape": "AllowedOperationList",
    "documentation": "<p>Granted operations.</p>"
  },
  "Options": {
    "shape": "Options",
    "documentation": "<p>The options specified for the grant.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Describes a grant.</p>"
},
"GrantList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "Grant" }
},
"GrantStatus": {
  "type": "string",
  "enum": [
    "PENDING_WORKFLOW",
    "PENDING_ACCEPT",
    "REJECTED",
    "ACTIVE",
    "FAILED_WORKFLOW",
    "DELETED",
    "PENDING_DELETE",
    "DISABLED",

    "WORKFLOW_COMPLETED"
  ]
},

```

```

"GrantedLicense":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>License name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductName":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Product name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductSKU":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Product SKU.</p>"
    },
    "Issuer":{
      "shape":"IssuerDetails",
      "documentation":"<p>Granted license issuer.</p>"
    },
    "HomeRegion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Home Region of the granted license.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"LicenseStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Granted license status.</p>"
    },
    "Validity":{
      "shape":"DatetimeRange",
      "documentation":"<p>Date and time range during which the granted license is valid, in ISO8601-UTC
format.</p>"
    },
    "Beneficiary":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Granted license beneficiary.</p>"
    },
    "Entitlements":{
      "shape":"EntitlementList",
      "documentation":"<p>License entitlements.</p>"
    },
    "ConsumptionConfiguration":{
      "shape":"ConsumptionConfiguration",
      "documentation":"<p>Configuration for consumption of the license.</p>"
    },
  },

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"LicenseMetadata":{
  "shape":"MetadataList",
  "documentation":"<p>Granted license metadata.</p>"
},
"CreateTime":{
  "shape":"ISO8601DateTime",
  "documentation":"<p>Creation time of the granted license.</p>"
},
"Version":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Version of the granted license.</p>"
},
"ReceivedMetadata":{
  "shape":"ReceivedMetadata",
  "documentation":"<p>Granted license received metadata.</p>"
}
},
"documentation":"<p>Describes a license that is granted to a grantee.</p>"
},
"GrantedLicenseList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"GrantedLicense"}
},
"ISO8601DateTime":{
  "type":"string",
  "max":50,
  "pattern":"^(-(?:[1-9][0-9]*)?[0-9]{4})-(1[0-2]|0[1-9])-(3[0-1]|0[1-9]|[1-2][0-9])T(2[0-3]|[0-1][0-9]):([0-5][0-9]):([0-5][0-9])(\\.[0-9]+)?(Z|[+-](?:2[0-3]|[0-1][0-9]):[0-5][0-9])+$"
},
"Integer":{"type":"integer"},
"InvalidParameterValueException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>One or more parameter values are not valid.</p>",
  "exception":true,
  "synthetic":true
},
"InvalidResourceStateException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>License Manager cannot allocate a license to a resource because of its state. </p> <p>For example, you cannot allocate a license to an instance in the process of shutting down.</p>",
  "exception":true

```

```

},
"InventoryFilter":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "Name",
    "Condition"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the filter.</p>"
    },
    "Condition":{
      "shape":"InventoryFilterCondition",
      "documentation":"<p>Condition of the filter.</p>"
    },
    "Value":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Value of the filter.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>An inventory filter.</p>"
},
"InventoryFilterCondition":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "EQUALS",
    "NOT_EQUALS",
    "BEGINS_WITH",
    "CONTAINS"
  ]
},
"InventoryFilterList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"InventoryFilter"}
},
"Issuer":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["Name"],
  "members":{
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Issuer name.</p>"
    },
    "SignKey":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Asymmetric KMS key from Key Management Service. The KMS key must have a key usage of sign and verify, and support the RSASSA-PSS SHA-256 signing algorithm.</p>"
    }
  }
}

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```

    }
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Details about the issuer of a license.</p>"
},
"IssuerDetails": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "Name": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Issuer name.</p>"
    },
    "SignKey": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Asymmetric KMS key from Key Management Service. The KMS key must have a key
usage of sign and verify, and support the RSASSA-PSS SHA-256 signing algorithm.</p>"
    },
    "KeyFingerprint": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Issuer key fingerprint.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Details associated with the issuer of a license.</p>"
},
"License": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseArn": {
      "shape": "Arn",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseName": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>License name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductName": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Product name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductSKU": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Product SKU.</p>"
    },
    "Issuer": {
      "shape": "IssuerDetails",
      "documentation": "<p>License issuer.</p>"
    },
    "HomeRegion": {
      "shape": "String",

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    "documentation": "<p>Home Region of the license.</p>"
  },
  "Status": {
    "shape": "LicenseStatus",
    "documentation": "<p>License status.</p>"
  },
  "Validity": {
    "shape": "DatetimeRange",
    "documentation": "<p>Date and time range during which the license is valid, in ISO8601-UTC format.</p>"
  },
  "Beneficiary": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>License beneficiary.</p>"
  },
  "Entitlements": {
    "shape": "EntitlementList",
    "documentation": "<p>License entitlements.</p>"
  },
  "ConsumptionConfiguration": {
    "shape": "ConsumptionConfiguration",
    "documentation": "<p>Configuration for consumption of the license.</p>"
  },
  "LicenseMetadata": {
    "shape": "MetadataList",
    "documentation": "<p>License metadata.</p>"
  },
  "CreateTime": {
    "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
    "documentation": "<p>License creation time.</p>"
  },
  "Version": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>License version.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Software license that is managed in License Manager.</p>"
},
"LicenseConfiguration": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseConfigurationId": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Unique ID of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseConfigurationArn": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
},

```



```

"Name":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Name of the license configuration.</p>"
},
"Description":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Description of the license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseCountingType":{
  "shape":"LicenseCountingType",
  "documentation":"<p>Dimension to use to track the license inventory.</p>"
},
"LicenseRules":{
  "shape":"StringList",
  "documentation":"<p>License rules.</p>"
},
"LicenseCount":{
  "shape":"BoxLong",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses managed by the license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseCountHardLimit":{
  "shape":"BoxBoolean",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of available licenses as a hard limit.</p>"
},
"DisassociateWhenNotFound":{
  "shape":"BoxBoolean",
  "documentation":"<p>When true, disassociates a resource when software is uninstalled.</p>"
},
"ConsumedLicenses":{
  "shape":"BoxLong",
  "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses consumed. </p>"
},
"Status":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Status of the license configuration.</p>"
},
"OwnerAccountId":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>Account ID of the license
configuration's owner.</p>"
},
"ConsumedLicenseSummaryList":{
  "shape":"ConsumedLicenseSummaryList",
  "documentation":"<p>Summaries for licenses consumed by various resources.</p>"
},
"ManagedResourceSummaryList":{
  "shape":"ManagedResourceSummaryList",
  "documentation":"<p>Summaries for managed resources.</p>"
}

```

```

    },
    "ProductInformationList":{
      "shape":"ProductInformationList",
      "documentation":"<p>Product information.</p>"
    },
    "AutomatedDiscoveryInformation":{
      "shape":"AutomatedDiscoveryInformation",
      "documentation":"<p>Automated discovery information.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>A license configuration is an abstraction of a customer license agreement that can be
consumed and enforced by License Manager. Components include specifications for the license type (licensing by
instance, socket, CPU, or vCPU), allowed tenancy (shared
tenancy, Dedicated Instance, Dedicated Host, or all of these), host affinity (how long a VM must be associated with
a host), and the number of licenses purchased and used.</p>"
},
"LicenseConfigurationAssociation":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceType":{
      "shape":"ResourceType",
      "documentation":"<p>Type of server resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceOwnerId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the Amazon Web Services account that owns the resource consuming
licenses.</p>"
    },
    "AssociationTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Time when the license configuration was associated with the resource.</p>"
    },
    "AmiAssociationScope":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Scope of
AMI associations. The possible value is <code>cross-account</code>.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Describes an association with a license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseConfigurationAssociations":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseConfigurationAssociation"}
},

```

```

"LicenseConfigurationStatus":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "AVAILABLE",
    "DISABLED"
  ]
},
"LicenseConfigurationUsage":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceType":{
      "shape":"ResourceType",
      "documentation":"<p>Type of resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceStatus":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Status of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceOwnerId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of
the account that owns the resource.</p>"
    },
    "AssociationTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>Time when the license configuration was initially associated with the resource.</p>"
    },
    "ConsumedLicenses":{
      "shape":"BoxLong",
      "documentation":"<p>Number of licenses consumed by the resource.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Details about the usage of a resource associated with a license configuration.</p>"
},
"LicenseConfigurationUsageList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseConfigurationUsage"}
},
"LicenseConfigurations":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseConfiguration"}
},
"LicenseConversionContext":{
  "type":"structure",

```

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"members":{
  "UsageOperation":{
    "shape":"UsageOperation",
    "documentation":"<p>The Usage operation value that corresponds to the license type you are converting your
resource
from. For more information about which platforms correspond to which usage operation values see <a
href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/AWSEC2/latest/UserGuide/billing-info-fields.html#billing-info\">Sample
data: usage operation by platform </a> </p>"
  }
},
"documentation":"<p>Information about a license type conversion task.</p>"
},
"LicenseConversionTask":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConversionTaskId":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskId",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID of the license type conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource associated with the license type
conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "SourceLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license type this conversion task converted from.</p>"
    },
    "DestinationLicenseContext":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionContext",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license type this conversion task converted to.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"LicenseConversionTaskStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>The status of the conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "StatusMessage":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The status message for the conversion task.</p>"
    },
    "StartTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>The time the conversion task was started at.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseConversionTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>The time the usage operation value of the resource was changed.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

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    },
    "EndTime":{
      "shape":"DateTime",
      "documentation":"<p>The time the conversion task was completed.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Information about a
license type conversion task.</p>"
},
"LicenseConversionTaskId":{
  "type":"string",
  "max":50,
  "pattern":"^\\ct-[a-zA-Z0-9]*"
},
"LicenseConversionTaskStatus":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "IN_PROGRESS",
    "SUCCEEDED",
    "FAILED"
  ]
},
"LicenseConversionTasks":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseConversionTask"}
},
"LicenseCountingType":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "vCPU",
    "Instance",
    "Core",
    "Socket"
  ]
},
"LicenseDeletionStatus":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "PENDING_DELETE",
    "DELETED"
  ]
},
"LicenseList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"License"}
},
"LicenseOperationFailure":{
  "type":"structure",

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```

"members":{
  "ResourceArn":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource.</p>"
  },

  "ResourceType":{
    "shape":"ResourceType",
    "documentation":"<p>Resource type.</p>"
  },
  "ErrorMessage":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Error message.</p>"
  },
  "FailureTime":{
    "shape":"DateTime",
    "documentation":"<p>Failure time.</p>"
  },
  "OperationName":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Name of the operation.</p>"
  },
  "ResourceOwnerId":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>ID of the Amazon Web Services account that owns the resource.</p>"
  },
  "OperationRequestedBy":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The requester is \"License Manager Automated Discovery\".</p>"
  },
  "MetadataList":{
    "shape":"MetadataList",
    "documentation":"<p>Reserved.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation":"<p>Describes the failure of a license operation.</p>"
},
"LicenseOperationFailureList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseOperationFailure"}
},
"LicenseSpecification":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    },
    "AmiAssociationScope":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Scope of AMI associations. The possible value is <code>cross-account</code>.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Details for associating a license configuration with a resource.</p>"
},
"LicenseSpecifications":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"LicenseSpecification"}
},
"LicenseStatus":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "AVAILABLE",
    "PENDING_AVAILABLE",
    "DEACTIVATED",
    "SUSPENDED",
    "EXPIRED",
    "PENDING_DELETE",
    "DELETED"
  ]
},
"LicenseUsage":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "EntitlementUsages":{
      "shape":"EntitlementUsageList",
      "documentation":"<p>License entitlement usages.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Describes the entitlement usage associated with a license.</p>"
},
"LicenseUsageException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>You do not have enough licenses available to support a new resource launch.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",

```

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    "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a license configuration.</p>"
  },
  "MaxResults": {
    "shape": "BoxInteger",
    "documentation": "<p>Maximum
number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  }
}
},
"ListAssociationsForLicenseConfigurationResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseConfigurationAssociations": {
      "shape": "LicenseConfigurationAssociations",
      "documentation": "<p>Information about the associations for the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListDistributedGrantsRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "GrantArns": {
      "shape": "ArnList",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the grants.</p>"
    },
    "Filters": {
      "shape": "FilterList",
      "documentation": "<p>Filters to scope the results.
The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>LicenseArn</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>GrantStatus</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>GranteePrincipalARN</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>ProductSKU</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>LicenseIssuerName</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults": {
      "shape": "MaxSize100",
      "documentation": "<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```



```

    }
  },
  "ListDistributedGrantsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Grants":{
        "shape":"GrantList",
        "documentation":"<p>Distributed grant details.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperationsRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
    "members":{
      "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name of the license configuration.</p>"
      },
      "MaxResults":{
        "shape":"BoxInteger",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListFailuresForLicenseConfigurationOperationsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "LicenseOperationFailureList":{
        "shape":"LicenseOperationFailureList",
        "documentation":"<p>License configuration operations that failed.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListLicenseConfigurationsRequest":{

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```

"type":"structure",
"members":{
  "LicenseConfigurationArns":{
    "shape":"StringList",
    "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARN) of the license configurations.</p>"
  },
  "MaxResults":{
    "shape":"BoxInteger",
    "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  },
  "Filters":{
    "shape":"Filters",
    "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters and logical operators are
supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>licenseCountingType</code> - The dimension for which licenses are counted.
Possible values are <code>vCPU</code> | <code>Instance</code> | <code>Core</code> | <code>Socket</code>.
Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>enforceLicenseCount</code> - A Boolean value that indicates whether hard license enforcement is
used. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>usagelimitExceeded</code> - A Boolean value that indicates whether the available licenses have been
exceeded. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> </ul>"
  }
}
},
"ListLicenseConfigurationsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurations":{
      "shape":"LicenseConfigurations",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the license configurations.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLicenseConversionTasksRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token
for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  },

```

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    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"Filters",
      "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. Valid filters are <code>ResourceArns</code> and
<code>Status</code>. </p>"
    }
  },
  "ListLicenseConversionTasksResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "LicenseConversionTasks":{
        "shape":"LicenseConversionTasks",
        "documentation":"<p>Information about the license configuration tasks for your account.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListLicenseManagerReportGeneratorsRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>Filters
to scope the results. The following filters are supported: </p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>LicenseConfigurationArn</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      },
      "MaxResults":{
        "shape":"MaxSize100",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListLicenseManagerReportGeneratorsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "ReportGenerators":{
        "shape":"ReportGeneratorList",

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```

    "documentation": "<p>A report generator that creates periodic reports about your license configurations.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  }
},
"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResourceRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": ["ResourceArn"],
  "members": {
    "ResourceArn": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of a resource that has an associated license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults": {
      "shape": "BoxInteger",
      "documentation": "<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResourceResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseSpecifications": {
      "shape": "LicenseSpecifications",
      "documentation": "<p>License configurations associated with a resource.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLicenseVersionsRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": ["LicenseArn"],
  "members": {
    "LicenseArn": {
      "shape": "Arn",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"MaxSize100",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLicenseVersionsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Licenses":{
      "shape":"LicenseList",
      "documentation":"<p>License details.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLicensesRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseArns":{
      "shape":"ArnList",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Names
(ARNs) of the licenses.</p>"
    },
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"FilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>Beneficiary</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>ProductSKU</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>Fingerprint</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Status</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"MaxSize100",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
},

```

```

"ListLicensesResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Licenses":{
      "shape":"LicenseList",
      "documentation":"<p>License details.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganizationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>The Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the received license.</p>"
    },
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"FilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>ParentArn</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>GranteePrincipalArn</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"MaxSize100",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListReceivedGrantsForOrganizationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Grants":{
      "shape":"GrantList",
      "documentation":"<p>Lists the grants the organization has received.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  },
  "ListReceivedGrantsRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "GrantArns":{
        "shape":"ArnList",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the grants.</p>"
      },
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>ProductSKU</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>LicenseIssuerName</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>LicenseArn</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>GrantStatus</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>GranterAccountId</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      },
      "MaxResults":{
        "shape":"MaxSize100",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListReceivedGrantsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Grants":{
        "shape":"GrantList",
        "documentation":"<p>Received grant details.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListReceivedLicensesForOrganizationRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>Beneficiary</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>ProductSKU</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
      },
      "NextToken":{

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```

    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of
results.</p>"
  },
  "MaxResults": {
    "shape": "MaxSize100",
    "documentation": "<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
  }
},
"ListReceivedLicensesForOrganizationResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "Licenses": {
      "shape": "GrantedLicenseList",
      "documentation": "<p>Lists the licenses the organization has received.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListReceivedLicensesRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "LicenseArns": {
      "shape": "ArnList",
      "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARNs) of the licenses.</p>"
    },
    "Filters": {
      "shape": "FilterList",
      "documentation": "<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>ProductSKU</code>
</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Status</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Fingerprint</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>IssuerName</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Beneficiary</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "NextToken": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults": {
      "shape": "MaxSize100",
      "documentation": "<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListReceivedLicensesResponse": {

```



```

"type":"structure",
"members":{
  "Licenses":{
    "shape":"GrantedLicenseList",
    "documentation":"<p>Received license details.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  }
}
},
"ListResourceInventoryRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"InventoryFilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters and logical operators are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>account_id</code> - The ID of the Amazon Web Services account that owns the resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>application_name</code> - The name of the application. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>BEGINS_WITH</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>license_included</code> - The type of license included. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>. Possible values are <code>sql-server-enterprise</code> | <code>sql-server-standard</code> | <code>sql-server-web</code> | <code>windows-server-datacenter</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>platform</code> - The platform of the resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>BEGINS_WITH</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>resource_id</code> - The ID of the resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>tag:&lt;key&gt;</code> - The key/value combination of a tag assigned to the resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> (single account) or <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code> (cross account).</p> </li> </ul>"
    }
  }
},
"ListResourceInventoryResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ResourceInventoryList":{
      "shape":"ResourceInventoryList",
      "documentation":"<p>Information about the resources.</p>"
    },
  },

```

```

    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  },
  "ListTagsForResourceRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["ResourceArn"],
    "members":{
      "ResourceArn":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListTagsForResourceResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Tags":{
        "shape":"TagList",
        "documentation":"<p>Information about the tags.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListTokensRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "TokenIds":{
        "shape":"StringList",
        "documentation":"<p>Token IDs.</p>"
      },
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filter is supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p>
<code>LicenseArns</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
      }
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of
results.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"MaxSize100",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    }
  }
},

```

```

"ListTokensResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Tokens":{
      "shape":"TokenList",
      "documentation":"<p>Received token details.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListUsageForLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"Filters",
      "documentation":"<p>Filters to scope the results. The following filters and logical operators are supported:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>resourceArn</code> - The ARN of the license configuration resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>resourceType</code> - The resource type (<code>EC2_INSTANCE</code> | <code>EC2_HOST</code> | <code>EC2_AMI</code> | <code>SYSTEMS_MANAGER_MANAGED_INSTANCE</code>). Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>resourceAccount</code> - The ID of the account that owns the resource. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> | <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li> </ul>"
    }
  }
},
"ListUsageForLicenseConfigurationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationUsageList":{
      "shape":"LicenseConfigurationUsageList",

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    "documentation": "<p>Information about the license configurations.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  }
},
"Location": { "type": "string" },
"Long": { "type": "long" },
"ManagedResourceSummary": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "ResourceType": {
      "shape": "ResourceType",
      "documentation": "<p>Type of resource associated with a license.</p>"
    },
    "AssociationCount": {
      "shape": "BoxLong",
      "documentation": "<p>Number of resources associated with licenses.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Summary information about a managed resource.</p>"
},
"ManagedResourceSummaryList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "ManagedResourceSummary" }
},
"MaxSize100": {
  "type": "integer",
  "max": 100,
  "min": 1
},
"MaxSize3StringList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "String" },
  "max": 3
},
"Message": { "type": "string" },
"Metadata": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "Name": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>The key name.</p>"
    },
    "Value": {
      "shape": "String",

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    "documentation": "<p>The value.</p>"
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Describes key/value pairs.</p>"
},
"MetadataList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "Metadata" }
},
"NoEntitlementsAllowedException": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "Message": { "shape": "Message" }
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>There are no entitlements found for this license, or the entitlement maximum count is
reached.</p>",
"exception": true
},
"Options": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "ActivationOverrideBehavior": {
      "shape": "ActivationOverrideBehavior",
      "documentation": "<p>An activation option for your grant that determines the behavior of activating a grant.
Activation options can only be used with granted licenses sourced from the Amazon Web Services Marketplace.
Additionally, the operation must specify the value of <code>ACTIVE</code> for the <code>Status</code>
parameter.</p> <ul> <li> <p>As a license administrator, you can optionally specify an
<code>ActivationOverrideBehavior</code> when activating a grant.</p> </li> <li> <p>As a grantor, you can
optionally specify an <code>ActivationOverrideBehavior</code> when you activate a grant for a grantee account in
your organization.</p> </li> <li> <p>As a grantee, if the grantor creating the distributed grant doesnt specify an
<code>ActivationOverrideBehavior</code>, you can optionally specify one when you are activating the grant.</p>
</li> </ul> <dl> <dt>DISTRIBUTED_GRANTS_ONLY</dt> <dd> <p>Use this value to activate
a grant without replacing any member accounts active grants for the same product.</p> </dd>
<dt>ALL_GRANTS_PERMITTED_BY_ISSUER</dt> <dd> <p>Use this value to activate a grant and disable
other active grants in any member accounts for the same product. This action will also replace their previously
activated grants with this activated grant.</p> </dd> </dl>"
    }
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>The options you can specify when you create a new version of a grant, such as activation
override behavior. For more information, see <a href='\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-
manager/latest/userguide/granted-licenses.html\">Granted licenses in License Manager</a> in the <i>License
Manager User Guide</i>.</p>"
},
"OrganizationConfiguration": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [ "EnableIntegration" ],
  "members": {
    "EnableIntegration": {

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    "shape": "Boolean",
    "documentation": "<p>Enables Organizations integration.</p>"
  }
},

"documentation": "<p>Configuration information for Organizations.</p>"
},
"PrincipalArnList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "Arn" },
  "max": 1,
  "min": 1
},
"ProductInformation": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "ResourceType",
    "ProductInformationFilterList"
  ],
  "members": {
    "ResourceType": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Resource type. The possible values are <code>SSM_MANAGED</code> |
<code>RDS</code>.</p>"
    },
    "ProductInformationFilterList": {
      "shape": "ProductInformationFilterList",
      "documentation": "<p>A Product information filter consists of a
<code>ProductInformationFilterComparator</code> which is a logical operator, a
<code>ProductInformationFilterName</code> which specifies the type of filter being declared, and a
<code>ProductInformationFilterValue</code> that specifies the value to filter on. </p> <p>Accepted values for
<code>ProductInformationFilterName</code>
are listed here along with descriptions and valid options for <code>ProductInformationFilterComparator</code>.
</p> <p>The following filters and are supported when the resource type is <code>SSM_MANAGED</code>:</p>
<ul>
<li><p><code>Application Name</code> - The name of the application. Logical operator is
<code>EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>Application Publisher</code> - The publisher of the
application. Logical operator is <code>EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>Application Version</code> -
The version of the application. Logical operator is <code>EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>Platform
Name</code> - The name of the platform. Logical operator is <code>EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>Platform Type</code> - The platform type. Logical operator is <code>EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>Tag:key</code> - The key of a tag attached to an Amazon Web Services resource you wish to exclude
from automated discovery. Logical
operator is <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>. The key for your tag must be appended to <code>Tag:</code>
following the example: <code>Tag:name-of-your-key</code>. <code>ProductInformationFilterValue</code> is
optional if you are not using values for the key. </p> </li>
<li><p><code>AccountId</code> - The 12-digit ID of
an Amazon Web Services account you wish to exclude from automated discovery. Logical operator is
<code>NOT_EQUALS</code>.</p> </li>
<li><p><code>License Included</code> - The type of license
included. Logical operators are <code>EQUALS</code> and <code>NOT_EQUALS</code>. Possible values are:

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`sql-server-enterprise` | `sql-server-standard` | `sql-server-web` | `windows-server-datacenter`.</p>

<p>The following filters and logical operators are supported when the resource type is `RDS`:</p>

<p><code>Engine Edition</code> - The edition of the database engine. Logical operator is `EQUALS`. Possible values are: `oracle-ee` | `oracle-se` | `oracle-se1` | `oracle-se2`.</p>

<p><code>License Pack</code> - The license pack. Logical operator is `EQUALS`. Possible values are: `data guard` | `diagnostic pack sqlt` | `tuning pack sqlt` | `ols` | `olap`.</p>


```

    }
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Describes product information for a license configuration.</p>"
},
"ProductInformationFilter": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "ProductInformationFilterName",
    "ProductInformationFilterComparator"
  ],
  "members": {
    "ProductInformationFilterName": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Filter name.</p>"
    },
    "ProductInformationFilterValue": {
      "shape": "StringList",
      "documentation": "<p>Filter value.</p>"
    },
    "ProductInformationFilterComparator": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>Logical operator.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation": "<p>Describes product information filters.</p>"
},
"ProductInformationFilterList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "ProductInformationFilter" }
},
"ProductInformationList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "ProductInformation" }
},
"ProvisionalConfiguration": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [ "MaxTimeToLiveInMinutes" ],
  "members": {
    "MaxTimeToLiveInMinutes": {
      "shape": "BoxInteger",

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    "documentation":"<p>Maximum time for the provisional configuration, in minutes.</p>"
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Details about a provisional configuration.</p>"
},
"RateLimitExceededException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Too many requests have been submitted. Try again after
a brief wait.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"ReceivedMetadata":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ReceivedStatus":{
      "shape":"ReceivedStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Received status.</p>"
    },
    "ReceivedStatusReason":{
      "shape":"StatusReasonMessage",
      "documentation":"<p>Received status reason.</p>"
    },
    "AllowedOperations":{
      "shape":"AllowedOperationList",
      "documentation":"<p>Allowed operations.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Metadata associated with received licenses and grants.</p>"
},
"ReceivedStatus":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "PENDING_WORKFLOW",
    "PENDING_ACCEPT",
    "REJECTED",
    "ACTIVE",
    "FAILED_WORKFLOW",
    "DELETED",
    "DISABLED",
    "WORKFLOW_COMPLETED"
  ]
},
"RedirectException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{

```



```

    "Location":{"shape":"Location"},
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>This is not the correct Region for the resource. Try again.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"RejectGrantRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["GrantArn"],
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the grant.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"RejectGrantResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "GrantArn":{
      "shape":"Arn",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant ARN.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"GrantStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant status.</p>"
    },
    "Version":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Grant version.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"RenewType":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "None",
    "Weekly",
    "Monthly"
  ]
},
"ReportContext":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["licenseConfigurationArns"],
  "members":{
    "licenseConfigurationArns":{
      "shape":"ArnList",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration that this generator reports

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on.</p>"
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Details of the license configuration that this generator reports on.</p>"
},
"ReportFrequency":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
        "value":{
            "shape":"Integer",
            "documentation":"<p>Number of times within the frequency period that a report is generated. The only
supported value is <code>1</code>.</p>"
        },
        "period":{
            "shape":"ReportFrequencyType",
            "documentation":"<p>Time period between each report. The period can be daily, weekly, or monthly.</p>"
        }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Details about how frequently reports are generated.</p>"
},
"ReportFrequencyType":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
        "DAY",
        "WEEK",
        "MONTH"
    ]
},
"ReportGenerator":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
        "ReportGeneratorName":{
            "shape":"String",
            "documentation":"<p>Name of the report generator.</p>"
        },
        "ReportType":{
            "shape":"ReportTypeList",
            "documentation":"<p>Type of reports that are generated.</p>"
        },
        "ReportContext":{
            "shape":"ReportContext",
            "documentation":"<p>License configuration type for this generator.</p>"
        },
        "ReportFrequency":{
            "shape":"ReportFrequency",
            "documentation":"<p>Details about how frequently reports are generated.</p>"
        },
        "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn":{

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    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the report generator.</p>"
  },
  "LastRunStatus": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Status of the
last report generation attempt.</p>"
  },
  "LastRunFailureReason": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Failure message for the last report generation attempt.</p>"
  },
  "LastReportGenerationTime": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Time the last report was generated at.</p>"
  },
  "ReportCreatorAccount": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The Amazon Web Services account ID used to create the report generator.</p>"
  },
  "Description": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Description of the report generator.</p>"
  },
  "S3Location": {
    "shape": "S3Location",
    "documentation": "<p>Details of the S3 bucket that report generator reports are published to.</p>"
  },
  "CreateTime": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>Time the report was created.</p>"
  },
  "Tags": {
    "shape": "TagList",
    "documentation": "<p>Tags associated with the report generator.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Describe the details of a report generator.</p>"
},
"ReportGeneratorList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "ReportGenerator" }
},
"ReportGeneratorName": {
  "type": "string",
  "max": 100,
  "min": 1

```

```

},
"ReportType":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "LicenseConfigurationSummaryReport",
    "LicenseConfigurationUsageReport"
  ]
},
"ReportTypeList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"ReportType"}
},
"ResourceInventory":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "ResourceId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceType":{
      "shape":"ResourceType",
      "documentation":"<p>Type of resource.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "Platform":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Platform of the resource.</p>"
    },
    "PlatformVersion":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Platform version of the resource in the inventory.</p>"
    },
    "ResourceOwningAccountId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>ID of the account that owns the resource.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Details about a resource.</p>"
},
"ResourceInventoryList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"ResourceInventory"}
},
"ResourceLimitExceededException":{
  "type":"structure",

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"members":{
  "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
},
"documentation":"<p>Your resource limits have been exceeded.</p>",
"exception":true
},
"ResourceNotFoundException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The resource cannot be found.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"ResourceType":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":[
    "EC2_INSTANCE",
    "EC2_HOST",
    "EC2_AMI",
    "RDS",
    "SYSTEMS_MANAGER_MANAGED_INSTANCE"
  ]
},
"S3Location":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "bucket":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the S3 bucket reports are published to.</p>"
    },
    "keyPrefix":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Prefix of the S3 bucket reports are published to.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Details of the S3 bucket that report generator reports are published to.</p>"
},
"ServerInternalException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The server experienced an internal error. Try again.</p>",
  "exception":true,
  "fault":true
},
"SignedToken":{

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    "type": "string",
    "min": 4096
  },
  "StatusReasonMessage": {
    "type": "string",
    "max": 400,
    "pattern": "[\\s\\S]+"
  },
  "String": { "type": "string" },
  "StringList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "String" }
  },
  "Tag": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "Key": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>Tag key.</p>"
      },
      "Value": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>Tag value.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation": "<p>Details about a tag for a license configuration.</p>"
  },
  "TagKeyList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "String" }
  },
  "TagList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "Tag" }
  },
  "TagResourceRequest": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [
      "ResourceArn",
      "Tags"
    ],
    "members": {
      "ResourceArn": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
      },
      "Tags": {
        "shape": "TagList",

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        "documentation": "<p>One or more tags.</p>"
    }
}
},
"TagResourceResponse": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
    }
},
"TokenData": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
        "TokenId": {
            "shape": "String",
            "documentation": "<p>Token ID.</p>"
        },
        "TokenType": {
            "shape": "String",
            "documentation": "<p>Type of token generated. The supported value is
<code>REFRESH_TOKEN</code>.</p>"
        },
        "LicenseArn": {
            "shape": "String",
            "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license.</p>"
        },
        "ExpirationTime": {
            "shape": "ISO8601DateTime",
            "documentation": "<p>Token expiration time, in ISO8601-UTC format.</p>"
        },
        "TokenProperties": {
            "shape": "MaxSize3StringList",
            "documentation": "<p>Data specified by the caller.</p>"
        },
        "RoleArns": {
            "shape": "ArnList",
            "documentation": "<p>Amazon Resource Names (ARN) of the roles included in the token.</p>"
        },
        "Status": {
            "shape": "String",
            "documentation": "<p>Token status. The possible values are <code>AVAILABLE</code> and
<code>DELETED</code>.</p>"
        }
    },
    "documentation": "<p>Describes a token.</p>"
},
"TokenList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "TokenData" }
}

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```

},
"TokenString":{
  "type":"string",
  "max":4096,
  "pattern":"\\S+"
},
"TokenType":{
  "type":"string",
  "enum":["REFRESH_TOKEN"]
},
"UnsupportedDigitalSignatureMethodException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The digital signature method is unsupported.
Try your request again.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"UntagResourceRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "ResourceArn",
    "TagKeys"
  ],
  "members":{
    "ResourceArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "TagKeys":{
      "shape":"TagKeyList",
      "documentation":"<p>Keys identifying the tags to remove.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"UntagResourceResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseConfigurationRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["LicenseConfigurationArn"],
  "members":{
    "LicenseConfigurationArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the license configuration.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```



```

    },
    "LicenseConfigurationStatus":{
      "shape":"LicenseConfigurationStatus",
      "documentation":"<p>New
status of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseRules":{
      "shape":"StringList",
      "documentation":"<p>New license rule. The only rule that you can add after you create a license configuration
is licenseAffinityToHost.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseCount":{
      "shape":"BoxLong",
      "documentation":"<p>New number of licenses managed by the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "LicenseCountHardLimit":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>New hard limit of the number of available licenses.</p>"
    },
    "Name":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>New name of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "Description":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>New description of the license configuration.</p>"
    },
    "ProductInformationList":{
      "shape":"ProductInformationList",
      "documentation":"<p>New
product information.</p>"
    },
    "DisassociateWhenNotFound":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>When true, disassociates a resource when software is uninstalled.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseConfigurationResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn",
    "ReportGeneratorName",

```

```

    "Type",
    "ReportContext",
    "ReportFrequency",
    "ClientToken"
  ],
  "members":{
    "LicenseManagerReportGeneratorArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the report generator to update.</p>"
    },
    "ReportGeneratorName":{
      "shape":"ReportGeneratorName",
      "documentation":"<p>Name of the report generator.</p>"
    },
    "Type":{
      "shape":"ReportTypeList",
      "documentation":"<p>Type of reports to generate. The following report types are supported:</p> <ul> <li>
<p>License configuration report - Reports the number and details of consumed licenses for a license
configuration.</p> </li> <li> <p>Resource report - Reports the tracked licenses and resource consumption for a
license configuration.</p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "ReportContext":{
      "shape":"ReportContext",
      "documentation":"<p>The report context.</p>"
    },
    "ReportFrequency":{
      "shape":"ReportFrequency",
      "documentation":"<p>Frequency by which reports are generated.</p>"
    },
    "ClientToken":{
      "shape":"ClientRequestToken",
      "documentation":"<p>Unique, case-sensitive identifier that you provide to ensure the idempotency of the
request.</p>"
    },
    "Description":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Description of the report generator.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseManagerReportGeneratorResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResourceRequest":{
  "type":"structure",

```

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"required":["ResourceArn"],
"members":{
  "ResourceArn":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon Web Services resource.</p>"
  },
  "AddLicenseSpecifications":{
    "shape":"LicenseSpecifications",
    "documentation":"<p>ARNs of the license configurations to add.</p>"
  },
  "RemoveLicenseSpecifications":{
    "shape":"LicenseSpecifications",
    "documentation":"<p>ARNs of the license configurations to remove.</p>"
  }
},
"UpdateLicenseSpecificationsForResourceResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
},
"UpdateServiceSettingsRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "S3BucketArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon S3 bucket where the License Manager
information is stored.</p>"
    },
    "SnsTopicArn":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Amazon Resource Name (ARN) of the Amazon SNS topic used for License Manager
alerts.</p>"
    },
    "OrganizationConfiguration":{
      "shape":"OrganizationConfiguration",
      "documentation":"<p>Enables integration with Organizations for cross-account discovery.</p>"
    },
    "EnableCrossAccountsDiscovery":{
      "shape":"BoxBoolean",
      "documentation":"<p>Activates cross-account discovery.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"UpdateServiceSettingsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
  }
}

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    },
    "UsageOperation":{
        "type":"string",
        "max":50
    },
    "ValidationException":{
        "type":"structure",
        "members":{
            "Message":{"shape":"Message"}
        },
        "documentation":"<p>The provided input is not valid. Try your request again.</p>",
        "exception":true
    }
},
"documentation":"<p>License Manager makes it easier to manage licenses from software vendors across multiple Amazon Web Services accounts and on-premises servers.</p>"
}
{
    "testCases": [
        {
            "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
            "expect": {
                "endpoint": {
                    "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-east-1.api.aws"
                }
            },
            "params": {
                "Region": "us-east-1",
                "UseFIPS": true,
                "UseDualStack": true
            }
        },
        {
            "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
            "expect": {
                "endpoint": {
                    "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
                }
            },
            "params": {
                "Region": "us-east-1",
                "UseFIPS": true,
                "UseDualStack": false
            }
        },
        {
            "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack

```

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enabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-east-1.api.aws"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.cn-north-1.api.amazonwebservices.com.cn"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,

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        "UseDualStack": false
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.cn-north-1.api.amazonwebservices.com.cn"

            }
        },
        "params": {
            "Region": "cn-north-1",
            "UseFIPS": false,
            "UseDualStack": true
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn"
            }
        },
        "params": {
            "Region": "cn-north-1",
            "UseFIPS": false,
            "UseDualStack": false
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-gov-east-1.api.aws"
            }
        },
        "params": {
            "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
            "UseFIPS": true,
            "UseDualStack": true
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com"
            }
        }
    }
}

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    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-gov-east-1.api.aws"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",

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```

"expect": {
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-iso-east-1.c2s.ic.gov"
  }
},
"params": {
  "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
  "UseFIPS": true,
  "UseDualStack": false
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-iso-east-1.c2s.ic.gov"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{

```



```

"documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
"expect": {
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.us-isob-east-1.sc2s.sgov.gov"
  }
},
"params": {
  "Region": "us-isob-east-1",

  "UseFIPS": true,
  "UseDualStack": false
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.us-isob-east-1.sc2s.sgov.gov"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation":
"\"For custom endpoint with region set and fips disabled and dualstack disabled\",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://example.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,

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        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with region not set and fips disabled and dualstack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://example.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with fips enabled and dualstack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: FIPS and custom endpoint are not supported"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with fips disabled and dualstack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: Dualstack and custom endpoint are not supported"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": true,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "Missing region",
    "expect": {
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region"
    }
}
}

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    ],
    "version": "1.0"
  }
  {
    "pagination": {
      "ListLinuxSubscriptionInstances": {
        "input_token": "NextToken",
        "output_token": "NextToken",
        "limit_key": "MaxResults",
        "result_key": "Instances"
      },
      "ListLinuxSubscriptions": {
        "input_token": "NextToken",
        "output_token": "NextToken",
        "limit_key": "MaxResults",
        "result_key": "Subscriptions"
      }
    }
  }
  {
    "version": "2.0",
    "metadata": {
      "apiVersion": "2018-05-10",
      "endpointPrefix": "license-manager-user-subscriptions",
      "jsonVersion": "1.1",
      "protocol": "rest-json",
      "serviceFullName": "AWS License Manager User Subscriptions",
      "serviceId": "License Manager User Subscriptions",
      "signatureVersion": "v4",
      "signingName": "license-manager-user-subscriptions",
      "uid": "license-manager-user-subscriptions-2018-05-10"
    },
    "operations": {
      "AssociateUser": {
        "name": "AssociateUser",
        "http": {
          "method": "POST",
          "requestUri": "/user/AssociateUser",
          "responseCode": 200
        },
        "input": { "shape": "AssociateUserRequest" },
        "output": { "shape": "AssociateUserResponse" },
        "errors": [
          { "shape": "ServiceQuotaExceededException" },
          { "shape": "ConflictException" },
          { "shape": "ValidationException" },
          { "shape": "ThrottlingException" },
          { "shape": "InternalServerErrorException" },

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    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Associates the user to an EC2 instance to utilize user-based subscriptions.</p> <note>
<p>Your estimated bill for charges on the number of users and related costs will take 48 hours to appear for billing
periods that haven't closed (marked as <b>Pending</b> billing status) in Amazon Web Services Billing. For more
information, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/invoice.html\">Viewing
your monthly charges</a> in the <i>Amazon Web Services Billing User Guide</i>.</p> </note>",
  "idempotent":true
},
"DeregisterIdentityProvider":{
  "name":"DeregisterIdentityProvider",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/identity-provider/DeregisterIdentityProvider",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DeregisterIdentityProviderRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DeregisterIdentityProviderResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Deregisters the identity provider from providing user-based subscriptions.</p>",
  "idempotent":true
},
"DisassociateUser":{
  "name":"DisassociateUser",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/user/DisassociateUser",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"DisassociateUserRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"DisassociateUserResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},

```

```

    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Disassociates the user from an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions.</p>",
  "idempotent":true
},
"ListIdentityProviders":{
  "name":"ListIdentityProviders",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/identity-provider/ListIdentityProviders",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListIdentityProvidersRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListIdentityProvidersResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the identity providers for user-based subscriptions.</p>"
},
"ListInstances":{
  "name":"ListInstances",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/instance/ListInstances",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListInstancesRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListInstancesResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the EC2 instances providing user-based subscriptions.</p>"
},
"ListProductSubscriptions":{
  "name":"ListProductSubscriptions",
  "http":{

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    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/user/ListProductSubscriptions",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": { "shape": "ListProductSubscriptionsRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "ListProductSubscriptionsResponse" },

  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ServiceQuotaExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ConflictException" },
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },
    { "shape": "ThrottlingException" },
    { "shape": "InternalServerError" },
    { "shape": "ResourceNotFoundException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Lists the user-based subscription products available from an identity provider.</p>"
},
"ListUserAssociations": {
  "name": "ListUserAssociations",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/user/ListUserAssociations",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": { "shape": "ListUserAssociationsRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "ListUserAssociationsResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "ServiceQuotaExceededException" },
    { "shape": "ConflictException" },
    { "shape": "ValidationException" },
    { "shape": "ThrottlingException" },
    { "shape": "InternalServerError" },
    { "shape": "ResourceNotFoundException" },
    { "shape": "AccessDeniedException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Lists user associations for an identity provider.</p>"
},
"RegisterIdentityProvider": {
  "name": "RegisterIdentityProvider",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/identity-provider/RegisterIdentityProvider",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": { "shape": "RegisterIdentityProviderRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "RegisterIdentityProviderResponse" },
  "errors": [

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    {"shape":"ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape":"ConflictException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Registers an identity provider for user-based subscriptions.</p>",
  "idempotent": true
},
"StartProductSubscription": {
  "name": "StartProductSubscription",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/user/StartProductSubscription",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": {"shape": "StartProductSubscriptionRequest"},
  "output": {"shape": "StartProductSubscriptionResponse"},
  "errors": [
    {"shape": "ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape": "ConflictException"},
    {"shape": "ValidationException"},
    {"shape": "ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape": "InternalServerError"},
    {"shape": "ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape": "AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Starts a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider.</p> <note>
<p>Your estimated bill for charges on the number of users and related costs will take 48 hours to appear for billing
periods that haven't closed (marked as <b>Pending</b> billing status) in Amazon Web Services Billing. For more
information, see <a href=\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/awsaccountbilling/latest/aboutv2/invoice.html\">Viewing
your monthly charges</a> in the <i>Amazon Web Services Billing User Guide</i>.</p> </note>"
},
"StopProductSubscription": {
  "name": "StopProductSubscription",
  "http": {
    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/user/StopProductSubscription",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": {"shape": "StopProductSubscriptionRequest"},
  "output": {"shape": "StopProductSubscriptionResponse"},
  "errors": [
    {"shape": "ServiceQuotaExceededException"},
    {"shape": "ConflictException"},
    {"shape": "ValidationException"},

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    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ResourceNotFoundException"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Stops a product subscription for a user with the specified identity provider.</p>"
},
"UpdateIdentityProviderSettings":{
  "name":"UpdateIdentityProviderSettings",
  "http":{
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/identity-provider/UpdateIdentityProviderSettings",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"UpdateIdentityProviderSettingsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"UpdateIdentityProviderSettingsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"ValidationException"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"AccessDeniedException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Updates additional product configuration settings for the registered identity
provider.</p>",
  "idempotent":true
}
},
"shapes":{
  "AccessDeniedException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "message":{"shape":"String"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>You don't have sufficient access to perform this action.</p>",
    "exception":true
  },
  "ActiveDirectoryIdentityProvider":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "DirectoryId":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>The directory ID for an Active Directory identity provider.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Details about an Active Directory identity provider.</p>"
  },
  "AssociateUserRequest":{
    "type":"structure",

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```

"required":[
  "IdentityProvider",
  "InstanceId",
  "Username"
],
"members":{
  "Domain":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
  },
  "IdentityProvider":{
    "shape":"IdentityProvider",
    "documentation":"<p>The identity provider of the user.</p>"
  },
  "InstanceId":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The ID of the EC2 instance, which provides user-based subscriptions.</p>"
  },
  "Username":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The user name from the identity provider for the user.</p>"
  }
}
},
"AssociateUserResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["InstanceUserSummary"],
  "members":{
    "InstanceUserSummary":{
      "shape":"InstanceUserSummary",
      "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the associate user operation.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"BoxInteger":{
  "type":"integer",
  "box":true
},
"ConflictException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "message":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The request couldn't be completed because it conflicted with the current state of the resource.</p>",
  "exception":true,
  "fault":true
},

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"DeregisterIdentityProviderRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product"
  ],
  "members":{
    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "Product":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DeregisterIdentityProviderResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["IdentityProviderSummary"],
  "members":{
    "IdentityProviderSummary":{
      "shape":"IdentityProviderSummary",
      "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the results of an identity provider operation.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"DisassociateUserRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "InstanceId",
    "Username"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Domain":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
    },
    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    }
  },
  "InstanceId":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The ID of the EC2 instance, which provides user-based subscriptions.</p>"
  },

```

```

    "Username":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The user name from the identity provider for the user.</p>"
    }
  },
  "DisassociateUserResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["InstanceUserSummary"],
    "members":{
      "InstanceUserSummary":{
        "shape":"InstanceUserSummary",
        "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the associate user operation.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "Filter":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Attribute":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>The name of an attribute to use as a filter.</p>"
      },
      "Operation":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>The type of search (For example, eq, geq, leq)</p>"
      },
      "Value":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Value of the filter.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>A filter name and value pair that is used to return more specific results from a describe operation. Filters can be used to match a set of resources by specific criteria, such as tags, attributes, or IDs.</p>"
  },
  "FilterList":{
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"Filter"}
  },
  "IdentityProvider":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "ActiveDirectoryIdentityProvider":{
        "shape":"ActiveDirectoryIdentityProvider",
        "documentation":"<p>An object that details an Active Directory identity provider.</p>"
      }
    }
  },

```

```

    "documentation": "<p>Details about an identity provider.</p>",
    "union": true
  },
  "IdentityProviderSummary": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [
      "IdentityProvider",
      "Product",
      "Settings",
      "Status"
    ],
    "members": {
      "FailureMessage": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The failure message associated with an identity provider.</p>"
      },
      "IdentityProvider": {
        "shape": "IdentityProvider",
        "documentation": "<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
      },
      "Product": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
      },
      "Settings": {
        "shape": "Settings",
        "documentation": "<p>An object that details the registered identity providers product related configuration settings such as the subnets to provision VPC endpoints.</p>"
      },
      "Status": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The status of an identity provider.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation": "<p>Describes an identity provider.</p>"
  },
  "IdentityProviderSummaryList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "IdentityProviderSummary" }
  },
  "InstanceSummary": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [
      "InstanceId",
      "Products",
      "Status"
    ],
    "members": {

```

```

"InstanceId":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>The ID of the EC2 instance, which provides user-based subscriptions.</p>"
},
"LastStatusCheckDate":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>The date of the last status check.</p>"
},
"Products":{
  "shape":"StringList",
  "documentation":"<p>A list of provided user-based subscription products.</p>"
},
>Status":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>The status of an EC2 instance resource.</p>"
},
>StatusMessage":{
  "shape":"String",
  "documentation":"<p>The status message for an EC2 instance.</p>"
}
},
"documentation":"<p>Describes an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions.</p>"
},
"InstanceSummaryList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"InstanceSummary"}
},
"InstanceUserSummary":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "InstanceId",
    "Status",
    "Username"
  ],
  "members":{
    "AssociationDate":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The date a user was associated with an EC2 instance.</p>"
    },
    "DisassociationDate":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The date a user was disassociated from an EC2 instance.</p>"
    },
    "Domain":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
    }
  },

```

```

    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "InstanceId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID
of the EC2 instance, which provides user-based subscriptions.</p>"
    },
    "Status":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The status of a user associated with an EC2 instance.</p>"
    },
    "StatusMessage":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The status message for users of an EC2 instance.</p>"
    },
    "Username":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The user name from the identity provider for the user.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Describes users of an EC2 instance providing user-based subscriptions.</p>"
},
"InstanceUserSummaryList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"InstanceUserSummary"}
},
"InternalServerError":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "message":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>An exception occurred with the service.</p>",
  "exception":true,
  "fault":true
},
"ListIdentityProvidersRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  },
  "ListIdentityProvidersResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":["IdentityProviderSummaries"],
    "members":{
      "IdentityProviderSummaries":{
        "shape":"IdentityProviderSummaryList",
        "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the list identity providers operation.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListInstancesRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>An
array of structures that you can use to filter the results to those that match one or more sets of key-value pairs that
you specify.</p>"
      },
      "MaxResults":{
        "shape":"BoxInteger",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ListInstancesResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "InstanceSummaries":{
        "shape":"InstanceSummaryList",
        "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the list instances operation.</p>"
      },
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
},

```

```

"ListProductSubscriptionsRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"FilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>An array of structures that you can use to filter the results to those that match one or
more sets of key-value pairs that you specify.</p>"
    },
    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "Product":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListProductSubscriptionsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token
for the next set of results.</p>"
    },
    "ProductUserSummaries":{
      "shape":"ProductUserSummaryList",
      "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the list product subscriptions operation.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListUserAssociationsRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",

```



```

    "InstanceId"
  ],
  "members":{
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"FilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>An array of structures that you can use to filter the results to those that match one or
more sets of key-value pairs that you specify.</p>"
    },
    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "InstanceId":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID of the EC2 instance, which provides user-based subscriptions.</p>"
    },
  },

  "MaxResults":{
    "shape":"BoxInteger",
    "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
  },
  "NextToken":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
  }
}
},
"ListUserAssociationsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "InstanceUserSummaries":{
      "shape":"InstanceUserSummaryList",
      "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the list user association operation.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ProductUserSummary":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product",
    "Status",
    "Username"
  ],

```

```

"members":{
  "Domain":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
  },
  "IdentityProvider":{
    "shape":"IdentityProvider",
    "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
  },
  "Product":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
  },
  "Status":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The status of a product for a user.</p>"
  },
  "StatusMessage":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The status message for a product for a user.</p>"
  },
  "SubscriptionEndDate":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The end date of a subscription.</p>"
  },
  "SubscriptionStartDate":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The start date of a subscription.</p>"
  },
  "Username":{
    "shape":"String",
    "documentation":"<p>The user name from the identity provider
of the user.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation":"<p>The summary of the user-based subscription products for a user.</p>"
},
"ProductUserSummaryList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"ProductUserSummary"}
},
"RegisterIdentityProviderRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product"
  ],
  "members":{

```

```

    "IdentityProvider":{
      "shape":"IdentityProvider",
      "documentation":"<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "Product":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
    },
    "Settings":{
      "shape":"Settings",
      "documentation":"<p>The registered identity providers product related configuration settings such as the
subnets to provision VPC endpoints.</p>"
    }
  },
  "RegisterIdentityProviderResponse":{

    "type":"structure",
    "required":["IdentityProviderSummary"],
    "members":{
      "IdentityProviderSummary":{
        "shape":"IdentityProviderSummary",
        "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the results of an identity provider operation.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "ResourceNotFoundException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "message":{"shape":"String"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>The resource couldn't be found.</p>",
    "error":{
      "statusCode":404,
      "senderFault":true
    },
    "exception":true
  },
  "SecurityGroup":{
    "type":"string",
    "max":200,
    "min":5,
    "pattern":"^sg-([0-9a-z]{8})|([0-9a-z]{17})$"
  },
  "ServiceQuotaExceededException":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "message":{"shape":"String"}
    }
  }
}

```

```

    },
    "documentation": "<p>The request failed because a service quota is exceeded.</p>",
    "exception": true
  },
  "Settings": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [
      "SecurityGroupId",
      "Subnets"
    ],
    "members": {
      "SecurityGroupId": {
        "shape": "SecurityGroup",
        "documentation": "<p>A security group ID that allows inbound TCP port 1688 communication between resources in your VPC and the VPC endpoint for activation servers.</p>"
      },
      "Subnets": {
        "shape": "SettingsSubnetsList",
        "documentation": "<p>The subnets defined for the registered identity provider.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation": "<p>The registered identity providers product related configuration settings such as the subnets to provision VPC endpoints, and the security group ID that is associated with the VPC endpoints. The security group should permit inbound TCP port 1688 communication from resources in the VPC.</p>"
  },
  "SettingsSubnetsList": {
    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "Subnet" },
    "min": 1
  },
  "StartProductSubscriptionRequest": {
    "type": "structure",
    "required": [
      "IdentityProvider",
      "Product",
      "Username"
    ],
    "members": {
      "Domain": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
      },
      "IdentityProvider": {
        "shape": "IdentityProvider",
        "documentation": "<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
      },
      "Product": {
        "shape": "String",

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```

    "documentation": "<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
  },
  "Username": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The user name from the identity provider of the user.</p>"
  }
},
"StartProductSubscriptionResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": ["ProductUserSummary"],
  "members": {
    "ProductUserSummary": {
      "shape": "ProductUserSummary",
      "documentation": "<p>Metadata that describes
the start product subscription operation.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"StopProductSubscriptionRequest": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": [
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product",
    "Username"
  ],
  "members": {
    "Domain": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>The domain name of the user.</p>"
    },
    "IdentityProvider": {
      "shape": "IdentityProvider",
      "documentation": "<p>An object that specifies details for the identity provider.</p>"
    },
    "Product": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
    },
    "Username": {
      "shape": "String",
      "documentation": "<p>The user name from the identity provider for the user.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"StopProductSubscriptionResponse": {
  "type": "structure",
  "required": ["ProductUserSummary"],

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```

"members":{
  "ProductUserSummary":{
    "shape":"ProductUserSummary",
    "documentation":"<p>Metadata that describes the start product subscription operation.</p>"
  }
},
"String":{"type":"string"},
"StringList":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"String"}
},
"Subnet":{
  "type":"string",
  "pattern":"subnet-[a-z0-9]{8,17}"
},
"Subnets":{
  "type":"list",
  "member":{"shape":"Subnet"}
},
"ThrottlingException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "message":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The request was denied because of request throttling. Retry the request.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"UpdateIdentityProviderSettingsRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "IdentityProvider",
    "Product",
    "UpdateSettings"
  ],
  "members":{
    "IdentityProvider":{"shape":"IdentityProvider"},
    "Product":{
      "shape":"String",

      "documentation":"<p>The name of the user-based subscription product.</p>"
    },
    "UpdateSettings":{
      "shape":"UpdateSettings",
      "documentation":"<p>Updates the registered identity providers product related configuration settings. You can update any combination of settings in a single operation such as the:</p> <ul> <li> <p>Subnets which you want to add to provision VPC endpoints.</p> </li> <li> <p>Subnets which you want to remove the VPC endpoints from.</p> </li> <li> <p>Security group ID which permits traffic to the VPC endpoints.</p> </li> </ul>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    }
  }
},
"UpdateIdentityProviderSettingsResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":["IdentityProviderSummary"],
  "members":{
    "IdentityProviderSummary":{"shape":"IdentityProviderSummary"}
  }
},
"UpdateSettings":{
  "type":"structure",
  "required":[
    "AddSubnets",
    "RemoveSubnets"
  ],
  "members":{
    "AddSubnets":{
      "shape":"Subnets",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID of one or more subnets in which License Manager will create a VPC endpoint
for products that require connectivity to activation servers.</p>"
    },
    "RemoveSubnets":{
      "shape":"Subnets",
      "documentation":"<p>The ID of one or more subnets to remove.</p>"
    },
    "SecurityGroupId":{
      "shape":"SecurityGroup",
      "documentation":"<p>A security group ID that allows inbound TCP port 1688 communication between
resources in your VPC and the VPC endpoints for activation servers.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>Updates the registered identity providers product related configuration settings such as the
subnets to provision VPC endpoints.</p>"
},
"ValidationException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "message":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>A parameter is not valid.</p>",
  "exception":true
},
"documentation":"<p>With License Manager, you can create user-based subscriptions to utilize licensed software
with a per user subscription fee on Amazon EC2 instances.</p>"
}

```

```

{
  "testCases": [
    {
      "documentation": "For region af-south-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
      "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
          "url": "https://license-manager.af-south-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
      },
      "params": {
        "Region": "af-south-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
      }
    },
    {
      "documentation": "For region ap-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
      "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
          "url": "https://license-manager.ap-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
      },
      "params": {
        "Region": "ap-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
      }
    },
    {
      "documentation": "For region ap-northeast-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",

      "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
          "url": "https://license-manager.ap-northeast-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
      },
      "params": {
        "Region": "ap-northeast-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
      }
    },
    {
      "documentation": "For region ap-northeast-2 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
      "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
          "url": "https://license-manager.ap-northeast-2.amazonaws.com"
        }
      }
    }
  ]
}

```



```

    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "ap-northeast-2",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region ap-northeast-3 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.ap-northeast-3.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "ap-northeast-3",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region ap-south-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.ap-south-1.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "ap-south-1",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region ap-southeast-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.ap-southeast-1.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "ap-southeast-1",

      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {

```

```

"documentation": "For region ap-southeast-2 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
"expect": {
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://license-manager.ap-southeast-2.amazonaws.com"
  }
},
"params": {
  "Region": "ap-southeast-2",
  "UseFIPS": false,
  "UseDualStack": false
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region ap-southeast-3 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.ap-southeast-3.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "ap-southeast-3",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation":
"\"For region ca-central-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled\",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.ca-central-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "ca-central-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region eu-central-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.eu-central-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "eu-central-1",

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```

        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region eu-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint":
    {
        "url": "https://license-manager.eu-north-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "eu-north-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region eu-south-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.eu-south-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "eu-south-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region eu-west-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params":
    {
        "Region": "eu-west-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region eu-west-2 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {

```

```

        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "eu-west-2",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region eu-west-3 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.eu-west-3.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "eu-west-3",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region me-south-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.me-south-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "me-south-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region sa-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.sa-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "sa-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
}

```

```

    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {

      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "us-east-1",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "us-east-1",
      "UseFIPS": true,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region us-east-2 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.us-east-2.amazonaws.com"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "us-east-2",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region us-east-2 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-east-2.amazonaws.com"

```

```

    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-2",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-west-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.us-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-west-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-west-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-west-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-west-2 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-west-2",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},

```

```

{
  "documentation": "For region us-west-2 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect":
{
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-west-2.amazonaws.com"
  }
},
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-west-2",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-east-1.api.aws"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.us-east-1.api.aws"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn"
    }
  },

```

```

    "params": {
      "Region": "cn-north-1",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region cn-northwest-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.cn-northwest-1.amazonaws.com.cn"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "cn-northwest-1",
      "UseFIPS": false,
      "UseDualStack":
false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-fips.cn-north-1.api.amazonwebservices.com.cn"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "cn-north-1",
      "UseFIPS": true,
      "UseDualStack": true
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-fips.cn-north-1.amazonaws.com.cn"
      }
    },
    "params": {
      "Region": "cn-north-1",
      "UseFIPS": true,
      "UseDualStack": false
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled

```


and DualStack enabled",

```
"expect": {
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://license-manager.cn-north-1.api.amazonwebservices.com.cn"
  }
},
"params": {
  "Region": "cn-north-1",
  "UseFIPS": false,
  "UseDualStack": true
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-gov-east-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region us-gov-west-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-west-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
```

```

        "UseDualStack": false
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-gov-west-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-gov-west-1.amazonaws.com"
            }
        },
        "params": {

            "Region": "us-gov-west-1",
            "UseFIPS": true,
            "UseDualStack": false
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-gov-east-1.api.aws"
            }
        },
        "params": {
            "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
            "UseFIPS": true,
            "UseDualStack": true
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {
                "url": "https://license-manager.us-gov-east-1.api.aws"
            }
        },
        "params": {
            "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
            "UseFIPS": false,
            "UseDualStack": true
        }
    },
    {
        "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
        "expect": {
            "endpoint": {

```

```

        "url": "https://license-manager.us-iso-east-1.c2s.ic.gov"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {

"endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-iso-east-1.c2s.ic.gov"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-iso-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-iso-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {

```

```

        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.us-isob-east-1.sc2s.sgov.gov"
        }
    },
    "params":
{
    "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false
}
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager-fips.us-isob-east-1.sc2s.sgov.gov"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-isob-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack"
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-isob-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with region set and fips disabled and dualstack disabled",

```

```

"expect": {
  "endpoint": {
    "url": "https://example.com"
  }
},
"params": {
  "Region": "us-east-1",
  "UseFIPS": false,
  "UseDualStack": false,
  "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
}
},
{
  "documentation": "For custom endpoint with region not set and fips disabled and dualstack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://example.com"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": false,
    "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For custom endpoint with fips enabled and dualstack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: FIPS and custom endpoint are not supported"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false,
    "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For custom endpoint with fips disabled and dualstack enabled",
  "expect": {
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: Dualstack and custom endpoint are not supported"
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": false,
    "UseDualStack": true,
    "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
  }
}

```

```

    },
    {
      "documentation": "Missing region",
      "expect": {
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region"
      }
    }
  ],
  "version": "1.0"
}
{
  "version": "1.0",
  "parameters": {
    "Region": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::Region",
      "required": false,
      "documentation": "The AWS region used to dispatch the request.",
      "type": "String"
    },
    "UseDualStack": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::UseDualStack",
      "required": true,
      "default": false,
      "documentation": "When true, use the dual-stack endpoint. If the configured endpoint does not support dual-
stack, dispatching the request MAY return an error.",
      "type": "Boolean"
    },
    "UseFIPS": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::UseFIPS",
      "required": true,
      "default": false,
      "documentation": "When true, send this request to the FIPS-compliant regional endpoint. If the configured
endpoint does not have a FIPS compliant endpoint, dispatching the request will return an error.",
      "type": "Boolean"
    },
    "Endpoint": {
      "builtIn": "SDK::Endpoint",
      "required": false,
      "documentation": "Override the endpoint used to send this request",
      "type": "String"
    }
  },
  "rules": [
    {
      "conditions": [
        {
          "fn": "isSet",

```

```

        "argv": [
            {
                "ref": "Endpoint"
            }
        ]
    },
],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
    {
        "conditions": [
            {
                "fn": "booleanEquals",
                "argv": [
                    {
                        "ref": "UseFIPS"
                    },
                    true
                ]
            }
        ],
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: FIPS and custom
endpoint are not supported",
        "type": "error"
    },
    {
        "conditions": [
            {
                "fn": "booleanEquals",
                "argv": [
                    {
                        "ref": "UseDualStack"
                    },
                    true
                ]
            }
        ],
        "error": "Invalid Configuration: Dualstack and custom endpoint are not supported",
        "type": "error"
    },
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "endpoint": {
            "url": {
                "ref": "Endpoint"
            },
            "properties": {},
            "headers": {}
        }
    }
]

```

```

    },
    "type": "endpoint"

  }
]
},
{
  "conditions": [
    {
      "fn": "isSet",
      "argv": [
        {
          "ref": "Region"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
},
],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
  {
    "conditions": [
      {
        "fn": "aws.partition",
        "argv": [
          {
            "ref": "Region"
          }
        ]
      },
    ],
    "assign": "PartitionResult"
  }
],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
  {
    "conditions": [
      {
        "fn":
"booleanEquals",
        "argv": [
          {
            "ref": "UseFIPS"
          },
          true
        ]
      },
    ],
    {
      "fn": "booleanEquals",
      "argv": [

```



```

        {
            "ref": "UseDualStack"
        },
        true
    ]
}
],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
    {
        "conditions": [
            {
                "fn": "booleanEquals",
                "argv": [
                    true,
                    {
                        "fn": "getAttr",
                        "argv": [
                            {
                                "ref": "PartitionResult"
                            },
                            "supportsFIPS"
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            },
            {
                "fn": "booleanEquals",
                "argv": [
                    true,
                    {
                        "fn": "getAttr",
                        "argv": [
                            {
                                "ref": "PartitionResult"
                            },
                            "supportsDualStack"
                        ]
                    }
                ]
            }
        ],
        "type": "tree",
        "rules": [
            {
                "conditions": [],

```

```

        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-fips.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
            "properties": {},
            "headers": {}
        },
        "type": "endpoint"
    }
]
},
{
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both",
    "type": "error"
}
]
},
{
    "conditions": [
        {
            "fn": "booleanEquals",

            "argv": [
                {
                    "ref": "UseFIPS"
                },
                true
            ]
        }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "booleanEquals",
                    "argv": [
                        true,
                        {
                            "fn": "getAttr",
                            "argv": [
                                {

"ref": "PartitionResult"
                                },
                                "supportsFIPS"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}

```

```

        ]
      }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
      {
        "conditions": [],
        "endpoint": {
          "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions-
fips.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dnsSuffix}",
          "properties": {},
          "headers": {}
        },
        "type": "endpoint"
      }
    ],
    {
      "conditions": [],
      "error": "FIPS is enabled but this partition does not support FIPS",
      "type": "error"
    }
  ]
},
{
  "conditions": [
    {
      "fn": "booleanEquals",
      "argv": [
        {
          "ref": "UseDualStack"
        },
        true
      ]
    }
  ]
},
{
  "type": "tree",
  "rules": [
    {
      "conditions": [
        {
          "fn": "booleanEquals",
          "argv": [
            true,
            {
              "fn": "getAttr",

```

```

        "argv": [
            {
                "ref": "PartitionResult"
            },
            "supportsDualStack"
        ]
    }
]
},
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager-user-
subscriptions.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
            "properties": {},
            "headers": {}
        },
        "type": "endpoint"
    }
],
{
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "DualStack is enabled but
this partition does not support DualStack",
    "type": "error"
}
],
{
    "conditions": [],
    "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-user-subscriptions.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dnsSuffix}",
        "properties": {},
        "headers": {}
    },
    "type": "endpoint"
}
]
}
],
{
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region",

```

```

        "type": "error"
    }
]
}
AWS Signature Version 4 Test Suite
Copyright 2019 Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates. All Rights Reserved.
{
    "version": "1.0",
    "parameters": {
        "Region": {
            "builtIn": "AWS::Region",
            "required": false,
            "documentation": "The AWS region used to dispatch the request.",
            "type": "String"
        },
        "UseDualStack": {
            "builtIn": "AWS::UseDualStack",
            "required": true,
            "default": false,
            "documentation": "When true, use the dual-stack endpoint. If the configured endpoint does not support dual-
stack, dispatching the request MAY return an error.",
            "type": "Boolean"
        },
        "UseFIPS": {
            "builtIn": "AWS::UseFIPS",
            "required": true,
            "default": false,
            "documentation": "When true, send this request to the FIPS-compliant regional endpoint. If the configured
endpoint does not have a FIPS compliant endpoint, dispatching the request will return an error.",
            "type": "Boolean"
        },
        "Endpoint": {
            "builtIn": "SDK::Endpoint",
            "required": false,
            "documentation": "Override the endpoint used to send this request",
            "type": "String"
        }
    },
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "isSet",
                    "argv": [
                        {
                            "ref": "Endpoint"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}

```



```

        "headers": {}
    },
    "type": "endpoint"
}
]
}
]
},
{
    "conditions": [],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "isSet",
                    "argv": [
                        {
                            "ref": "Region"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "aws.partition",
                    "argv": [
                        {
                            "ref": "Region"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "assign": "PartitionResult"
        }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "booleanEquals",
                    "argv": [
                        {
                            "ref": "UseFIPS"
                        }
                    ],

```

true

```
    ]
  },
  {
    "fn": "booleanEquals",
    "argv": [
      {
        "ref": "UseDualStack"
      },
      true
    ]
  }
],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
  {
    "conditions": [
      {
        "fn": "booleanEquals",
        "argv": [
          true,
          {
            "fn": "getAttr",
            "argv": [
              {
                "ref": "PartitionResult"
              },
              "supportsFIPS"
            ]
          }
        ]
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "fn": "booleanEquals",
    "argv": [
      true,
      {
        "fn": "getAttr",
        "argv": [
          {
            "ref": "PartitionResult"
          },
          "supportsDualStack"
        ]
      }
    ]
  }
]
```



```

    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [],
            "type": "tree",
            "rules": [
                {
                    "conditions": [],
                    "endpoint": {
                        "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions-
fips.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
                        "properties": {},
                        "headers": {}
                    },
                    "type": "endpoint"
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    },
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or
both",
        "type": "error"
    }
],
},
{
    "conditions": [
        {
            "fn": "booleanEquals",
            "argv": [
                {
                    "ref": "UseFIPS"
                },
            ],
        }
    ],
    true
},
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [

```

```

        {
            "fn": "booleanEquals",
            "argv": [
                true,
                {
                    "fn": "getAttr",
                    "argv": [
                        {
                            "ref": "PartitionResult"
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ],
            "supportsFIPS"
        }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [],
            "type": "tree",
            "rules": [
                {
                    "conditions": [],
                    "endpoint": {
                        "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions-fips.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dnsSuffix}",
                        "properties": {},
                        "headers": {}
                    },
                    "type": "endpoint"
                }
            ]
        }
    ],
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "error": "FIPS is enabled but this partition does not support FIPS",
        "type": "error"
    }
]
},
{
    "conditions": [
        {

```

```

        "fn": "booleanEquals",
        "argv": [
            {
                "ref": "UseDualStack"
            },
            true
        ]
    },
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "booleanEquals",

"argv": [
    true,
    {
        "fn": "getAttr",
        "argv": [
            {
                "ref": "PartitionResult"
            },
            "supportsDualStack"
        ]
    }
]
        }
    ],
    "type": "tree",

"rules": [
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "type": "tree",
        "rules": [
            {
                "conditions": [],
                "endpoint": {
                    "url": "https://license-manager-linux-
subscriptions.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
                    "properties": {},
                    "headers": {}
                },
                "type": "endpoint"
            }
        ]
    }
]

```

```

        ]
      }
    ]
  },
  {
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack",
    "type": "error"
  }
]
},
{
  "conditions": [],
  "type": "tree",
  "rules": [
    {
      "conditions": [],
      "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager-linux-
subscriptions.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dnsSuffix}",
        "properties": {},
        "headers": {}
      },
      "type": "endpoint"
    }
  ]
}
]
}
]
},
{
  "conditions": [],
  "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region",
  "type": "error"
}
]
}
]
}
{
  "pagination": {
    "ListAssociationsForLicenseConfiguration": {
      "input_token": "NextToken",
      "limit_key": "MaxResults",
      "output_token": "NextToken",
      "result_key": "LicenseConfigurationAssociations"
    }
  },

```

```

"ListLicenseConfigurations": {
  "input_token": "NextToken",
  "limit_key": "MaxResults",
  "output_token": "NextToken",
  "result_key": "LicenseConfigurations"
},
"ListLicenseSpecificationsForResource": {
  "input_token": "NextToken",
  "limit_key": "MaxResults",
  "output_token": "NextToken",
  "result_key": "LicenseSpecifications"
},
"ListResourceInventory": {
  "input_token": "NextToken",
  "limit_key": "MaxResults",
  "output_token": "NextToken",
  "result_key": "ResourceInventoryList"
},
"ListUsageForLicenseConfiguration": {
  "input_token": "NextToken",
  "limit_key": "MaxResults",
  "output_token": "NextToken",
  "result_key": "LicenseConfigurationUsageList"
}
}
}
{
  "ResponseMetadata": {
    "RequestId": "9a285199-c8d6-47c2-bdb2-314cb47d599d"
  }
}
{
  "version": "1.0",
  "examples": {
  }
}
{
  "pagination": {
    "ListIdentityProviders": {
      "input_token": "NextToken",
      "output_token": "NextToken",
      "limit_key": "MaxResults",
      "result_key": "IdentityProviderSummaries"
    },
    "ListInstances": {
      "input_token": "NextToken",
      "output_token": "NextToken",
      "limit_key": "MaxResults",

```

```

    "result_key": "InstanceSummaries"
  },
  "ListProductSubscriptions": {
    "input_token": "NextToken",
    "output_token": "NextToken",
    "limit_key": "MaxResults",
    "result_key": "ProductUserSummaries"
  },
  "ListUserAssociations": {
    "input_token": "NextToken",
    "output_token": "NextToken",
    "limit_key": "MaxResults",
    "result_key": "InstanceUserSummaries"
  }
}
}
}

```

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```
{
  "version": "2.0",
  "metadata": {
    "apiVersion": "2018-05-10",
    "endpointPrefix": "license-manager-linux-subscriptions",
    "jsonVersion": "1.1",
    "protocol": "rest-json",
    "serviceFullName": "AWS License Manager Linux Subscriptions",
    "serviceId": "License Manager Linux Subscriptions",
    "signatureVersion": "v4",
    "signingName": "license-manager-linux-subscriptions",
    "uid": "license-manager-linux-subscriptions-2018-05-10"
  },
  "operations": {
    "GetServiceSettings": {
      "name": "GetServiceSettings",
      "http": {
        "method": "POST",
        "requestUri": "/subscription/GetServiceSettings",
        "responseCode": 200
      },
      "input": { "shape": "GetServiceSettingsRequest" },
    }
  }
}
```

```

"output":{"shape":"GetServiceSettingsResponse"},
"errors":[
  {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
  {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
  {"shape":"ValidationException"}
],
"documentation":"<p>Lists the Linux subscriptions service settings.</p>",
"idempotent":true
},
"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstances":{"
  "name":"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstances",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/subscription/ListLinuxSubscriptionInstances",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the running Amazon EC2 instances that were discovered with commercial Linux
subscriptions.</p>",
  "idempotent":true
},
"ListLinuxSubscriptions":{"
  "name":"ListLinuxSubscriptions",
  "http":{"
    "method":"POST",
    "requestUri":"/subscription/ListLinuxSubscriptions",
    "responseCode":200
  },
  "input":{"shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionsRequest"},
  "output":{"shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionsResponse"},
  "errors":[
    {"shape":"InternalServerError"},
    {"shape":"ThrottlingException"},
    {"shape":"ValidationException"}
  ],
  "documentation":"<p>Lists the Linux subscriptions that have been discovered. If you have linked your
organization, the returned results will include data aggregated across your accounts in Organizations.</p>",
  "idempotent":true
},
"UpdateServiceSettings":{"
  "name":"UpdateServiceSettings",
  "http":{"

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    "method": "POST",
    "requestUri": "/subscription/UpdateServiceSettings",
    "responseCode": 200
  },
  "input": { "shape": "UpdateServiceSettingsRequest" },
  "output": { "shape": "UpdateServiceSettingsResponse" },
  "errors": [
    { "shape": "InternalServerError" },
    { "shape": "ThrottlingException" },
    { "shape": "ValidationException" }
  ],
  "documentation": "<p>Updates the service settings for Linux subscriptions.</p>",
  "idempotent": true
}
},
"shapes": {
  "Boolean": {
    "type": "boolean",
    "box": true
  },
  "BoxInteger": {
    "type": "integer",
    "box": true
  },
  "BoxLong": {
    "type": "long",
    "box": true
  },
  "Filter": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "Name": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The type of name to filter by.</p>"
      },
      "Operator": {
        "shape": "Operator",
        "documentation": "<p>An operator for filtering results.</p>"
      },
      "Values": {
        "shape": "StringList",
        "documentation": "<p>One or more values for the name to filter by.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "documentation": "<p>A filter object that is used to return more specific results from a describe operation. Filters can be used to match a set of resources by specific criteria.</p>"
},
"FilterList": {

```

```

    "type": "list",
    "member": { "shape": "Filter" }
  },
  "GetServiceSettingsRequest": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
    }
  },
  "GetServiceSettingsResponse": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "HomeRegions": {
        "shape": "StringList",
        "documentation": "<p>The Region in which License Manager displays the aggregated data for Linux
subscriptions.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery": {
        "shape": "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery",
        "documentation": "<p>Lists if discovery has been enabled for Linux subscriptions.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings": {
        "shape": "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings",
        "documentation": "<p>Lists the settings defined for Linux subscriptions discovery. The settings include if
Organizations integration has been enabled, and which Regions data will be aggregated from.</p>"
      },
      "Status": {
        "shape": "Status",
        "documentation": "<p>Indicates the status of Linux subscriptions settings being applied.</p>"
      },
      "StatusMessage": {
        "shape": "StringMap",
        "documentation": "<p>A message which details the Linux subscriptions service settings current status.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "Instance": {
    "type": "structure",
    "members": {
      "AccountID": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The account ID which owns the instance.</p>"
      },
      "AmiId": {
        "shape": "String",
        "documentation": "<p>The AMI ID used to launch the instance.</p>"
      },
      "InstanceID": {
        "shape": "String",

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    "documentation": "<p>The instance ID of the resource.</p>"
  },
  "InstanceType": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The instance type of the resource.</p>"
  },
  "LastUpdatedTime": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The time in which the last discovery updated the instance details.</p>"
  },
  "ProductCode": {
    "shape": "ProductCodeList",
    "documentation": "<p>The product code for the instance. For more information, see <a href='\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-manager/latest/userguide/linux-subscriptions-usage-operation.html\">Usage operation values</a> in the <i>License Manager User Guide</i> .</p>"
  },
  "Region": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The Region the instance is running in.</p>"
  },
  "Status": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The status of the instance.</p>"
  },
  "SubscriptionName": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The name of the subscription being used by the instance.</p>"
  },
  "UsageOperation": {
    "shape": "String",
    "documentation": "<p>The usage operation of the instance. For more information, see For more information, see <a href='\"https://docs.aws.amazon.com/license-manager/latest/userguide/linux-subscriptions-usage-operation.html\">Usage operation values</a> in the <i>License Manager User Guide</i>.</p>"
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>Details discovered information about a running instance using Linux subscriptions.</p>"
},
"InstanceList": {
  "type": "list",
  "member": { "shape": "Instance" }
},
"InternalServerError": {
  "type": "structure",
  "members": {
    "message": { "shape": "String" }
  }
},
"documentation": "<p>An exception occurred with the service.</p>",

```

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    "exception":true,
    "fault":true
  },
  "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "Enabled",
      "Disabled"
    ]
  },
  "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "OrganizationIntegration",
      "SourceRegions"
    ],
    "members":{
      "OrganizationIntegration":{
        "shape":"OrganizationIntegration",
        "documentation":"<p>Details if you
have enabled resource discovery across your accounts in Organizations.</p>"
      },
      "SourceRegions":{
        "shape":"StringList",
        "documentation":"<p>The Regions in which to discover data for Linux subscriptions.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>Lists the settings defined for discovering Linux subscriptions.</p>"
  },
  "ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "Filters":{
        "shape":"FilterList",
        "documentation":"<p>An array of structures that you can use to filter the results to those that match one or
more sets of key-value pairs that you specify. For example, you can filter by the name of <code>AmiID</code>
with an optional operator to see subscriptions that match, partially match, or don't match a certain Amazon Machine
Image (AMI) ID.</p> <p>The valid names for this filter are:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>AmiID</code> </p> </li>
<li> <p> <code>InstanceID</code> </p> </li>
<li> <p> <code>AccountID</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Status</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>Region</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>UsageOperation</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>ProductCode</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>InstanceType</code> </p> </li> </ul> <p>The valid
Operators for this filter are:</p> <ul> <li> <p> <code>contains</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>equals</code>
</p> </li> <li> <p> <code>Notequal</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
      },
      "MaxResults":{
        "shape":"BoxInteger",
        "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
      }
    }
  }
}

```



```

    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesRequestNextTokenString",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  },
  "documentation":"<p>NextToken length limit is half of ddb accepted limit. Increase this limit if parameters in
request increases.</p>"
},
"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesRequestNextTokenString":{
  "type":"string",
  "max":16384,
  "min":1
},
"ListLinuxSubscriptionInstancesResponse":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Instances":{
      "shape":"InstanceList",
      "documentation":"<p>An array that contains instance objects.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"String",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
},
"ListLinuxSubscriptionsRequest":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "Filters":{
      "shape":"FilterList",
      "documentation":"<p>An array of structures that you can use to filter the results to those that match one or
more sets of key-value pairs that you specify. For example, you can filter by the name of
<code>Subscription</code> with an optional operator to see subscriptions that match, partially match, or don't
match a certain subscription's name.</p> <p>The valid names for this filter are:</p> <ul>
<li> <p> <code>Subscription</code> </p> </li> </ul> <p>The valid Operators for this filter are:</p> <ul> <li>
<p> <code>contains</code> </p> </li> <li> <p> <code>equals</code> </p> </li> <li> <p>
<code>Notequal</code> </p> </li> </ul>"
    },
    "MaxResults":{
      "shape":"BoxInteger",
      "documentation":"<p>Maximum number of results to return in a single call.</p>"
    },
    "NextToken":{
      "shape":"ListLinuxSubscriptionsRequestNextTokenString",
      "documentation":"<p>Token for the next set of results.</p>"
    }
  }
}

```

```

    },
    "documentation":"<p>NextToken length limit is half of ddb accepted limit. Increase this limit if parameters in
request increases.</p>"
  },
  "ListLinuxSubscriptionsRequestNextTokenString":{
    "type":"string",
    "max":16384,
    "min":1
  },
  "ListLinuxSubscriptionsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "NextToken":{
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>Token
for the next set of results.</p>"
      },
      "Subscriptions":{
        "shape":"SubscriptionList",
        "documentation":"<p>An array that contains subscription objects.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "Operator":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "Equal",
      "NotEqual",
      "Contains"
    ],
    "max":20,
    "min":1
  },
  "OrganizationIntegration":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "Enabled",
      "Disabled"
    ]
  },
  "ProductCodeList":{
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "Status":{
    "type":"string",
    "enum":[
      "InProgress",

```

```

    "Completed",
    "Successful",
    "Failed"
  ],
  },
  "String":{"type":"string"},
  "StringList":{"
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"StringListMemberString"},
    "max":100,
    "min":1
  },
  "StringListMemberString":{"
    "type":"string",
    "max":100,
    "min":1
  },
  "StringMap":{"
    "type":"map",
    "key":{"shape":"String"},
    "value":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "Subscription":{"
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{"
      "InstanceCount":{"
        "shape":"BoxLong",
        "documentation":"<p>The total amount of running instances using this subscription.</p>"
      },
      "Name":{"
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>The name of the subscription.</p>"
      },
      "Type":{"
        "shape":"String",
        "documentation":"<p>The type of subscription. The type can be subscription-included with Amazon EC2,
Bring Your Own Subscription model (BYOS), or from the Amazon Web Services Marketplace. Certain
subscriptions may use licensing from the Amazon Web Services Marketplace as well as OS licensing from Amazon
EC2 or BYOS.</p>"
      }
    },
    "documentation":"<p>An object which details a discovered Linux subscription.</p>"
  },
  "SubscriptionList":{"
    "type":"list",
    "member":{"shape":"Subscription"}
  },
  "ThrottlingException":{"

```

```

    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "message":{"shape":"String"}
    },
    "documentation":"<p>The request was denied due to request throttling.</p>",
    "exception":true
  },
  "UpdateServiceSettingsRequest":{
    "type":"structure",
    "required":[
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery",
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings"
    ],
    "members":{
      "AllowUpdate":{
        "shape":"Boolean",
        "documentation":"<p>Describes if updates are allowed to the service settings for Linux subscriptions. If you allow updates, you can aggregate Linux subscription data in more than one home Region.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery":{
        "shape":"LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery",
        "documentation":"<p>Describes if the discovery of Linux subscriptions is enabled.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings":{
        "shape":"LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings",
        "documentation":"<p>The settings defined for Linux subscriptions discovery. The settings include if Organizations integration has been enabled, and which Regions data will be aggregated from.</p>"
      }
    }
  },
  "UpdateServiceSettingsResponse":{
    "type":"structure",
    "members":{
      "HomeRegions":{
        "shape":"StringList",
        "documentation":"<p>The Region in which License Manager displays the aggregated data for Linux subscriptions.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery":{
        "shape":"LinuxSubscriptionsDiscovery",
        "documentation":"<p>Lists if discovery has been enabled for Linux subscriptions.</p>"
      },
      "LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings":{
        "shape":"LinuxSubscriptionsDiscoverySettings",
        "documentation":"<p>The settings defined for Linux subscriptions discovery. The settings include if Organizations integration has been enabled, and which Regions data will be aggregated from.</p>"
      }
    },

```

```

"Status":{
  "shape":"Status",
  "documentation":"<p>Indicates the status of Linux subscriptions settings being applied.</p>"
},
"StatusMessage":{
  "shape":"StringMap",
  "documentation":"<p>A message which details the Linux subscriptions service settings current status.</p>"
}
},
"ValidationException":{
  "type":"structure",
  "members":{
    "message":{"shape":"String"}
  },
  "documentation":"<p>The provided input is not valid. Try your request again.</p>",
  "exception":true
}
},
"documentation":"<p>With License Manager, you can discover and track your commercial Linux subscriptions on
running Amazon EC2 instances.</p>"
}

```

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{
  "version": "1.0",
  "parameters": {
    "Region": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::Region",
      "required": false,
      "documentation": "The AWS region used to dispatch the request.",
      "type": "String"
```

```

    },
    "UseDualStack": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::UseDualStack",
      "required": true,
      "default": false,
      "documentation": "When true, use the dual-stack endpoint. If the configured endpoint does not support dual-
stack, dispatching the request MAY return an error.",
      "type": "Boolean"
    },
    "UseFIPS": {
      "builtIn": "AWS::UseFIPS",
      "required": true,
      "default": false,
      "documentation": "When true, send this request to the FIPS-compliant regional endpoint. If the configured
endpoint does not have a FIPS compliant endpoint, dispatching the request will return an error.",
      "type": "Boolean"
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    "Endpoint": {
      "builtIn": "SDK::Endpoint",
      "required": false,
      "documentation": "Override the endpoint used to send this request",
      "type": "String"
    }
  },
  "rules": [
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      "conditions": [
        {
          "fn": "isSet",
          "argv": [
            {
              "ref": "Endpoint"
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ],
  "type": "tree",
  "rules": [
    {
      "conditions": [
        {
          "fn": "booleanEquals",
          "argv": [
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              "ref": "UseFIPS"
            },
            true
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

```

        ]
    }
],
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: FIPS and custom
endpoint are not supported",
    "type": "error"
},
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    "conditions": [
        {
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            "argv": [
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                    "ref": "UseDualStack"
                },
                true
            ]
        }
    ],
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: Dualstack and custom endpoint are not supported",
    "type": "error"
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{
    "conditions": [],
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        "headers": {}
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    "type": "endpoint"
}
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},
{
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        "fn": "aws.partition",
        "argv": [
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            "ref": "Region"
          }
        ],
        "assign": "PartitionResult"
      }
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
      {
        "conditions": [
          {
            "fn":
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            "argv": [
              {
                "ref": "UseFIPS"
              },
              true
            ]
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            "argv": [
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              true
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        "type": "tree",
        "rules": [
          {
            "conditions": [

"fn": "booleanEquals",
            "argv": [
              true,
              {
                "fn": "getAttr",

```

```

        "argv": [
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                "ref": "PartitionResult"
            },
            "supportsFIPS"
        ]
    },
    ],
    },
    {
        "fn": "booleanEquals",
        "argv": [
            {
                "ref": "PartitionResult"
            },
            "supportsDualStack"
        ]
    }
    ],
    },
    ],
    "type": "tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [],
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                "url": "https://license-manager-fips.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
                "properties": {},
                "headers": {}
            },
            "type": "endpoint"
        }
    ],
    },
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "error": "FIPS and DualStack are enabled, but this partition does not support one or both",
        "type": "error"
    }
    ],
    },
    {

```

```

        "conditions": [
            {
                "fn": "booleanEquals",
                "arg": {
                    "ref": "UseFIPS"
                },
                "true": true
            }
        ],
        "type": "tree",
        "rules": [
            {
                "conditions": [
                    {
                        "fn": "booleanEquals",
                        "arg": {
                            "true": true,
                            "fn": "getAttr",
                            "arg": {
                                "ref": "PartitionResult"
                            }
                        },
                        "supportsFIPS": true
                    }
                ],
                "type": "tree",
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                        "conditions": [],
                        "endpoint": {
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                            "properties": {},
                            "headers": {}
                        },
                        "type": "endpoint"
                    }
                ],
                "conditions": [],
            }
        ]
    },
    {
        "conditions": [],
    }
]

```

```

        "error": "FIPS is enabled but this partition does not support FIPS",
        "type": "error"
    }
]
},
{
    "conditions": [
        {
            "fn": "booleanEquals",
            "argv": [
                {
                    "ref": "UseDualStack"
                },
                true
            ]
        }
    ],
    "type":
"tree",
    "rules": [
        {
            "conditions": [
                {
                    "fn": "booleanEquals",
                    "argv": [
                        true,
                        {
                            "fn": "getAttr",
                            "argv": [
                                {
                                    "ref": "PartitionResult"
                                },
                                "supportsDualStack"
                            ]
                        }
                    ]
                }
            ]
        }
    ]
}

],
"type": "tree",
"rules": [
    {
        "conditions": [],
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dualStackDnsSuffix}",
            "properties": {},
            "headers": {}
        },
    },

```

```

        "type": "endpoint"
    }
]
},
{
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "DualStack is enabled but this partition does not support DualStack",

    "type": "error"
}
],
},
{
    "conditions": [],
    "endpoint": {
        "url": "https://license-manager.{Region}.{PartitionResult#dnsSuffix}",
        "properties": {},
        "headers": {}
    },
    "type": "endpoint"
}
]
}
]
},
{
    "conditions": [],
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region",
    "type": "error"
}
]
}
{
    "ResponseMetadata": {
        "RequestId": "6a213e4e-33a8-11df-9540-99d0768312d3"
    }
}
UNRECOGNIZED LICENSE; MD5 sum: c18d578d4659ffec17e3119a6752b24e
{
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        {
            "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
            "expect": {
                "endpoint": {
                    "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions-fips.us-east-1.api.aws"
                }
            },
            "params": {

```



```

        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
            "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions-fips.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": false
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},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and
DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {
        "endpoint": {
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        }
    },
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        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": true
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region us-east-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
    "expect": {
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            "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions.us-east-1.amazonaws.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
        "Region": "us-east-1",
        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
    "expect": {

```

```

    "endpoint": {
      "url": "https://license-manager-linux-subscriptions-fips.cn-north-1.api.amazonwebservices.com.cn"
    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
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},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
    "endpoint": {
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    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": false
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack enabled",
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    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
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    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
  "documentation": "For region cn-north-1 with FIPS disabled and DualStack disabled",
  "expect": {
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    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "cn-north-1",
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}

```

```

},
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  "documentation": "For region us-gov-east-1 with FIPS enabled and DualStack enabled",
  "expect": {
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    }
  },
  "params": {
    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
    "UseDualStack": true
  }
},
{
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  "expect": {
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    }
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    "Region": "us-gov-east-1",
    "UseFIPS": true,
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  }
},
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  },
  "params": {

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        "UseDualStack": true
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        "UseDualStack": false
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        "UseDualStack": true
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        }
    },
    "params": {

```

```

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        "UseDualStack": false
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        "UseDualStack": true
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        }
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        "UseDualStack": false
    }
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{
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        "UseDualStack": true
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        }
    },
    "params": {

```

```

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        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with region set and fips disabled and dualstack disabled",
    "expect": {
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        }
    },
    "params": {
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        "UseFIPS": false,
        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
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    "expect": {
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            "url": "https://example.com"
        }
    },
    "params": {
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        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
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    "expect":
{
    "error": "Invalid Configuration: FIPS and custom endpoint are not supported"
},
    "params": {
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        "UseFIPS": true,
        "UseDualStack": false,
        "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
},
{
    "documentation": "For custom endpoint with fips disabled and dualstack enabled",

```

```

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      "UseDualStack": true,
      "Endpoint": "https://example.com"
    }
  },
  {
    "documentation": "Missing region",
    "expect": {
      "error": "Invalid Configuration: Missing Region"
    }
  }
],
"version": "1.0"
}

```

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1.370 jsonpointer 2.0

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?RCS: $Id: startsh.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
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?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: startsh.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:25:31 ram
?RCS: patch61: avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:startsh: sh sharpbang eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:startsh:
?S: This variable contains the string to put on the front of a shell
?S: script to make sure (hopefully) that it runs with sh and not some
?S: other
?S: shell.
?S:.
?F:!sharp
```

```

: figure out how to guarantee sh startup
?X: Avoid needless chatter since this is now done very early.
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Checking out how to guarantee sh startup..." >&2
case "$startsh" in
*) startsh=${sharpbang}${sh} ;;
*)
?X: echo "Let's see if '$startsh' works..." ;;
esac
cat >sharp <<EOSS
$startsh
set abc
test "$?abc" != 1
EOSS

chmod +x sharp
$eunicefix sharp
if ./sharp; then
: echo "Yup, it does."
else
echo "Hmm... '$startsh' does not guarantee sh startup..."
echo "You may have to fix up the shell scripts to make sure $sh runs them."
fi
rm -f sharp

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/startsh.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_neterno.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sig_name.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getpent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strftime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_fd_set.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/uidsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_sethent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_int64_t.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/charsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endsent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_time.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_wctype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/models.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endhent.U

```

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_flexfnam.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setsent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_scannl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_safebcpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/fpostype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cppstdin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_csh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/randbits.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_usleepproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorscript.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fd_set.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/selecttype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sockopt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_dosuid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mmap.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/models.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/fpossize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_htonl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_pthread_attr_ss.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_volatile.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/alignbytes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/fflushall.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setpent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/doublesize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_access.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_socket.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getnent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_NOFILE.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_neteranno.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_snprintf_1.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_getnetprotos.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_portable.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_grp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/d_time.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_pwd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/myhostname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sitearch.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_netinettcp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/otherlibdirs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/selecttype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getspnam.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strtoul.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Tr.U
*

```

```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/prefix.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getprpwnam.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/pager.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/inc_version_list.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_gethent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/perlpath.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/ccflags.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_mbrlen.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysmman.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_bitfield.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/acl/i_syssecl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/stdio_streams.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ssizetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_db.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_drand48proto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_safemcpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ccflags.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_socklen_t.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/usrinc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/lseektype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/doublesize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_shm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_dirfd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_inttypes.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_sigaction.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ustat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/byteorder.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/modetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/i_machcthr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_isascii.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Cppsym.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_wchar.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/modetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memchr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/privlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/pidtype.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Oldconfig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Guess.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/charsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ebcdic.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Devel.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/voidflags.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/uidtype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_u32align.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/st_dev_def.U

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- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/mallocsrc.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_statblks.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/intsize.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/abortsig.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_isascii.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/usrinc.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_strerror.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/nullified/fpu.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_stdstdio.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sem.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_sanemcmp.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/i_time.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/src.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/abortsig.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/cpp_stuff.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ldbl_dig.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sbrkproto.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_flockproto.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sanemcmp.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/pidtype.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_gconvert.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_mprotect.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_telldirproto.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_stdstdio.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/archname.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getpagsz.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_uthbynm.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/d_times.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_shmat.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/instubperl.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_dosuid.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sgndchr.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_eofpipe.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/nblock_io.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_vfork.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/gidtype.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/randfunc.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_dirent.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_voidsig.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_backtrace.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_casti32.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_dlopen.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_dirent.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_mmap.U

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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_pwd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ptrsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_wifstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_scannl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/sh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_open3.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lc_monetary_2008.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/charorder.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sresgproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Cross.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_socketmarkproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitearch.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_shmat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/sizetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/fpu.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sigaction.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sitelib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/gidtype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_inttypes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_closedir.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/nblock_io.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setnent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorarch.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_getpagsz.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_time.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_poll.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sresuproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Config_sh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_db.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/selectminbits.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_sgndchr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Oldconfig.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_safemcpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_dir_dd_fd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/sockopt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitelib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getpgrp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_execinfo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_keepsig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_closedir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_times.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_strtoul.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_vfork.U
*

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/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/sunscanf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_dbminiproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/acl/i_sysaccess.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/myhostname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cpp_stuff.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_wcrtomb.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/byteorder.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/voidflags.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/cppstdin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getpwent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d___fwalk.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_malloc_size.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_castneg.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/st_ino_def.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_ndbm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getsent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_castneg.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/prefix.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_voidsig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_wifstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_gethostprotos.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/gidsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/archlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_access.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/prototype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_mbrtowc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_wcsxfrm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/issymlink.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nanosleep.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/gccvers.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/startperl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/orderlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_volatile.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/scriptdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_madvise.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/sig_name.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gnulibc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/fpostype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setpgpr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gethent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_vprintf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/bitpbyte.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/bin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gethname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_gethname.U

```



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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_static_inline.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/need_va_copy.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_varhdr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_builtin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_attribut.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sunscanf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_varhdr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_const.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_getprotoprotos.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_statblks.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_open3.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/errnolist.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/usesocks.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_lchown.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/sbrksmart.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/libpth.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_gai_strerror.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ernolist.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mallocsrc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_lseekproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Signal.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_dlopen.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_wcscmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/alignbytes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_keepsig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_csh.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_malloc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sizetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_ndbm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/bitpbyte.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/uidsign.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/sizesize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_eofpipe.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/scriptdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/randfunc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Findhdr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_htonl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/ssizetype.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endpent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/uidtype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/lseektype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/i_pthread.U

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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/floatsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/gccvers.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_grp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_mallocmalloc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/charorder.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isblank.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getespswnam.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/a_dvisory/intsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_flexfnam.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_snprintf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Cppsym.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sbrksmart.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Signal.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/stdchar.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endnnt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_gnulibc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Guess.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strctcpy.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/ptrsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/gidsign.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/archname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_syscallproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_c99_variadic.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/bin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Config_sh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_attribut.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sigprocmask.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/d_getservprotos.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/floatsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_safebcpy.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_shm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_socket.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msg.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_dladdr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gethbynm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_malloc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorbin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_vprintf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Tr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_casti32.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strerror.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_termio.U
*

```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gconvert.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: AAAAA.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: AAAAA.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/06/20 06:50:26 ram

?RCS: patch30: changes from Jarkko Hietaniemi are tagged with JHI

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 14:01:39 ram

?RCS: patch23: initials for Wayne Davison are now WED

?RCS: patch23: added initials for new unit contributor Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:01:09 ram

?RCS: patch16: make metalint shut up on special unit definition for All target

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 15:43:57 ram

?RCS: patch10: documents initials used for Wayne Davison's contributions

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:44 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The purpose of this file is to supply the head of the Makefile created

?X: by metaconfig. For this reason it must be first in alphabetical order.

?X: The leading '+' in front of the unit name is a hint for metalint, since

?X: the use of that special unit name as a "made" unit is legitimate here.

?X:

?MAKE:+All: Finish

?X:

?X: Throughout the units, the following initials are used to identify comments:

?X:

?X: HMS: Harlan Stenn

?X: RAM: Raphael Manfredi

?X: WED: Wayne Davison (was WAD by mistake--RAM)

?X: ADO: Andy Dougherty

?X: JHI: Jarkko Hietaniemi

?X:

?X: Agreed, this is a weird place to document it, but I couldn't find a better

?X: place to do so. I've bet on the curiosity of users, who would probably
?X: want to know what's in this strangely-named file--RAM.

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/AAAAA.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: d_passwd.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_passwd.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:37:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:09:51 ram

?RCS: patch32: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Useless unit dropped.

?X:

?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_passwd.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which

* gets its values from \$CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by

* running Configure.

*

* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,

* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.

* For a more permanent change edit \$CONFIG_SH and rerun config_h.SH.

*

* \Id: Config_h.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Config_h.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitehtml3dir sitehtml3direxp installsitehtml3dir: Getfile \

Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html3dir sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:sitehtml3dir="

?S:sitehtml3dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific

?S: library html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: After

perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: library html pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitehtml3direxp="

?S:sitehtml3direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml3dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsitehtml3dir="

?S:installsitehtml3dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml3direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: html3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitehtml3dir

?LINT:set sitehtml3dir

?LINT:set sitehtml3direxp

: determine where add-on library html pages go

: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.

case

"\$sitehtml3dir" in

") dflt=`echo "\$html3dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$siteprefix#" ` ;;

*) dflt=\$sitehtml3dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"|" ') dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=dn+~

rp='Pathname where the site-specific library html pages should be installed'

./getfile

prefixvar=sitehtml3dir

./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* This file was produced by running the config_h.SH script, which

* gets its values from \$CONFIG_SH, which is generally produced by

* running Configure.

*

* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,

* that running config_h.SH again will wipe out any changes you've made.

* For a more permanent change edit \$CONFIG_SH and rerun config_h.SH.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Config_h.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*|?:[\\V]*)

if test -f "\$xxx"; then

: ok

else

echo "WARNING: no \$xxx -- ignoring your setting for \$file." >&4

xxx=`./loc \$file \$file \$pth`

fi

;;

") xxx=`./loc \$file \$file \$pth`;;

*) xxx=`./loc \$xxx \$xxx \$pth`;;

esac

eval \$file=\$xxx\$_exe

eval _\$file=\$xxx

case "\$xxx" in

/*)

```

echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
echo "I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry if any of the following aren't found..."
say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\V]*)
if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
echo "WARNING: no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file." >&4
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*)
xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
say=either
;;
esac
done

```

```

case "$grep" in
egrep)
echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
egrep=$grep
_egrep=$grep
;;
esac
@if less
case "$less" in
") ;;
*) if $less -R </dev/null >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Substituting less -R for less."
less="$less -R"
_less=$less
fi
;;
esac
@end
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
echo "Substituting cp for ln."
ln=$cp
_ln=$cp
;;
esac
@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
case "$gmake" in
gmake)
echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
# Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely
GNU make
# and prefer it over the system make.
echo "Substituting gmake for make."
make=$gmake

```



```

_make=$gmake
fi
;;
esac
@end
case "$test" in
test)
echo "Hopefully test is built into your sh."
;;
*)
if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
?X: We need to set both test and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
test=test
_test=test
fi
;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."
;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
echo " "
echo "Checking compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
$echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1
echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "They are compatible. In fact, they may be identical."
else
case "$n" in
'-n') n=" c='\c';;
*) n='-n' c="";;
esac
cat
<<FOO

```

They are not compatible! You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system. I'll have to use \$echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't have echo built in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts. That means I'll have to use '\$n\$c' to suppress newlines now. Life is ridiculous.

```
FOO
$echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
$echo "*"
fi
$rm -f foo1 foo2
;;
esac
```

?X: The next part is irrelevant to the real process
This question was auctioned at YAPC::Europe-2007 in Vienna
I never promised you could answer it. I only auctioned the question.
cat <<FOO
The following message is sponsored by

Dresden.pm<--The stars should be here.

Dear Perl user, system administrator or package
maintainer, the Perl community sends greetings to
you. Do you (emblematical) greet back [Y/n]? n

FOO

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Loc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: libc.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:56:48 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 14:11:56 ram
?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:20:47 ram
?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked
?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun

like everybody

?RCS: patch54: can now grok Linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)

?RCS: patch54: added support for Linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1994/10/29 16:23:40 ram

?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:28:10 ram

?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 07:03:24 ram

?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif

?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 15:06:33 ram

?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:12:17 ram

?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 16:09:03 ram

?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo systems (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:40:03 ram

?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libc +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread Oldconfig Loc \

sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt contains xlibpth \

so _a _o osname trnl tr sort uniq sysroot

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libc:

?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.

?S:.

?S:nm_extract:

?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process

?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used

?S: internally by Configure.

?S:.

?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file

?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp

?LINT:extern PASE

?LINT:extern libnames

?LINT:change nm_opt

```

?INIT:libnames=""
: Figure out where the libc is located
case "$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
:
get list of predefined functions in a handy place
echo " "
case "$libc" in
") libc=unknown
case "$libs" in
*-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
esac
;;
esac
case "$libs" in
") ;;
*) for thislib in $libs; do
case "$thislib" in
-lc|-lc_s)
: Handle C library specially below.
;;
-l*)
thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l//`
if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $lib$thislib$_a X $xlibpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
else
try=""
fi
libnames="$libnames $try"
;;
*) libnames="$libnames $thislib" ;;
esac
done
;;
esac

```

?X:

?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use

"environmental" links, which make the test

?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the

?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links

?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic

?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test

?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it

?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up

?X: as-is in the question.

?X:

```
xxx=normal
```

```
case "$libc" in
```

```
unknown)
```

?X:

?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,

?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest

?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold

?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged

?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work from Tye McQueen.

?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing

pipe from producing an

?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!

?X:

```
set /lib/libc.$so
```

```
for xxx in $libpth; do
```

```
$test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
```

```
: The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
```

```
$test -r $1 || \
```

```
set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
```

```
tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e ' 
```

```
h
```

```
s/[0-9][0-9]*/0000&/g
```

```
s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)^1/g
```

```
G
```

```
s/^n/ '/' \
```

```
$sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'^
```

```
eval set \$$#
```

```
done
```

```
$test -r $1 || set $sysroot/usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
```

```
$test -r $1 || set $sysroot/lib/libsys_s$_a
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail

```
set blurfl
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
if $test -r "$1"; then
```

```

echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
echo "Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib
and /lib/libc."
xxx=apollo
libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
libc=/lib/libc$_a;
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. You're normal."
else
if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc
Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
else
tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $xlibpth`
fi
if $test -r "$tans"; then
echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
libc=$tans
else
libc='blurfl'
fi
fi
if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```

```
dflt="$libc"
cat <<EOM
```

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

```
EOM
else
dflt="
echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
cat >&4 <<EOM
```

I can't seem to find your C library. I've looked in the following places:

```
EOM
$sed 's/^/ /' libpath
cat <<EOM
```

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

```
EOM
fi
fn=f
rp='Where is your C library?'
./getfile
libc="$ans"

echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case $# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo
"Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4
echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4
```

```
?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
case $file in
*$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
*) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
```

```

esac
done >libc.tmp

$echo $n ".$c"
?X:
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
?X:
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
?X:
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
?X:
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
xrun='eval "<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
?X:
BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
?X: HP-UX 10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
?X: BSD-like output. (AD).
?X: GNU extension: i is "indirect function"
xxx='[ADTSIW]'
if com="$sed -n -e 's/__IO//' -e 's/^. * $xxx */p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
?X: SYSV-like output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/___ */' -e 's/^([a-zA-Z_0-9]*).*xtern.*\1/p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^. *|___ */p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^. * D ___ */p' -e 's/^. * D //p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/___/' -e 's/^([a-zA-Z_0-9]*).*xtern.*text.*\1/p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$'
libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^. *|FUNC |GLOB . */p';\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```



```

eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/COMMON/d' -e '/DATA/d' \
-e '/ file/d' -e 's/^\([^ ]*\).*/1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.*|FUNC |GLOB .*/p' -e 's/^\.*|FUNC |WEAK .*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\_/_/' -e '/Undef/d' -e '/Proc/s/ .*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.*|Proc .*/Text */ */p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.* \([^ ]*\)$\n/1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
?X: OS/2
nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*)=.*\n/1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\text n\\ \\ \\.//p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^\_.*// -e 's/[ ]*D[ ]*[0-9]*.*//p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun
else
$nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
if com="$sed -n -e 's/^\.* [ADTSIW] *_[_]*//p' -e 's/^\.* [ADTSIW] //p'";\
eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
then
nm_opt='-p'
eval $xrun
else
echo " "

```

```

echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
com="
if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
  $contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
    $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
  done
  $sed -e "s/\$_o\$//" < libc.tmp > libc.list
  echo
  "Ok." >&4
  elif test "X$sosname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
    for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
      $ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries. Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
      emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
        2>/dev/null && \
        $sed -e 's/^([_a-zA-Z0-9]*) .*$/1/p' \
        < tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
      $rm -f tmp.imp
    done
    $sed -e "s/\$_o\$//" -e 's/^ \+//' < libc.tmp > libc.list
    echo "Ok." >&4
  else
    echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4
    echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
    if bld t $libc | \
      $sed -e 's/.*/' -e "s/\$_o:.*$//" > libc.list &&
      $test -s libc.list
    then
      for thisname in $libnames; do
        bld t $libnames | \
          $sed -e 's/.*/' -e "s/\$_o:.*$//" >>libc.list
        $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
      done
      echo "Ok." >&4
    else
      echo
      "That didn't work either. Giving up." >&4
      exit 1
    fi
  fi
fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"
case "$PASE" in

```

```

define)
echo " "
echo "Since you are compiling for PASE, extracting more symbols from libc.a ..." >&4
dump -Tv /lib/libc.a | awk '$7 == "/unix" {print $5 " " $8}' | grep "^SV" | awk '{print $2}' >> libc.list
;;
*) if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
echo " "
echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
$sed -n 's/^\([^\ ]*\)[ \]*syscall[0-9]*[ \]*$/1/p' \
/lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/libc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: etc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: etc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:07 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:etc etcexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:etc:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put "administrative" executable images for the package in question.

?S: It is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/etc. Programs

?S: relying on this variable must be prepared to deal with

~name

?S: substitutions.

?S:.

?S:etcexp:

?S: This is the same as the etc variable, but is filename expanded at

?S: configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

```
?S:.
: determine where administrative executables go
case "$etc" in
")
dflt=`./loc . /local/etc /usr/local/etc /local/etc /usr/etc /etc`
;;
*)
dflt="$etc"
;;
esac
fn=d~
rp="Where should the administrative executables go?"
./getfile
etc="$ans"
etcexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/etc.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: Oldsym.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:06:58 ram
```

```
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:13 ram
```

```
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some
```

```
?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and CONFIG,
```

```
?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that
```

```
?X: may come from a hint file or a previous config.sh file.
```

```
?X:
```

```
?MAKE:Oldsym:
```

```
Config_sh Options test hint src sed sort uniq
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?T:CONFIG sym tmp
```

```
?F:!UU
```

```
: add special variables
$test -f $src/patchlevel.h && \
awk '/^#define/ {printf "%s=%s\n",$2,$3}' $src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh
echo "CONFIG=true" >>config.sh
```

```
: propagate old symbols
if $test -f UU/config.sh; then
?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh
<UU/config.sh $sort | $uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh
?X:
?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the
?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by
?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols
?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).
```

```
?X:
?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq. This means you too, Jarkko.
?X:
```

```
$sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*\1/p' \
config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh | \
$sort | $uniq -u >UU/oldsyms
set X `cat UU/oldsyms`
shift
case $# in
0) ;;
*)
cat <<EOM
```

Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll
try to keep 'em...

```
EOM
echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh
for sym in `cat UU/oldsyms`; do
echo " Propagating $hint variable ""$sym..."
eval 'tmp=""${sym}""'
echo "$tmp" | \
sed -e "s/'\"/\"'/g" -e "s/^\$sym=/'" -e "s/\$/'" >>config.sh
done
;;
esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Oldsym.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Warn.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Extract.U,v \$
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be run in order to emit
?X: an important warning to the user, which will be remembered and shown
?X: at the end of the Configure run as well.
?X:
?X: A typical use would be:
?X:
?X: ./warn <<EOM
?X: Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.
?X: EOM
?X:
?X: or:
?X:
?X: ./warn "Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on."
?X:
?X: Which will both display to the user:
?X:
?X: ***
WARNING:
?X: *** Problem with your C compiler: can't turn debugging on.
?X: ***
?X:
?MAKE:Warn: startsh eunicefix
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?F:./warn
: script used to emit important warnings
cat >warn <<EOS
\$startsh
?X: Read the whole warning message from stdin into a temporary file
?X: when no argument was supplied.
if test \ \$# -gt 0; then
echo "\\$@" >msg
else
cat >msg
fi
?X: Emit the warning, prefixing all lines with '*** '
echo "*** WARNING:" >&4
sed -e 's/^/*** /' <msg >&4
echo "*** " >&4
?X: Save the warning in the logs, which will be shown again at the end
cat msg >>config.msg

```
echo " " >>config.msg
rm -f msg
EOS
chmod +x warn
$eunicefix warn
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Warn.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: maildir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: maildir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/12/15 08:21:56 ram

?RCS: patch15: now also looks under /var/mail for BSD/386

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:09 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:maildir maildirexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:maildir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which mail is

?S: spooled. Programs using this variable must be prepared to deal with

?S: ~name

substitutions.

?S:.

?S:maildirexp:

?S: This is the same as the maildir variable, but is filename expanded

?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at

?S: run-time.

?S:.

: determine where mail is spooled

case "\$maildir" in

") dflt=`./loc . /usr/spool/mail /usr/spool/mail /usr/mail /var/mail`;;

*) dflt="\$maildir";;

esac

echo " "

fn=d~

rp="Where is yet-to-be-read mail spooled?"

```
./getfile
maildir="$ans"
maildirexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/maildir.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2016 Dagfinn Ilmari Mannsker & H.Merijn Brand

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in

?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made

?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there

?X: is any discrepancy.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

?X: set d_siginfo_si_errno siginfo_t int si_errno \$d_sigaction signal.h

?X: eval \$hasfield_t;

?X:

?MAKE:Hasfield_t: test Compile rm_try Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define hasfield_t

?S:hasfield_t:

?S: Internal macro for Configure

?S:.

?V:hasfield_t:

?T:varname struct type field

: Define hasfield_t macro for Configure internal use

hasfield_t='varname=\$1; struct=\$2; type=\$3; field=\$4; shift; shift; shift; shift;

while \$test \$# -ge 2; do

case

"\$1" in

\$define) echo "#include <\$2>";;

esac ;

shift 2;

done > try.c;

echo "int main () { \$struct foo; \$type bar = foo.\$field; }" >> try.c;

set try;

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define";

else

val="\$undef";

fi;

set \$varname;


```
eval $setvar;  
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Hasfield_t.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Chk_MANI.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Chk_MANI.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:57:25 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:33:14 ram

?RCS: patch44: now lists Begin instead of Myinit in its dependencies

?RCS: patch44: leading comment now explains how this unit is included

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:45 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks the package by making sure
every file listed in MANIFEST

?X: is present. It is systematically "included" via the Finish unit (which

?X: is always present in every Configure script), although it may result in

?X: an empty inclusion when no MANIFEST is present.

?X:

?MAKE:Chk_MANI: Begin c n rsrc

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?T:filelist ans tmppwd

?X: This check happens at metaconfig-time, so it's ok to hard-code the path.

@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}

: Now test for existence of everything in MANIFEST

echo " "

if test -f "\$rsrc/MANIFEST"; then

echo "First let's make sure your kit is complete. Checking..." >&4

?X:

?X: Files spelled uppercased and beginning with PACK are produced by the

?X: shell archive builder and may be removed by the user. Usually, they are

?X: not listed in the MANIFEST file, but you never know...

?X:

?X: "split -l" is the new way of running a split, but we also try the older way

?X:

```
awk ' $1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$src/MANIFEST" | \
(split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
rm -f missing
tmppwd=`pwd`
for
filelist in x??; do
(cd "$src"; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
>/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
done
if test -s missing; then
cat missing >&4
cat >&4 <<'EOM'
```

THIS PACKAGE SEEMS TO BE INCOMPLETE.

You have the option of continuing the configuration process, despite the distinct possibility that your kit is damaged, by typing 'y'es. If you do, don't blame me if something goes wrong. I advise you to type 'n'o and contact the author (<MAINTLOC>).

EOM

?X: Can't use \$echo at this early stage

```
echo $n "Continue? [n] $c" >&4
```

```
read ans
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
y*)
```

```
echo "Continuing..." >&4
```

```
rm -f missing
```

```
;;
```

```
*)
```

?X:

?X: Use kill and not exit, so that the trap gets executed to clean up

?X:

```
echo "ABORTING..." >&4
```

```
kill $$
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
else
```

```
echo "Looks good..."
```

```
fi
```

```
else
```

```
echo "There is no MANIFEST file. I hope your kit is complete !"
```

```
fi
```

```
rm -f missing x??
```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Chk_MANI.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Compile.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command

?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.

?X:

?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs test

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?LINT:extern usedevel maintloc

?LINT:define compile compile_ok

?V:compile compile_ok mc_file

?S:compile:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide

?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely

?S: \$cc \$optimize \$ccflags \$ldflags -o \$1 \$1.c \$libs > /dev/null 2>&1

?S: Note that the output filename does not include the _exe

?S: extension. Instead we assume that the linker will be

?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.

?S: OS/2

users will apparently need to supply the -Zexe flag to

?S: get this behavior.

?S:

?S: To use this variable, say something like:

?S: echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c

?S: set try

?S: if eval \$compile; then

?S: echo "success" # and do whatever . . .

?S: else

?S: echo "failure" # and do whatever . . .

?S: fi

?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. -DWHATEVER) just put them

?S: in \$*, e.g.

?S: set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG

?S:.

?S:compile_ok:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to provide

```

?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command that you
?S: expect to work ok. It is the same as $compile, except we
?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
?S:.
: define a shorthand compile call
compile='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
case "$usedevel" in $define|true|[yY]*) if $test ! -f "${mc_file}.c"; then
echo "Internal Configure script bug - compiler test file ${mc_file}.c is missing. Please report this to <$maintloc>"
>&4;
exit 1;
fi;
esac;
$cc
-o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'
: define a shorthand compile call for compilations that should be ok.
compile_ok='
mc_file=$1;
shift;
$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/Compile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: Extract.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract

```

```

?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.
?X:
?X: When running
    Configure from a remote directory ($src is not '.'),
?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!
?X:
?MAKE:Extract: src
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./extract
?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH dir file name create mkdir_p
: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions
cat >extract <<'EOS'
PERL_CONFIG_SH=true
echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."
if test -f MANIFEST; then
    set x `awk '{print $1}' < MANIFEST | grep '\.SH$`
else
    echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"
    set x `(cd "$src"; find . -name "*.SH" -print)`
fi
shift
case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$src"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$src/$1"; then
    shift
fi
?X: script to emulate mkdir -p
mkdir_p='
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
if test ! -d "$name"; then
    create="$name $create";
    name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|^[^/]*$||"`;
    name=`echo $name | sed -e "s|(.*\)/.*|1|"`;
else
    name="";
fi;
done;
for file in $create; do
    mkdir $file;
done
,
for file in $*;
do
case "$src" in
".")

```

```

case "$file" in
*/*)
dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\(.*)'`
(cd "$dir" && . ./file)
;;
*)
. ./file
;;
esac
;;
*)

```

?X:

?X: When running Configure remotely (\$src is not '.'), we cannot source
?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause the extraction
?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,
?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
?X: ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething
?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.
?X:

?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does
?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the
?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the \$installdir metaconfig
?X: symbol here since that would require too much to
be configured for

?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.

?X: -- RAM, 18/03/96

?X:

```

case "$file" in
*/*)
dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\(.*)'`
(set x $dir; shift; eval $mkdir_p)
sh <"$src/$dir/$file"
;;
*)
sh <"$src/$file"
;;
esac
;;
esac
done
if test -f "$src/config_h.SH"; then
if test ! -f config.h; then
: oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
. "$src/config_h.SH"

```

fi
fi
EOS

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Extract.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: package.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: package.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:27:21 ram
?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:37:02 ram
?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:11:10 ram
?RCS: patch10: added package, suitable for starting sentences
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:28 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0
network release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:package spackage: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
?S:package:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.
?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.
?S:..
?S:spackage:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,
?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting
?S: sentences.
?S:..
?X: dist-4 has defined PACKAGE: here, which clashes with perly.h
?X: as package is a reserved keyword in perl
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'

```

@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.\\).*/1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.\\).*/1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`"- "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:upper:]' '[:lower:]'
2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ-abyz) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/package.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: rcs_branch.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: rcs_branch.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:40 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:rcs_branch: Myread contains Loc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:rcs_branch:
?S: This variable will hold "true" if rcs can take the -b<revision>
?S: option, which can make Life Easier on those folks who like to run
?S: rcsdiff manually.
?S:.
?T:xxx
: Tra la la la la
echo " "
echo "Checking to see if RCS understands the -b switch..." >&4
xxx=`./loc
rcs " $pth`
case "$xxx" in
")

```



```

rcs_branch=false
echo "Oh. You don't seem to have RCS here."
;;
*)
rcs > rcsbranch.out 2>&1
if $contains 'b\[rev\]' rcsbranch.out >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    rcs_branch=true
    echo "Nice! Your RCS is spiffy!"
else
    rcs_branch=false
    echo "Well, at least you have RCS. You know, a newer version is available."
fi
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/rcs_branch.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: vendorman1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorman1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:vendorman1dir vendorman1direxp installvendorman1dir: man1dir Getfile \
    Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:vendorman1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man1
?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: Vendors
    who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: man1 pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?S:vendorman1direxp:

```

?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman1dir, so that you

?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.

?S:.

?D:installvendorman1dir="

?S:installvendorman1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman1direxp but may differ on

?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable

?S: should be used in makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installvendorman1dir

: Set the vendorman1dir variables

case "\$vendorprefix" in

") vendorman1dir="

vendorman1direxp="

;;

*) : determine where vendor-supplied manual pages go.

case "\$vendorman1dir" in

") dflt=`echo "\$man1dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$vendorprefix#" ` ;;

*) dflt=\$vendorman1dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=nd~+

rp='Pathname for

the vendor-supplied manual section 1 pages?'

. ./getfile

vendorman1dir="\$ans"

vendorman1direxp="\$ansexp"

;;

esac

: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure

\$test X"\$vendorman1dir" = "X" && vendorman1dir=' '

prefixvar=vendorman1dir

.. ./installprefix

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorman1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Myinit.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Myinit.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your
?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end. This file
?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old
?X: config.sh file is read in and before any Configure switch processing.
?X:
?MAKE:Myinit
libswanted: Init
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libswanted:
?S: This variable holds a list of all the libraries we want to
?S: search. The order is chosen to pick up the c library
?S: ahead of ucb or bsd libraries for SVR4.
?S:.
?LINT:extern usevfork glibpth
?LINT:change usevfork glibpth
: List of libraries we want.
?X: Put crypt here, even though I should really fix d_crypt.U to look
?X: for it correctly, including possible shared library versions.
: If anyone needs extra -lxxx, put those in a hint file.
libswanted="cl pthread socket bind inet ndbm gdbm dbm db malloc dl ld"
libswanted="$libswanted sun m crypt sec util c cposix posix ucb bsd BSD"
: We probably want to search /usr/shlib before most other libraries.
: This is only used by the lib/ExtUtils/MakeMaker.pm routine extliblist.
glibpth=`echo " $glibpth " | sed -e 's! /usr/shlib ! !'`
glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
: Do not use vfork unless overridden by a hint file.
usevfork=false

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Myinit.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

```

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Finish.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/02/15 14:09:30 ram
 ?RCS: patch51: now clearer about how to edit config.sh at the prompt (WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/10/29 15:53:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 14:19:37 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: added blank lines around 'End of Configure'
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/10/16 13:46:09 ram
 ?RCS: patch12: replaced Config_h by Magic_h in the dependency line
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 15:45:26 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: fixed shell evaluation w/o shell escape while in silent mode
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/30 08:55:59 ram
 ?RCS: patch8: prevents myread from blocking on empty answers, exceptionally
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:55 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit is the very last one in the Configure script. It runs all the
 ?X: SH files, which among other things produce config.h and (usually) Makefile.
 ?X: It offers to do a make depend if the Makefile contains that target.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Finish: Chk_MANI Extract Myread Oldsym Magic_h cat rm contains \
 test package make
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?F:!config.sh
 ?T:pwd
 : Finish up by extracting the .SH files
 case "\$alldone" in
 exit)
 ?X: They supplied the -E switch
 echo "Stopping at your request, leaving temporary files around."
 exit 0
 ;;
 cont)
 ;;
 ")
 dflt="
 nostick=true

\$cat <<EOM

If you'd like to make any changes to the config.sh
file before I begin
to configure things, do it as a shell escape now (e.g. !vi config.sh).

EOM

```
rp="Press return or use a shell escape to edit config.sh:"  
. UU/myread  
nostick="  
case "$ans" in  
") ;;  
*) : in case they cannot read  
  sh 1>&4 -c "$ans";;  
esac  
;;  
esac
```

: if this fails, just run all the .SH files by hand
. ./config.sh

?X:

?X: Turn silent mode off from now on (we want a verbose file extraction).

?X: This means we have to explicitly test for '\$silent' from now on to

?X: strip off any verbose messages.

?X:

```
echo " "  
exec 1>&4  
pwd=`pwd`  
. ./UU/extract  
cd "$pwd"
```

if \$contains '^depend:' [Mm]akefile >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```
dflt=y  
case "$silent" in  
true) ;;  
*)  
  $cat <<EOM
```

Now you need to generate make dependencies by running "\$make depend".
You might prefer to run it in background: "\$make depend > makedepend.out &"
It can take a while, so you might not want to run it right now.

EOM

```
;;  
esac  
rp="Run $make depend now?"  
. UU/myread
```

```

case "$ans" in
y*)
    $make depend
    && echo "Now you must run '$make'."
    ;;
*)
    echo "You must run '$make depend' then '$make'."
    ;;
esac
elif test -f [Mm]akefile; then
    echo " "
    echo "Now you must run a $make."
else
    echo "Configure done."
fi

```

```

if $test -f Policy.sh; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

If you compile \$package on a different machine or from a different object directory, copy the Policy.sh file from this object directory to the new one before you run Configure -- this will help you with most of the policy defaults.

```

EOM
fi
if $test -f UU/config.msg; then
    echo "Hmm. I also noted the following information while running:"
    echo " "
    $cat UU/config.msg >&4
fi
?X:
?X: kit*isdone files are left over by shell archives built using the makedist
?X: script which comes from dist, while ark*isdone files are left over by
?X: the cshar archive maker.
?X:
$rm -f kit*isdone ark*isdone
$rm -rf UU

```

: End of Configure

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Finish.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: End.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that
?X: ask questions. The $W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.
?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory
?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.
?X:
?MAKE:End: $W
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:use $W
: end of configuration
questions
echo " "
echo "End of configuration questions."

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/End.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: libdbm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libdbm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:56:57 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:58 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libdbm: test Loc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```

?S:libdbm:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the dbm library routines. If there is no dbm or ndbm
?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:xxx
:
    see if we should include -ldbm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libndbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libndbm$_a ; then
    echo "-lndbm found." >&4
    libdbm='-lndbm'
elif $test -r /usr/lib/libdbm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libdbm$_a ; then
    echo "-ldbm found." >&4
    libdbm='-ldbm'
else
    xxx=`./loc libdbm$_a x $libpth`
    case "$xxx" in
    x)
        echo "No dbm library found." >&4
        libdbm=""
        ;;
    *)
        echo "DBM library found in $xxx." >&4
        libdbm="$xxx"
        ;;
    esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libdbm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Whoa.U,v 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Whoa.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:01 ram


```

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:19 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable
    is noticed.
?X:
?X: To use this unit, $was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon
?X: exit, the two variables $td and $tu are set to the correct value for
?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if $vas was
?X: $undef, but now $var is $define, after calling . whoa, you should use
?X: eval "$var=$tu" to finally set $var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.
?X:
?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./whoa
?T:var was td tu hintfile
: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency
cat <<EOS >whoa
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>whoa
dflt=y
case "$hint" in
    recommended)
case "$hintfile" in
") echo "The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"\$was\!" ">&4
;;
*) echo "Hmm. Based on the hints in hints/$hintfile.sh, " ">&4
echo "the $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"\$was\!" ">&4
;;
esac
;;
*) echo " "
echo "*** WHOA THERE!!! ***" ">&4
echo " The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was
\"$was\!" ">&4
;;
esac
rp=" Keep the $hint value?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Whoa.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Prefixup.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Prefixup.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/30 14:30:40 ram

?RCS: patch49: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Used as: "set dflt; eval \$prefixup" to set \$dflt to be \$prefix/dir

?X: instead of \$prefixexp/dir, in case portability was involved somehow

?X: and \$prefix uses ~name expansion.

?X:

?MAKE:Prefixup: prefix prefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define prefixup

?S:prefixup:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to reset

?S: the leading

installation prefix correctly when \$prefix uses

?S: ~name expansion.

?S: set dflt

?S: eval \$prefixup

?S: That will set \$dflt to \$prefix/dir if it was \$prefixexp/dir and

?S: \$prefix differs from \$prefixexp.

?S:.

?V:prefixup

: set the prefixup variable, to restore leading tilde escape

prefixup='case "\$prefixexp" in

"\$prefix") ;;

*) eval "\$1=\`echo \\$\$1 | sed \"s,^\$prefixexp,\$prefix,\"\"";;

esac'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Prefixup.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Inhdr.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Inhdr.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/05/12 12:01:31 ram

?RCS: patch54: deleted tabs that caused some /bin/sh to core dump (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:55:01 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:01 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks wether a set of header files exists or not.

?X: If the first header is not

found, the function tries to locate

?X: the next header, and so on, until one is found or there is no

?X: more header in the list.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

?X: set header i_header [header2 i_header2 ...]

?X: eval \$inhdr

?X:

?MAKE:Inhdr: test Findhdr Whoa

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define inhdr

?V:inhdr

?S:inhdr:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: wether a set of headers exist or not. A typical use is:

?S: set header i_header [header2 i_header2 ...]

?S: eval \$inhdr

?S: That will print a message, saying wether header was found or not

?S: and set i_header* accordingly. If the first header is not found,

?S: we try the next one, until the list is empty or one is found.

?S:.

?T:xxx xxf var td xxnf tu yyy instead was cont

: define an alternate in-header-list? function

inhdr='echo " "; td=\$define; tu=\$undef; yyy=\$@;

cont=true; xxf="echo \"<\$1> found.\" ">&4";

```

case $# in 2) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found.\" >&4";;
*) xxnf="echo \"<\$1> NOT found, ...\" >&4";;
esac;
case
  $# in 4) instead=instead;; *) instead="at last";; esac;
while $test "$cont"; do
  xxx=`./findhdr $1`
  var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
  if $test "$xxx" && $test -r "$xxx";
  then eval $xxf;
  ?X: Next line shifted left 1 tabstop to avoid sh core dump on MachTen 2.1.1.
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$td";
  cont="";
  else eval $xxnf;
  ?X: Likewise, the next line has been shifted left 1 tabstop -- ADO, 08/03/95
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu"; fi;
  set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
  case $# in 0) cont="";;
  2) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1> $instead.\" >&4";
    xxnf="echo \"and I did not find <\$1> either.\" >&4";;
  *) xxf="echo \"but I found <\$1> instead.\" >&4";
    xxnf="echo \"there is no <\$1>, ...\" >&4";;
  esac;
done;
?X: Remaining values are set to 'undef'
while $test "$yyy";
do set $yyy; var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
  eval "case \"\$var\" in $define) . ./whoa; esac"; eval "$var=\$tu";
  set $yyy; shift; shift; yyy=$@;
done'

```

Found

in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Inhdr.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?X:

?X: Useless unit dropped. Use randfunc instead.

?X:

?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/randbits.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: mansrc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

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?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: mansrc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1997/02/28 16:12:03 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/09/25 09:16:58 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1995/02/15 14:15:31 ram

?RCS: patch51: was mistakenly duplicating /usr/local/man/man1 (ADO)

?RCS: patch51: added /opt/man/man1 to the lookpath (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.6 1995/01/30 14:39:34 ram

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:32:25 ram

?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:30:38 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:10 ram

?RCS: patch23: added lint hint, assuring that nroff is used

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:14:39 ram

?RCS: patch16: now uses _nroff in case user asked for portability

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:09:31 ram

?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

?RCS:
?MAKE:mansrc mansrcexp manext installmansrc: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
sysman spackage test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:mansrc:
?S: This variable
contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:mansrcexp:
?S: This variable is the same as the mansrc variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installmansrc:
?S: This variable is really the same as mansrcexp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:manext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set mansrc mansrc none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual
pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
case "$mansrc" in
") mansrc="none";;
esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$mansrc" in
")
lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"

```

```

lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/man1 /opt/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/share/man/man1 /usr/local/share/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/local/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/man/man.L"
mansrc=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath`
if $test -d "$mansrc"; then
    dflt="$mansrc"
else
    dflt="$sysman"
fi
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$mansrc"
;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn~
rp='Where do the manual pages (source) go?'
./getfile
if test
    "$X$mansrcexp" != "$X$ansexp"; then
    installmansrc="
fi
mansrc="$ans"
mansrcexp="$ansexp"
case "$mansrc" in
    ") mansrc=' '
    installmansrc="";;
esac
if $afs && $test "$mansrc"; then
    $cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installmansrc" in
    ") dflt=`echo $mansrcexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/#`';;
    *) dflt="$installmansrc";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
./getfile
installmansrc="$ans"

```

```
else
installmansrc="$mansrcexp"
fi
```

```
case "$mansrc" in
' ') manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mansrc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: patchlevel.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:patchlevel: package baserev test rsrc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:Revision

?S:patchlevel:

?S: The patchlevel level of this package.

?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S:.

: get the patchlevel

echo " "

echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4

if \$test -r


```

$src/patchlevel.h;then
patchlevel=`awk \
'^#[ ]*define[ ]*[ ]*PATCHLEVEL/ {print $3}' \
< $src/patchlevel.h`
else
patchlevel=0
fi
echo "(You have $package $baserev PL.$patchlevel.)"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/patchlevel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Oldsym.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

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?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Oldsym.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:06:58 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit follows the creation of the config.sh file. It adds some

?X: special symbols: defines from patchlevel.h file if any and PERL_CONFIG_SH,

?X: which is set to true. Then, we try to keep all the new symbols that

?X: may come from a hint

file or a previous config.sh file.

?X:

?MAKE:Oldsym: Config_sh cat test hint src sed sort uniq perl_patchlevel

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:PERL_CONFIG_SH PERL_PATCHLEVEL sym tmp

?F:!UU

: add special variables

\$test -f \$src/patchlevel.h && \

awk '/^#define[]+PERL_/ {printf "%s=%s\n",\$2,\$3}' \$src/patchlevel.h >>config.sh

echo "PERL_PATCHLEVEL=\$perl_patchlevel" >>config.sh

echo "PERL_CONFIG_SH=true" >>config.sh

: propagate old symbols

```

if $test -f UU/config.sh; then
?X: Make sure each symbol is unique in oldconfig.sh
<UU/config.sh $sort | $uniq >UU/oldconfig.sh
?X:
?X: All the symbols that appear twice come only from config.sh (hence the
?X: two config.sh in the command line). These symbols will be removed by
?X: the uniq -u command. The oldsyms file thus contains all the symbols
?X: that did not appear in the produced config.sh (Larry Wall).
?X:
?X: Do not touch the -u flag of uniq. This means you too, Jarkko.
?X:
$sed -n 's/^\([a-zA-Z_0-9]*\)=.*^1/p'\
config.sh config.sh UU/oldconfig.sh
|\
$sort | $uniq -u >UU/oldsyms
set X ` $cat UU/oldsyms `
shift
case $# in
0) ;;
*)
$cat <<EOM
Hmm...You had some extra variables I don't know about...I'll try to keep 'em...
EOM
echo ": Variables propagated from previous config.sh file." >>config.sh
for sym in ` $cat UU/oldsyms `; do
echo " Propagating $hint variable ""$sym..."
eval 'tmp=""${sym}""'
echo "$tmp" | \
sed -e "s/'\"'\"'/g" -e "s/^\$sym='\"'\"' -e "s/$/'\"'\"'" >>config.sh
done
;;
esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Oldsym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

```
?MAKE:full_ar: ar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:full_ar:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname to 'ar', whether or
?S: not the user has specified 'portability'. This is only used
?S: in the Makefile.SH.
?S:.
: Store the full pathname to the ar program for use in the C program
: Respect a hint or command line value for full_ar.
case "$full_ar" in
") full_ar=$ar ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Loc_ar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# $Id: makedir.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:08 ram Exp ram $
#
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#
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# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: makedir.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:08 ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:38 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/makedir.SH

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: cf_name.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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```

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 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: cf_name.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 14:29:36 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: fixed user name computation from /etc/passwd in bsd systems
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:05:11 ram
 ?RCS: patch16: created
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:+cf_name: cf_by passcat Filexp nametype cat test
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:cf_name:
 ?S: Full name of the person who ran the Configure script and
 answered the
 ?S: questions. This can be used by units that require the user's full name.
 ?S: This variable is for internal use only.
 ?S:.
 ?T:xxx fn NAME
 : figure out their full name
 case "\$NAME" in
 ") case "\$nametype" in
 other)
 fn=`./filexp ~/.fullname`
 xxx=usg
 \$test -f \$fn && xxx=other
 ;;
 *)
 xxx="\$nametype"
 ;;
 esac

 case "\$xxx" in
 bsd)
 cf_name=`\$passcat | grep "^\$cf_by:" | \
 sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:([^\:]*):.*\1/' \
 -e 's/,.*//`
 ;;
 usg)
 cf_name=`\$passcat | grep "^\$cf_by:" | \
 sed -e 's/^[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:[^:]*:([^\:]*):.*\1/' \
 -e 's/[^-]*-([^\:]*)(.*)\1/`
 ;;
 *)
 cf_name=`\$cat \$fn`

```
;;
esac
;;
*)
cf_name="$NAME"
;;
esac
?X:
?X: In the original unit, Graham asked for the user name, in case the above
?X: code was unable to figure it out correctly. Since now cf_name has been
?X: made an internal variable only (i.e. it is not saved in config.sh), letting
?X: the user override the computed default each time would be a pain.
?X:
?X: Therefore, I have decided to trust the above code to get it right, and for
?X: those rare cases where it will fail, too bad :-)--RAM.
?X:
echo " "
echo "Pleased to meet you, $cf_name."
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cf_name.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* $Id: rename.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:42 ram Exp ram $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
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* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: rename.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:42 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/C/fake/rename.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Myread.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
```

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Myread.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 15:05:39 ram
?RCS: patch61: myread script now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: miscellaneous fixes
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:14:22 ram
?RCS: patch45: added & escape allowing user to turn on -d from the prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/31 09:48:04 ram
?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29
15:56:20 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/30 08:57:59 ram
?RCS: patch8: added new visible 'nostick' symbol, mainly for Finish.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:39:20 ram
?RCS: patch7: now sticks to the question when no default and empty answer
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:08 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order
?X: to do a read. It allows for shell escapes, default assignment and
?X: parameter evaluation.
?X:
?X: To use this unit, \$rp and \$dflt must hold the question and the
?X: default answer. The question will be printed by the script itself.
?X: Neither \$rp nor \$dflt is altered by the script.
?X:
?X: The myread script will stick to the question if no default is proposed
?X: and the user answer is empty, which prevents mistakes. However, at the
?X: end of Configure, there is an exception
to this rule (Finish.U) where we
?X: set nostick to a non-empty value to allow the Return key to play its role!
?X:
?MAKE:Myread: Options startsh n c trnl
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?V:ans:dflt rp nostick

```
?F:./myread
?T:COLUMNS xxxm rp dflt answ aok myecho
?LINT:change fastread
?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand ${COLUMNS:-80}, sigh!
: compute the number of columns on the terminal for proper question formatting
case "$COLUMNS" in
") COLUMNS='80';;
esac
```

: set up the echo used in my read

?X:

?X: This variable is intended to be eval'ed. It will echo the two

?X: variables \$rp and \$dflt (provided this latter has a non null value).

?X: It is mainly used by the myread script to echo the questions.

?X:

?X: The \$n and \$c below are substituted before Loc does its silly echo check

?X: so don't put a \$ on the echo below so we get builtin, even if \$echo is

?X: pointing to /bin/echo.

?X:

```
myecho="case \"\$xxxm\" in
```

```
) echo $n \"\$rp $c\" >&4;;
```

```
*) case \"\$rp\" in
```

```
) echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\";;
```

```
*)
```

```
if
```

```
test `echo \"\$rp [\$xxxm] \" | wc -c` -ge $COLUMNS; then
```

```
echo \"\$rp\" >&4
```

```
echo $n \"[\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
```

```
else
```

```
echo $n \"\$rp [\$xxxm] $c\" >&4
```

```
fi
```

```
::
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac"
```

: now set up to do reads with possible shell escape and default assignment

```
cat <<EOSC >myread
```

```
$startsh
```

?X:

?X: Save value of default -- do not alter original in case of eval

?X:

```
xxxm=\$dflt
```

```
$myecho
```

?X:

?X: If there is no default, then stop, regardless of the value in fastread.

?X: In silent mode, no new-line is to be echoed if the question is empty,

?X: since this is used to wait for the "return" key.

?X:

```

ans='!'
case "$fastread" in
yes) case "$dflt" in
") ;;
*) ans="";
case "$silent-$rp" in
true-) ;;
*) echo " " >&4;;
esac;;
esac;;
*) case "$silent" in
true) case "$rp" in
") ans="";;
esac;;
esac;;
esac
while expr "X$ans" : "X!" >/dev/null; do
read answ
?X:
?X: Run 'eval' on the answer, in order to do variable substitution, in case
?X: the user types $HOME or $WHATEVER.
Variables must be evaluated now.
?X: Typing '$HOME' won't currently prevent from substitution -- use '$HOME'
?X: The $1 .. $9 and $*, as well as $@, are available to refer to the
?X: default value.
?X:
set x $xxxm
shift
aok=""; eval "ans=\"\$answ\" && aok=y
case "$answ" in
?X:
?X: Use "!" and not a plain ! because of a bug in BSD 4.4 shell
?X: (reported by Wayne Davison)
?X: We must handle the shell escapes before dealing with possible variable
?X: substitution, since the shell we're launching in that case will be able
?X: to do it as well as we can -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X
"!")
sh 1>&4
echo " "
$myecho
;;
!*)
set x `expr "X$ans" : "X!(.*)\$"`
shift
sh 1>&4 -c "\$*"
echo " "
$myecho

```



```

;;
"\$ans")
case "\$ans" in
?X:
?X: Answers starting with & are hooks allowing to dynamically turn on/off
?X: some Configure options. That's for the future. -- RAM, 09/01/95
?X: Today, we only recognize '& -d' to mean 'go on as if Configure -d, which
?X: is a hardwired
behaviour compatible with our general scheme.
?X:
\\&*)
set x `expr "X\$ans" : "X& \(.*\) \$" `
shift
case "\$1" in
-d)
fastread=yes
echo "(OK, I'll run with -d after this question.)" >&4
;;
-*)
echo "*** Sorry, \$1 not supported yet." >&4
;;
esac
$myecho
ans=!
;;
esac;;
*)
case "\$aok" in
y)
echo "*** Substitution done -- please confirm."
xxxm="\$ans"
ans=`echo $n "\$ans$c" | tr '$trnl' ' '`
xxxm="\$ans"
ans=!
;;
*)
echo "*** Error -- try again."
ans=!
;;
esac
$myecho
;;
esac
?X: Stick in myread if no default answer and nothing was answered
case "\$ans\$xxxm\$nostick" in
")
ans=!
$myecho

```

```
;;
esac
done
case "$ans" in
") ans="\$xxm";;
esac
EOSC
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Myread.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

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?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X: This unit generates a \$hasstruct string that is used internally

?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a

?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)

?X:

?X: To use it, say something like:

?X: set d_statblocks stat i_sysstat sys/stat.h

?X: eval \$hasstruct

?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like

?X: hdrs="\$define sys/foo.h

?X: \$i_sysbar sys/bar.h

?X: \$i_syszot sys/zot.h

?X: \$i_zappa zappa.h"

?X: set d_statblocks stat \$hdrs

?X: eval \$hasstruct

?X:

?MAKE:Hasstruct: Setvar rm_try test Compile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:varname struct

?V:hasstruct

: Define hasstruct macro for Configure internal use

hasstruct='varname=\$1; struct=\$2; shift;

shift;

while \$test \$# -ge 2; do

case "\$1" in

\$define) echo "#include <\$2>;";

esac ;

shift 2;

done > try.c;

echo "int main () { struct \$struct foo; }" >> try.c;

```
set try;
if eval $compile; then
    val="$define";
else
    val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/Hasstruct.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lib.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram
?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:38:08 ram
?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:27:40 ram
?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:56 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile
Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:lib:
?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?S: to put public library files for the package in question. It is most
?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?S:.
?S:libexp:
```

?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded

?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.

?S:.

: determine where public libraries go

set lib lib

eval \$prefixit

case "\$lib" in

")

dflt=`./loc . ." \$prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`

set dflt

eval \$prefixup

;;

*) dflt="\$lib";;

esac

echo " "

fn=d~

rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'

./getfile

lib="\$ans"

libexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/lib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Myread.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 15:05:39 ram

?RCS: patch61: myread script now starts with a "startsh"

?RCS: patch61: miscellaneous fixes

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:14:22 ram

?RCS: patch45: added & escape allowing user to turn on -d from the prompt

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/31 09:48:04 ram

?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 15:56:20 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F:

line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/08/30 08:57:59 ram

?RCS: patch8: added new visible 'nostick' symbol, mainly for Finish.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:39:20 ram

?RCS: patch7: now sticks to the question when no default and empty answer

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:08 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to do a read. It allows for shell escapes, default assignment and

?X: parameter evaluation.

?X:

?X: To use this unit, \$rp and \$dflt must hold the question and the

?X: default answer. The question will be printed by the script itself.

?X: Neither \$rp nor \$dflt is altered by the script.

?X:

?X: The myread script will stick to the question if no default is proposed

?X: and the user answer is empty, which prevents mistakes. However, at the

?X: end of Configure, there is an exception to this rule (Finish.U) where we

?X: set

nostick to a non-empty value to allow the Return key to play its role!

?X:

?MAKE:Myread: Options startsh n c trnl

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?V:ans:dflt rp nostick

?F:./myread

?T:COLUMNS xxxm rp dflt answ aok myecho counter

?LINT:change fastread

?X: Some shells (Ultrix) do not understand \${COLUMNS:-80}, sigh!

: compute the number of columns on the terminal for proper question formatting

case "\$COLUMNS" in

") COLUMNS='80';;

esac

: set up the echo used in my read

?X:

?X: This variable is intended to be eval'ed. It will echo the two

?X: variables \$rp and \$dflt (provided this latter has a non null value).

?X: It is mainly used by the myread script to echo the questions.

?X:

?X: The \$n and \$c below are substituted before Loc does its silly echo check

?X: so don't put a \$ on the echo below so we get builtin, even if \$echo is

?X: pointing to /bin/echo.

?X:

```

myecho="case \"\$xxm\" in
") echo $n \"\$rp $c\" >&4;;
*) case \"\$rp\" in
") echo $n \"[\$xxm] $c\";;
*)
if test `echo \"\$rp [\$xxm]
\" | wc -c` -ge $COLUMNS; then
echo \"\$rp\" >&4
echo $n \"[\$xxm] $c\" >&4
else
echo $n \"\$rp [\$xxm] $c\" >&4
fi
;;
esac;;
esac"

```

: now set up to do reads with possible shell escape and default assignment

```
cat <<EOSC >myread
```

```
$startsh
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: Save value of default -- do not alter original in case of eval
```

```
?X:
```

```
xxm=\$dflt
```

```
$myecho
```

```
?X:
```

```
?X: If there is no default, then stop, regardless of the value in fastread.
```

```
?X: In silent mode, no new-line is to be echoed if the question is empty,
```

```
?X: since this is used to wait for the "return" key.
```

```
?X:
```

```
ans='!
```

```
counter=42
```

```
case \"\$fastread\" in
```

```
yes) case \"\$dflt\" in
```

```
) ;;
```

```
*) ans=";
```

```
case \"\$silent-\$rp\" in
```

```
true-) ;;
```

```
*) echo " " >&4;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
*) case \"\$silent\" in
```

```
true) case \"\$rp\" in
```

```
) ans=";;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac
```

```
while expr "X\$ans" : "X!" >/dev/null; do
```

```
read answ
```

?X:

?X: Run 'eval' on the answer, in order to do variable substitution, in case

?X: the user types \$HOME or \$WHATEVER. Variables must be evaluated now.

?X: Typing '\$HOME' won't currently prevent from substitution -- use '\$HOME'

?X: The \$1 .. \$9 and \$*, as well as \$@, are available to refer to the

?X: default value.

?X:

```
set x \"$xxm
```

```
shift
```

```
aok="; eval "ans=\\\"$answ\\\" && aok=y
```

```
case \"$answ\" in
```

?X:

?X: Use "!" and not a plain ! because of a bug in BSD 4.4 shell

?X: (reported by Wayne Davison)

?X: We must handle the shell escapes before dealing with possible variable

?X: substitution, since the shell we're launching in that case will be able

?X: to do it as well as we can -- RAM, 15/03/96

?X

```
"!")
```

```
sh 1>&4
```

```
echo " "
```

```
$myecho
```

```
;;
```

```
!*)
```

```
set x `expr "X$ans" : "X!(.*)\$" `
```

```
shift
```

```
sh 1>&4 -c \"$*"
```

```
echo " "
```

```
$myecho
```

```
;;
```

```
"$ans")
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

?X:

?X: Answers starting with & are hooks allowing to dynamically turn on/off

?X: some Configure options. That's for the future. -- RAM, 09/01/95

?X: Today, we only recognize '& -d' to mean 'go on as if Configure -d, which

?X: is a hardwired behaviour compatible with

our general scheme.

?X:

```
\\&*)
```

```
set x `expr "X$ans" : "X&(.*?)\$" `
```

```
shift
```

```
case "$1" in
```

```
-d)
```

```
fastread=yes
```

```
echo "(OK, I'll run with -d after this question.)" >&4
```

```
;;
```

```

-*)
echo "**** Sorry, \$1 not supported yet." >&4
;;
esac
$myecho
ans=!
;;
esac;;
*)
case "\$aok" in
y)
echo "**** Substitution done -- please confirm."
xxxm="\$ans"
ans=\`echo $n "\$ans$c" | tr '\$trnl' ' '\`
xxxm="\$ans"
ans=!
;;
*)
echo "**** Error -- try again."
ans=!
;;
esac
$myecho
;;
esac
?X: Stick in myread if no default answer and nothing was answered
case "\$ans\$xxxm\$nostick" in
")
ans=!
$myecho
;;
esac
counter=\`echo \$counter | awk '{ print --\$0 }'\`
if [ \$counter = 0 ]; then
echo >&4
echo >&4 Too many attempts asking the same question. Giving up.
exit 1
fi
done
case "\$ans" in
") ans="\$xxxm";;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Myread.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: usenm.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usenm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library

?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig myuname grep \

nm d_gnulibc osname egrep rsrc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:usenm:

?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending

whether the

?S: nm extraction is wanted or not.

?S:.

?S:runnm:

?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the

?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value

?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.

?S:.

?S:nm_opt:

?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.

?S:.

?S:nm_so_opt:

?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm

?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an

?S: archive library. Currently, this is only used by Linux, where

?S: nm --dynamic is *required* to get symbols from an ELF library which

?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is *fatal* on an archive library.

?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.

?S:.

: see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not

?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm

?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.

?X:

?X: Don't bother if we're

```

using GNU libc -- skimo
?LINT:extern PASE
case "$usenm" in
")
dflt="
case "$d_gnulibc" in
"$define")
echo " "
echo "nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
dflt=n
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
")
if $test "$osname" = aix -a "X$PASE" != "Xdefine" -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
echo " "
echo "Whoops! This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=`$egrep 'inlibc|csym' $rsrc/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`
if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi
;;
esac
;;
*)
case "$usenm" in
true|$define) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I can use \$nm to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The alternative is to skip the 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small test

program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed,

this may be the best solution.

You probably shouldn't let me use 'nm' if you are using the GNU C Library.

EOM

```
rp="Shall I use $nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?"
```

```
./myread
```

```
case "$ans" in
```

```
[Nn]*) usenm=false;;
```

```
*) usenm=true;;
```

```
esac
```

?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag

?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous

?X: values).

```
runnm=$usenm
```

```
case "$reuseval" in
```

```
true) runnm=false;;
```

```
esac
```

: nm options which may be necessary

```
case "$nm_opt" in
```

```
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
```

```
nm_opt=" # Mach
```

```
elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then
```

```
nm_opt='-p' # Solaris (and SunOS?)
```

```
elif $test -f /dgux; then
```

```
nm_opt='-p' # DG-UX
```

```
elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
```

```
nm_opt='-p' # 64-bit Irix
```

```
else
```

```
nm_opt="
```

```
fi;;
```

```
esac
```

: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal

: for archive

libraries. Thank you, Linux.

```
case "$nm_so_opt" in
```

```
") case "$myuname" in
```

```
*linux*|gnu*)
```

```
if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
```

```
nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
```

```
fi
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

```
;;
```

```
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/usenm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libflex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: libflex.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:57:48 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:07:02 ram

?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:13:25 ram

?RCS: patch16: un-obsolete this unit to allow smooth lex/flex compilations

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:59 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide

release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libflex: Loc lex libpth _a

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libflex:

?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order

?S: to get the flex/lex library routines. If there is no flex or flex

?S: library, it is null.

?S:.

?T:xxx

: see if we should include -lfl

echo " "

case "\$lex" in

*flex)

xxx=`./loc libfl\$\_a x \$libpth`

case "\$xxx" in

x)

echo "No flex library found." >&4

libflex="

;;

*)

```

echo "flex library found in $xxx." >&4
libflex="$xxx"
;;
esac
;;
*)
xxx=`./loc libl$_a x $libpth`
case "$xxx" in
x)
echo "No lex library found." >&4
libflex="
;;
*)
echo "lex library found in $xxx." >&4
libflex="$xxx"
;;
esac
;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have lex or flex, so I won't look for libraries." >&4
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libflex.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free

?RCS: Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_builtin_overflow.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

\$Id: errnolist.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:00 ram Exp ram \$

#

Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

#

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as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

of the source tree for dist 4.0.

#

Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>

#

\$Log: errnolist.sh,v \$

Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:00 ram

```
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:36 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/errnolist.SH
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
/*
* $Id: getopt.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:40 ram Exp ram $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* Original Author: unknown, got this off net.sources
*
* $Log: getopt.C,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:40 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/C/fake/getopt.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Options.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1997/02/28 15:08:15 ram
?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U
?RCS:
```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/09/25 09:14:46 ram

?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 12:04:52 ram

?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/30 14:27:52 ram

?RCS: patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh,
not a variable

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:19:00 ram

?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings

?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:58:06 ram

?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending

?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:55:44 ram

?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages

?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:14 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here

?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and

?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set

?X: herein.

?X:

?MAKE:Options: startsh

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?V:reuseval

alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \

override knowitall: config_sh

?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu

?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp

?F:!Configure

?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt

: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in

: generating config.sh.

?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U. I used a temporary

?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and

?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll

?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.

?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is

?X: fed something like ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"

?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them. You'd have to
 ?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since
 ?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going
 ?X: to worry too much.

```
cat > cmdline.opt
<<EOSH
: Configure command line arguments.
config_arg0='$0'
config_args='$*'
config_argc=$#
EOSH
argn=1
args_exp=""
args_sep=""
for arg in "$@"; do
  cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
  config_arg$argn='$arg'
EOSH
?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by ""
  cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/'/""/g" > cmdl.opt
  $arg
EOC
  arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
  args_exp="$args_exp$args_sep'$arg_exp'"
  argn=`expr $argn + 1`
  args_sep=' '
done
?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X $args_exp"; shift; $0 "$@"
?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
rm -f cmdl.opt
```

```
: produce awk script to parse command line options
cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
BEGIN {
  optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification
```

```
  len = length(optstr);
  for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
    c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
    if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
    if (a == ":") {
      arg[c] = 1;
      i++;
    }
    opt[c] = 1;
  }
}
```



```

{
expect = 0;
str = $0;
if (substr(str,
1, 1) != "-") {
printf("%s\n", str);
next;
}
len = length($0);
for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
c = substr(str, i, 1);
if (!opt[c]) {
printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
next;
}
printf("-%s\n", c);
if (arg[c]) {
if (i < len)
printf("%s\n", substr(str, i + 1));
else
expect = 1;
next;
}
}
}
END {
if (expect)
print "?";
}
EOF

```

: process the command line options

?X: Use "\$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.

?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval

?X: removes them and sets a proper \$* array. An 'X' is prepended to each

?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x

?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.

set X `for arg in "\$@"; do echo "X\$arg"; done |

sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`

eval "set \$*"

shift

rm -f options.awk

: set up default values

fastread=""

reuseval=false

config_sh=""

alldone=""

```
error=""
silent=""
extractsh=""
override=""
knowitall=""
rm
-f optdef.sh posthint.sh
cat >optdef.sh <<EOS
$startsh
EOS
```

?X:

?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely

?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility

?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U

?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the

?X: screen...

?X:

?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...

?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,

?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit

?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the

?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96

?X:

: option parsing

```
while test $# -gt 0; do
```

```
case "$1" in
```

```
-d) shift; fastread=yes;;
```

```
-e) shift; alldone=cont;;
```

```
-f)
```

```
shift
```

```
cd ..
```

```
if test -r "$1"; then
```

```
config_sh="$1"
```

```
else
```

```
echo "$me: cannot read config file $1." >&2
```

```
error=true
```

```
fi
```

```
cd UU
```

```
shift;;
```

```
-h)
```

```
shift; error=true;;
```

```
-r) shift; reuseval=true;;
```

```
-s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
```

```
-E) shift; alldone=exit;;
```

```
-K) shift; knowitall=true;;
```

```
-O) shift; override=true;;
```

```

-S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
-D)
shift
case "$1" in
*)
echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
;;
*=*) echo "$1" | \
sed -e "s/'/^'/'/g" -e "s/=(.*)/=\\1/'" >> optdef.sh;;
*) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-U)
shift
case "$1" in
*) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
*=*)
echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
;;
*) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-A)
shift
xxx=""
yyy="$1"
zzz=""
uuu=undef
case "$yyy" in
*=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'`
case "$zzz" in
*:* ) zzz="" ;;
*) xxx=append
zzz="" ``echo
"$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
") case "$yyy" in
*:* ) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'`
zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*=!!'`

```

```

        yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'^` ;;
*) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'^`
    yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*:!!'^` ;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
append)
echo "$yyy=\"\${$yyy}$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
clear)
echo "$yyy="" >> posthint.sh ;;
define)
    case "$zzz" in
") zzz=define ;;
esac
echo "$yyy='$zzz'" >> posthint.sh ;;
eval)
echo "eval \"\$yyy=$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
prepend)
echo "$yyy=\"\$zzz\${$yyy}\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
undef)
    case "$zzz" in
")
zzz="$uuu" ;;
esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
*) echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
esac
shift
;;
-V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
    exit 0;;
--) break;;
-*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;
*) break;;
esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]
        [-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]
-d : use defaults for all answers.
-e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
-f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
-h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
-r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).

```

-s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.

-D : define symbol to have some value:

-D symbol symbol gets the value 'define'

-D symbol=value

symbol gets the value 'value'

-E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.

-K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.

-O : let -D and -U override definitions from loaded configuration file.

-S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)

-U : undefine symbol:

-U symbol symbol gets the value 'undef'

-U symbol= symbol gets completely empty

-A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints have been applied:

-A symbol=value append " "value to symbol

-A append:symbol=value append value to symbol

-A define:symbol=value define symbol to have value

-A clear:symbol define symbol to be "

-A define:symbol define symbol to be 'define'

-A eval:symbol=value define symbol to be eval of value

-A prepend:symbol=value prepend value to symbol

-A undef:symbol define symbol to be 'undef'

-A undef:symbol= define symbol to be "

-V : print version number and exit (with a zero status).

EOM

exit 1

;;

esac

?X:

?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're

?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to

?X: be able to handle batch configurations...

?X:

?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and cannot use \$me, since if they

?X: said 'sh <Configure', then \$me is 'sh'...

?X:

: Sanity checks

case "\$fastread\$alldone" in

yescont|yesexit) ;;

*)

case "\$extractsh" in

true) ;;

*)

if test ! -t 0; then

echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"

exit 1

fi

```
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

```
?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by
?X: outputting on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.
?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written
?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor
?X: has not be defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.
exec 4>&1
case "$silent" in
true)
exec 1>/dev/null;;
esac
```

```
: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...
touch optdef.sh
. ./optdef.sh
: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...
?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U
touch posthint.sh
```

```
Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Options.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: cc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/05/12 12:06:47 ram
?RCS: patch54: may now abort Configure when cc does not work
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:20:11 ram
?RCS: patch45: changed gcc checking message to a more explicit one (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:04:29 ram
?RCS: patch36: detect gcc even when not called as 'gcc' (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: simplified gcc version checking (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint
```

```

file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:26:06 ram
?RCS: patch23: added support for gcc version (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:30 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:cc: Myread Oldconfig Checkcc test
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cc:
?S: This variable holds the name of a command to execute a C compiler which
?S: can resolve multiple global references that happen to have the same
?S: name. Usual values are 'cc' and 'gcc'.
?S: Ferrent ANSI compilers may be called 'c89'. AIX has xlc.
?S:.
?F:!cc.cbu
?D:cc='cc'
: Determine the C compiler to be used
echo " "
case "$cc" in
") dflt=cc;;
*) dflt="$cc";;
esac
rp="Use which C compiler?"
. ./myread
cc="$ans"

: See whether they have no cc but they do have gcc
. ./trygcc
?X: Look for a hint-file generated 'call-back-unit'. Now that the
?X: user has specified the compiler, we may need to set or change some
?X: other defaults.
if $test -f cc.cbu; then
. ./cc.cbu
fi
. ./checkcc

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Csym.U,v 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Csym.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram

?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects

?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:00:33 ram

?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/31 09:34:13 ram

?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision

3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:05 ram

?RCS: patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line

?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:Csym mistrustnm extern_C: Options contains libc libs runnm test \

+cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags run rm_try _exe d_cplusplus

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define csym

?LINT:use libc

?LINT:extern mistrustnm

?LINT:set mistrustnm

?S:csym:

?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: whether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: set symbol result [-fva] [previous]

?S: eval \$csym

?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]

?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is

?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value

?S: is reused without questioning.

?S:.

?S:extern_C:

?S: ANSI C

requires 'extern' where C++ requires 'extern "C"'. This

?S: variable can be used in Configure to do the right thing.

?S:.

?S:mistrustnm:

?S: This variable can be used to establish a fallthrough for the cases

?S: where nm fails to find a symbol. If usenm is false or usenm is true
 ?S: and mistrustnm is false, this variable has no effect. If usenm is true
 ?S: and mistrustnm is "compile", a test program will be compiled to try to
 ?S: find any symbol that can't be located via nm lookup. If mistrustnm is
 ?S: "run", the test program will be run as well as being compiled.
 ?S:.
 ?V:csym
 ?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc
 ?F:!try
 : is a C symbol defined?
 csym='tlook=\$1;
 case "\$3" in
 -v) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="";;
 -a) tf=libc.tmp; tdc="[]";;
 *) tlook="^\$1\$"; tf=libc.list; tdc="()";;
 esac;
 case "\$d_cplusplus" in
 \$define) extern_C="extern \"C\"";;
 *) extern_C="extern";;
 esac;
 tx=yes;
 case "\$reuseval-\$4" in
 true-) ;;
 true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\\$4"; case "\$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;
 esac;
 case "\$tx"
 in
 yes)
 ?X:
 ?X: Put symbol inside a printf to fool optimizing compilers...
 ?X:
 ?X: We use 'short' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
 ?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
 ?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
 ?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
 ?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
 ?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
 ?X: returned size matches. At least with 'short' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
 ?X:
 ?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lives so easy! :-)
 ?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
 ?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the compile test, in case the 'short'
 ?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
 ?X:
 tval=false;
 if \$test "\$runnm" = true; then
 if \$contains \$tlook \$tf >/dev/null 2>&1; then
 tval=true;

```

elif $test "$mistrustnm"
= compile -o "$mistrustnm" = run; then
    echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
    $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c >/dev/null 2>&1 $libs && tval=true;
    $test "$mistrustnm" = run -a -x try && { $run ./try$_exe >/dev/null 2>&1 || tval=false; };
    $rm_try;
fi;
else
    echo "$extern_C void *$1$tdc; void *(*(p()))$tdc { return &$1; } int main(int argc, char **argv) { if(p() && p() !=
(void *)argv[0]) return(0); else return(1); }"> try.c;
    $cc -o try $optimize $ccflags $ldflags try.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1 && tval=true;
    $rm_try;
fi;
;;
*)
case "$tval" in
$define) tval=true;;
*) tval=false;;
esac;
;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/Csym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: mailer.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: mailer.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:32:11 ram
?RCS: patch45: can now use Loc variables since path stripping is deferred
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:10:04 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure full path value is used for rmail also
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:14:18 ram
?RCS: patch16: now use _sendmail vars and friends for portability issues
?RCS:

```

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:10 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:mailer: test cat rmail mail smail sendmail Getfile Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:mailer:
?S: This variable contains the full pathname of a reasonable mailer.
?S: By reasonable, we mean some program which can understand internet
?S: addresses or at least forward them to some internet router. This
?S: mailer should be invoked as "mailer [options] recipients <mail>".
?S:.
: determine the name of a reasonable mailer
case "$mailer" in
")
if $test -f "$sendmail"; then
dflt="$sendmail"
elif $test -f "$smail"; then
dflt="$smail"
elif $test -f "$rmail"; then
dflt="$rmail"
elif $test -f /bin/mail; then
dflt=/bin/mail
else
dflt=$mail
fi
;;
*) dflt="$mailer";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I need the full pathname of the program used to deliver mail on your system. A typical answer would be /usr/lib/sendmail or /bin/rmail, but you may choose any other program, as long as it can be fed from standard input and will honour any user-supplied headers.

```

EOM
fn=f
rp='Mail
transport agent to be used?'
. ./getfile
mailer="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mailer.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: baserev.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: baserev.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:24 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:baserev: Null
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:baserev:
?S: The base revision level of this package, from the .package file.
?S:.
: set the base revision
baserev=<BASEREV>

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/baserev.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit allows the duplication of the source tree to the current
?X: directory via symbolic links. This must be requested explicitly
?X: by them issuing a -Dmk symlinks on the command line.
?X:
?MAKE:Mk symlinks: Mkdirp lns issymlink src rsrc pkgsrc
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:!UU
?T: dir filename tmppwd filelist
?LINT:extern mk symlinks
@if {test -f ../MANIFEST}

```

: Duplicate the tree with symbolic links if -Dmksymlinks was supplied

```
case "$mksymlinks"
in
$define|true|[yY]*)
echo " "
case "$src" in
"|.|) echo "Cannot create symlinks in the original directory." >&4
exit 1
;;
*) case "$lns:$sissymlink" in
*"ln"*" -s:"*"test -"?)
echo "Creating the symbolic links..." >&4
echo "(First creating the subdirectories..." >&4
cd ..
awk '{print $1}' $src/MANIFEST | grep / | sed 's:/[^/]*$::' | \
sort -u | while true
do
read dir
test -z "$dir" && break
./UU/mkdirp $dir 2>/dev/null
if test -d $dir; then
: ok
else
echo "Failed to create '$dir'. Aborting." >&4
exit 1
fi
done
echo "(Now creating the symlinks..." >&4
awk '{print $1}' $src/MANIFEST | while true; do
read filename
test -z "$filename" && break
if test -f $filename; then
if $sissymlink $filename; then
rm -f $filename
fi
fi
if test -f $filename; then
echo "$filename already exists, not symlinking."
else
?X: Note that the following works because "$pkgsrc" is absolute
ln
-s $pkgsrc/$filename $filename
fi
done
?X: Check that everything was correctly copied
echo "(Checking current directory..." >&4
cd UU
awk '$1 !~ /PACK[A-Z]+/ {print $1}' "$rsrc/MANIFEST" | \
```

```

(split -l 50 2>/dev/null || split -50)
rm -f missing
tmppwd=`pwd`
for filelist in x??: do
(cd ..; ls `cat "$tmppwd/$filelist"` \
>/dev/null 2>>"$tmppwd/missing")
done
if test -s missing; then
echo "Failed duplication of source tree. Aborting." >&4
exit 1
fi
;;
*) echo "(I cannot figure out how to do symbolic links, ignoring!)" >&4
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Mksymlinks.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: libnm.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libnm.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:08:26 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with $_a all over the place
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:01 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libnm: test Loc libpth _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libnm:
?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order
?S: to get the new math library routines. If there is no new math

```

```

?S: library, it is null.
?S:.
?T:ans
?O:
    use libswanted='-lnm' instead (see libs.U).
: see if we should include -lnm
echo " "
if $test -r /usr/lib/libnm$_a || $test -r /usr/local/lib/libnm$_a ; then
    echo "New math library found." >&4
    libnm='-lnm'
else
    ans=`./loc libnm$_a x $libpth`
    case "$ans" in
    x)
        echo "No nm library found--the normal math library will have to do." >&4
        libnm=""
        ;;
    *)
        echo "New math library found in $ans." >&4
        libnm="$ans"
        ;;
    esac
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5.38.2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libnm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: so.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: so.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:04 ram
?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)
?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:07:02 ram
?RCS: patch30: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension

```

```

?X:
?MAKE:so d_libname_unique: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat Setvar
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:so:
?S: This
    variable holds the extension used to identify shared libraries
?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.
?S:.
?S:d_libname_unique:
?S: This variable is defined if the target system insists on unique
?S: basenames for shared library files. This is currently true on Android,
?S: false everywhere else we know of.
?S: Defaults to 'undef'.
?S:.
?LINT:set d_libname_unique
?T: xxx
: compute shared library extension
case "$so" in
")
    if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X $libpth`; $test -f "$xxx"; then
        dflt='sl'
    else
        dflt='so'
    fi
;;
*) dflt="$so";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

On some systems, shared libraries may be available. Answer 'none' if you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder of this configuration.

```

EOM
rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'
. ./myread
so="$ans"

```

```

: Does target system insist that shared library basenames are unique
$cat << EOM

```

Some dynamic loaders assume that the *basename* of shared library filenames are globally unique. We'll default this to undef as we assume your system is not this weird. Set to defined if you're on one of them.

```

EOM

```



```

dflt='n'
rp='Make shared library basenames unique?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y|Y) val="$define" ;;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set d_libname_unique
eval $setvar

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/so.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: dlsrc.U,v$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: dlextr.U,v $
?RCS:
?X: hpux support thanks to Jeff Okamoto <okamoto@hpcc101.corp.hp.com>
?X:
?X: To create a shared library, you must compile ALL source files in the
?X: library with +z (or possibly +Z if the library is whopping huge),
?X: then link the library with -b. Example:
?X: cc -c +z module_a.c
?X: cc -c +z module_b.c
?X: ld -b module_a.o module_b.o -o module.sl
?X:
?MAKE:dlextr: \
  Getfile Myread cat usedl so
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:BOTTOM
?S:dlextr:
?S: This variable contains the extension that is to be used for the
?S: dynamically loaded modules that perl generates.
?S:.
: Check what extension to use for shared libs
case "$usedl" in
$define|y|true)
$cat <<
EOM

```

On a few systems, the dynamically loaded modules that perl generates and uses will need a different extension than shared libs. The default will probably

be appropriate.

EOM

```
case "$dlex" in
") dflt="$so" ;;
*) dflt="$dlex" ;;
esac
rp='What is the extension of dynamically loaded modules'
. ./myread
dlex="$ans"
;;
*)
dlex="none"
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/dlex.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vendorman3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999-2000, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vendorman3dir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?MAKE:vendorman3dir vendorman3direxp installvendorman3dir: man3dir Getfile \

Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:vendorman3dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for man3

?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.

?S: Vendors

who distribute perl may wish to place their own

?S: man3 pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

```

?S:vendorman3direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorman3dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.
?D:installvendorman3dir="
?S:installvendorman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorman3direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorman3dir
: Set the vendorman3dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorman3dir="
vendorman3direxp="
;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied module manual pages go.
case "$vendorman3dir" in
") dflt=`echo "$man3dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#" ` ;;
*) dflt=$vendorman3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=nd~+
rp='Pathname
for the vendor-supplied manual section 3 pages?'
. ./getfile
vendorman3dir="$ans"
vendorman3direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorman3dir" = "X" && vendorman3dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorman3dir
. ./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorman3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_byacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

```

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: d_byacc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:31:14 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:d_byacc: byacc Setvar

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:d_byacc:

?S: This variable indicates whether byacc is available.

?S: If the user has specified 'portability', then Makefile.SH

?S: sees \$byacc='byacc' whether or not the user actually has

?S: byacc. This variable allows us to determine in a makefile

?S: if we really

have byacc.

?S:.

?LINT:set d_byacc

: Check if we really have byacc

case "\$byacc" in

"|byacc) val="\$sundef" ;;

*) val="\$define" ;;

esac

set d_byacc

eval \$setvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_byacc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_nolnbuf.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_truncate.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setrgid.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_inetd.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/filexp_path.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_systwgcf.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cppfilecom.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysparam.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_syssock.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fgetpos.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_poll.U

*

```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setpgrp2.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_newsadm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_values.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_systable.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_system.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_perror.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/vaproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_tzname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_whoami.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysresrc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fcntl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_killpg.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysfile.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysndir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_syscall.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_flock.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/nametype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_cuserid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_lockf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_systypes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setegid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fmod.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memccpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_popen.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_systimes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sigvec.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_chroot.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_gdbm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_SHM_MAC.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_select.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mktime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msem_lck.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Loc_sed.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_hidnet.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sfio.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cpp_trad.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_seteuid.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_wait4.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_munmap.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_shmget.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fsetpos.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getwd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Obso_l_h.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_dbl_dig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_accept4.U

```

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_dlderror.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getopt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strdup.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_charsprf.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_tcgtpgrp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_dld.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_niin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getppid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msgctl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sbrktype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_drem.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_link.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setgrps.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_raster.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memalign.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ffs.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ipc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/locdist.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_limits.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pause.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_bcopy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setlocale.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_waitpid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ulimit.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_chown.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_string.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sigblock.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_arpainet.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_scandir.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_tzmin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_usendir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_bsdjmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memmove.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_difftime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_scorfl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/basicshell.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_syspoll.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Getfile.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/pkgsrc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysioctl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getpgrp2.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_memory.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_table.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_dup3.U

```

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_usleep.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Magic_h.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_stdlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setlnbuf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mkdep.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_locconv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mbstowcs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mblen.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sjis2jis.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_float.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_syswait.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msgrcv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_dup2.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_xdrs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ftime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setreuid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/defeditor.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_unistd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setregid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strtod.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_systimeb.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_siglist.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_euc2jis.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strtok.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_stdlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_dbm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_havetlib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ffs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/ilp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_uwait.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_linuxstd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_stat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_crypt.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pathconf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_cbrt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_preadv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sigsetmk.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysselect.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_setlocale.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_umask.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Obso_sh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fork.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pread.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strstr.U

```

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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_termio.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pwrite.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_rmdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setruid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getpgid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_symlink.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_vfork.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_wctomb.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_gethid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fchmod.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setprior.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memset.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_shmtd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_dlfcn.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_stddef.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_rdchk.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_dbl_dig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_readdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_mkostemp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/prefshell.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memcpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_internet.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msync.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mboxchar.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/registers.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/rootid.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strtol.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pidcheck.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_wcstombs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_rename.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_pipe2.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_fenv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Assert.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mkfifo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msgget.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strxfrm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_semctl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strchr.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_NeWS.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strerror.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_regex.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_shmctl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysun.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_semget.U

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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_locale.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_utime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_bcmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_math.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/mailfile.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_fcntl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_syslog.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_inetaton.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_nice.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_PORTAR.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_readlink.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_tcstpgpr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strncmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/newslib.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_bzero.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_memcmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_regcmp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mbtowc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_strcoll.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_itimer.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sbrk.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_su_chown.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sysconf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/i_sysstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/vaproto.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_stdint.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_chsize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_mkdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ckeypad.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ctermid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_psignal.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_rusage.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/compiler_warning.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_semop.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_speedopt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/newsspool.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getlogin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setsid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_wait3.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/orgname.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_fchown.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getprior.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_alarm.U
*

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```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_getgrps.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_setpgid.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/nlist_pfx.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_normsig.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_brokstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pipe.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_lstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sighold.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_tminsys.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_ftncate.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Prefixit.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strxfrm_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_msgsnd.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_pwritev.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/groupstype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: sysman.U,v 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sysman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram
?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:13:50 ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide
release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysman: test Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sysman:
?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this
?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual
?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual
?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.

```

```
?S:.
?T:syspath
: determine where manual pages are on this system
echo " "
case "$sysman" in
")
syspath="/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man1 /usr/man/man1 /usr/man/local/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"
sysman=`./loc . /usr/man/man1 $syspath`
;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
echo "Could not find manual pages in source form."
>&4
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5.38.2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/sysman.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: siteprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: siteprefix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?MAKE:siteprefix siteprefixexp +oldsiteprefix: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat package prefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:siteprefix:

?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below

?S: which the user will install add-on packages.

?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.

?S:.

?S:siteprefixexp:

?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below

?S: which the user will install add-on packages. Derived from siteprefix.

?S:.

?S:oldsiteprefix:

?S: This variable is set non-null if the siteprefix was previously defined

?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.

?S:.

: Set the siteprefix variables

\$cat <<EOM

After \$package is installed, you may wish to install various add-on modules and utilities. Typically, these add-ons will be installed under \$prefix with the rest of this package. However, you may wish to install such add-ons elsewhere under a different prefix.

If you do not wish to put everything under a single prefix, that's ok. You will be prompted for the individual locations; this siteprefix is only used to suggest the defaults.

The default should be fine for most people.

```
EOM
fn=d~+
rp='Installation prefix to use for add-on modules and utilities?'
: XXX Here might be another good place for an installstyle setting.
case "$siteprefix" in
  ") dflt=$prefix ;;
  *) dflt=$siteprefix
  ;;
esac
. ./getfile
: XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
oldsiteprefix=""
case "$siteprefix" in
  ") ;;
  *) case "$ans" in
    "$prefix") ;;
    *) oldsiteprefix="$prefix";;
  esac
  ;;
esac
siteprefix="$ans"
siteprefixexp="$ansexp"
```

Found in path(s):

- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/siteprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: nis.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: nis.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram
?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/03/21 08:48:34 ram
?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:16:23 ram
?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:24 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:passcat
groupcat hostcat: Myread Oldconfig test contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:passcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/passwd file. This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be
?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
?S:.
?S:groupcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/group file. This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be
?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
?S:.
?S:hostcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/hosts file. This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be
?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.
?S: On some systems, such as os390, there may be no equivalent
?S: command, in which case this variable is unset.
```

```

?S:.
:
see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.
?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)
?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.
?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.
if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
@if passcat || groupcat
case "$passcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case "$passcat" in
*yocat*) dflt=y;;
") if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=y
else
dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) passcat='yocat passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
groupcat='yocat group'
@end
;;
*) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
groupcat='cat /etc/group'
@end
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if hostcat
case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case
"$hostcat" in
*yocat*) dflt=y;;
") if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then

```

```

    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
*) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
;;
esac
@end
fi
?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava
case "$hostcat" in
") test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/nis.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: sitescript.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sitescript.U,v $
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitescript sitescriptexp installsitescript : Getfile Oldconfig test \
Setprefixvar sitebin siteprefix
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP

```

?D:sitescript="
 ?S:sitescript:
 ?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
 ?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It
 ?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using
 ?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.
 ?S: The standard
 distribution will put nothing in this directory.
 ?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local
 ?S: scripts in this directory with
 ?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
 ?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
 ?S:.

?D:sitescriptexp="
 ?S:sitescriptexp:
 ?S: This is the same as the sitescript variable, but is filename expanded at
 ?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.
 ?S:.

?D:installsitescript="
 ?S:installsitescript:
 ?S: This variable is usually the same as sitescriptexp, unless you are on
 ?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You
 ?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.
 ?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar
 ?LINT:set installsitescript
 ?LINT:set sitescript
 ?LINT:set sitescriptexp
 : determine where add-on public executable scripts go
 case "\$sitescript" in
 ") dflt=\$siteprefix/script
 \$test -d \$dflt || dflt=\$sitebin ;;
 *) dflt="\$sitescript" ;;
 esac
 fn=d~+
 rp='Pathname where add-on public executable scripts
 should be installed?'
 ./getfile
 prefixvar=sitescript
 ./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitescript.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Init.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram
?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides
?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U
?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:02 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file initializes certain default variables
used by Configure. They
?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.
?X:
?MAKE:Init eunicefix _exe: Null
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ ./Init
?S:eunicefix:
?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will
?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be
?S: executable by the shell. On other systems it is a no-op.
?S:.
?S:_exe (exe_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension used for executable files.
?S: For unix it is empty. Other possible values include '.exe'.
?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'. Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.
?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension
?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.
?S:.
?V:define undef smallmach:rmist
?X:
?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of \$define and \$undef to reference
?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in
?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and
?X:
everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the
?X: root dependency.
?X:
?T: DJGPP
: Initialize wide constants

```
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist=""
```

```
: We must find out about Eunice early
```

```
eunicefix=':'
```

```
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
```

```
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
```

```
fi
```

```
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
```

```
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
```

```
fi
```

```
: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
```

```
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
```

```
    : Amiga OS
```

```
    _exe=""
```

```
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
```

```
    : Stratus VOS
```

```
    _exe=".pm"
```

```
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
```

```
    : DOS DJGPP
```

```
    _exe=".exe"
```

```
elif test -d c:/.; then
```

```
    : OS/2 or cygwin
```

```
    _exe=".exe"
```

```
else
```

```
    : All other UNIX systems
```

```
    _exe=""
```

```
fi
```

```
Found in path(s):
```

```
* /perl-5.38.2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Init.U
```

```
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id$
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:siteman3dir siteman3direxp installsiteman3dir: Getfile \
```

```
Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man3dir sed
```

```

?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:siteman3dir="
?S:siteman3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: library man source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After
perl has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: man3 pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:siteman3direxp="
?S:siteman3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the siteman3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installsiteman3dir="
?S:installsiteman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as siteman3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsiteman3dir
?LINT:set siteman3dir
?LINT:set siteman3direxp
: determine where add-on library man pages go
case "$siteman3dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man3dir | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"`) ;;
*) dflt=$siteman3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ") dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp=Pathname
where the site-specific library manual pages should be installed?
./getfile
prefixvar=siteman3dir
./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/siteman3dir.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand

All rights reserved.

These units are the ones used to build Configure and config_h.SH in the Perl5 distribution.

metaconfig will first look in its standard locations (specified when you installed dist). It will then recurse through the 'U' subdirectory and find any additional "private" units. Private units override standard ones supplied with metaconfig.

Files in this directory:

README

This file.

Glossary.patch

The standard dist units contain some strings that make pod2man complain. This patch silences those warnings. As new units are added and Configure is regenerated, this patch may need more and more 'fuzz' to be applied. It should be freshly regenerated every once in a while. See also mkgloss.pl

ln-all.pl

Re-generate the all/ folder

mkglossary

A script

to regenerate Porting/Glossary. You have to manually edit the top of the script to point the location of your metaconfig units. It is called automatically by 'mksample'. See also mkgloss.pl

mkgloss.pl

A perl script that calls U/mkglossary from the perl source tree, sorts the list of symbols, and applies the patch mentioned in Glossary.patch. When called on its own, redirect the output to a temporary file, and compare that file to Porting/Glossary before applying.

mksample

A script to regenerate Porting/config.sh and Porting/config.H. It also calls mkglossary, if necessary.

Subdirectories:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following directories.

a_dvisory/

These are units that have to go first in the generated config_h.SH.

A word of explanation: Configure and config_h.SH are generated from 'Units' (the *.U files). Files indicate dependencies (using make(1)), and Configure is built to follow those dependencies.

However, config_h.SH

is simply built by putting all the units in alphabetical order and extracting the relevant lines. (This could be fixed, I suppose, but it wasn't trivial the one time I looked.)

The a_dvisory/ directory, then, is a place to put units that need to be early in config_h.SH. (Most units are self-contained and ought to be able to go anywhere. However, some things, like byteorder, need to have the #defines from multiarch available.)

acl/

This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access control list) file protection schemes.

all/

A folder that conveniently holds symbolic links to all the modules that are used to build the current Configure and config_h.SH.

compline/

These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new Compile.U unit. (The ccflags.U unit is perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE, but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/

These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution. They have already been applied to the ../dist-3.0at70b directory.

ebcdic/

These are units that had to be specially modified to work under either EBCDIC or ASCII.

installdirs/

These are units to handle perl's installation directories and related issues.

modified/

These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

nullified/

These are null units that replace units in the standard distribution. Typically they are there because some part of the perl source accidentally uses a symbol that metaconfig thinks means we want the corresponding unit.

perl/

These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/

These are patches to the perl source. This directory should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between the standard version of perl and the one associated with these units.

protos/

These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U units to check for prototypes.

threads/

These are specific to threading perl.

typedefs/

These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typedef being searched for exists.)

Where appropriate, I submitted these units for inclusion into the regular dist distribution. However, since dist is no longer actively maintained, and the alternative is for *me* to actively maintain it, the units just sit here.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution under the terms of either

- a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl, or
- b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or
- c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the Perl distribution).

Which one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder. dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License. Clause 7 of this modified license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code (and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused that way will no longer fall under this license if, and only if, the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then apply whatever restrictions you wish on the reused parts or choose to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units contained here are made available under the same terms as the rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about the differences between these units and the standard versions, please feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu

Dept. of Physics
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/README

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: afs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: afs.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:23:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: can now explicitly tell Configure whether AFS is running

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/24 12:24:43 ram

?RCS: patch3: created

?RCS:

?MAKE:afs afsroot: test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:afs:

?S: This variable is set to 'true' if AFS (Andrew File System) is used

?S: on the system, 'false' otherwise. It is possible to override this

?S: with a hint value or command line option,

but you'd better know

?S: what you are doing.

?S:.

?S:afsroot:

?S: This variable is by default set to '/afs'. In the unlikely case

?S: this is not the correct root, it is possible to override this with

?S: a hint value or command line option. This will be used in subsequent

?S: tests for AFSness in the configure and test process.

?S:.

: allow them to override the AFS root

case "\$afsroot" in

") afsroot=/afs ;;

*) afsroot=\$afsroot ;;

esac

: is AFS running?

echo " "


```

case "$afs" in
$define|true) afs=true ;;
$undef|false) afs=false ;;
*) if $test -d $afsroot; then
    afs=true
  else
    afs=false
  fi
;;
esac
if $afs; then
  echo "AFS may be running... I'll be extra cautious then..." >&4
else
  echo "AFS does not seem to be running..." >&4
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/afs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: usenm.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:26:40 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't use nm with the GNU C library

?RCS: patch61: added support for Linux shared libs

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:57 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:usenm runnm nm_opt nm_so_opt: cat test Myread Oldconfig grep \
d_gnulibc nm egrep rsrc osname Guess

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:usenm:

?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the

?S: nm extraction is wanted

or not.

?S:.

?S:runnm:

?S: This variable contains 'true' or 'false' depending whether the

?S: nm extraction should be performed or not, according to the value
 ?S: of usenm and the flags on the Configure command line.
 ?S:.
 ?S:nm_opt:
 ?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm.
 ?S:.
 ?S:nm_so_opt:
 ?S: This variable holds the options that may be necessary for nm
 ?S: to work on a shared library but that can not be used on an
 ?S: archive library. Currently, this is only used by Linux, where
 ?S: nm --dynamic is **required** to get symbols from an ELF library which
 ?S: has been stripped, but nm --dynamic is **fatal** on an archive library.
 ?S: Maybe Linux should just always set usenm=false.
 ?S:.
 : see if nm is to be used to determine whether a symbol is defined or not
 ?X: If there is enough inquiries, it might be worth to wait for the nm
 ?X: extraction. Otherwise, the C compilations might be a better deal.
 ?X:
 ?X: Don't bother if we're using GNU libc -- skimo
 case "\$usenm"
 in
 ")
 dflt="
 case "\$d_gnulibc" in
 "\$define")
 echo " "
 echo "\$nm probably won't work on the GNU C Library." >&4
 dflt=n
 ;;
 esac
 case "\$dflt" in
 ")
 if \$test "\$osname" = aix -a ! -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
 echo " "
 echo "Whoops! This is an AIX system without /lib/syscalls.exp!" >&4
 echo "'nm' won't be sufficient on this system." >&4
 dflt=n
 fi
 ;;
 esac
 case "\$dflt" in
 ")
 if ./gnu; then
 echo " "
 echo "Hmm... A GNU system without a GNU C Library? Weird..." >&4
 dflt=n
 else
 dflt=`\$grep 'inlibc|csym' \$src/Configure | wc -l 2>/dev/null`

```

if $test $dflt -gt 20; then
    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi
fi
;;
esac
;;
*)
case "$usenm" in
true|$define) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
;;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I can use `$nm` to extract the symbols from your C libraries. This is a time consuming task which may generate huge output on the disk (up to 3 megabytes) but that should make the symbols extraction faster. The alternative is to skip the 'nm' extraction part and to compile a small test program instead to determine whether each symbol is present. If you have a fast C compiler and/or if your 'nm' output cannot be parsed, this may be the best solution.

```

EOM
rp='Shall I use nm to extract C symbols from the libraries?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[Nn]*) usenm=false;;
*) usenm=true;;
esac

```

```

?X: Name extraction is to be run if 'nm' usage is wanted and if no -r flag
?X: was provided to configure (in which case we simply re-use the previous
?X: values).
runnm=$usenm
case "$reuseval" in
true) runnm=false;;
esac

```

```

: nm options which may be necessary
case "$nm_opt" in
") if $test -f /mach_boot; then
    nm_opt=" # Mach
elif $test -d /usr/ccs/lib; then

```

```

nm_opt='-p' # Solaris (and SunOS?)
elif $test -f /dgux; then
nm_opt='-p' # DG-UX
elif $test -f /lib64/rld; then
nm_opt='-p' # 64-bit Irix
else
nm_opt=""
fi;;
esac

```

?X: nm options which may be necessary for shared libraries but illegal

?X: for archive libraries. Thank you,

Linux.

```

case "$nm_so_opt" in
") case "$osname" in
*linux*)
if $nm --help | $grep 'dynamic' > /dev/null 2>&1; then
nm_so_opt='--dynamic'
fi
;;
esac
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/usenm.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Null.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Null.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:10 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit ends up producing shell code to set all variables to ". This

?X: probably isn't necessary, but I'm paranoid. About certain things.

?X:

?MAKE:Null: Head

?MAKE: -pick add.Null \$@ %<

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Null.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

* Feel free to modify any of this as the need arises. Note, however,

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/metaconfig.html

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: patchlevel.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: patchlevel.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:18:41 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:31 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:patchlevel revision version subversion \

perl_patchlevel version_patchlevel_string \

api_revision api_version api_subversion api_versionstring: \

package test rsrc echo awk osname

?MAKE: -pick

add \$@ %<

?S:revision:

?S: The value of revision comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "5".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_REVISION".

?S:.

?S:patchlevel:

?S: The patchlevel level of this package.

?S: The value of patchlevel comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "6".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_VERSION".

?S:.

?S:subversion:

?S: The subversion level of this package.

?S: The value of subversion comes from the patchlevel.h file.

?S: In a version number such as 5.6.1, this is the "1".

?S: In patchlevel.h, this is referred to as "PERL_SUBVERSION".

?S: This is unique to perl.

?S:.

?S:version:

?S: The full version number of this package, such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1).

?S: This combines revision, patchlevel, and subversion to get the

?S: full version number, including any possible subversions.

?S: This is suitable for use as a directory name, and hence is

?S: filesystem

dependent.

?S:.

?S:api_revision:

?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary

?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string

?S: such as '5.6.1', api_revision is the '5'.

?S: Prior to 5.5.640, the format was a floating point number,

?S: like 5.00563.

?S:

?S: perl.c:incpush() and lib/lib.pm will automatically search in

?S: \$sitelib/.. for older directories back to the limit specified

?S: by these api_ variables. This is only useful if you have a

?S: perl library directory tree structured like the default one.

?S: See INSTALL for how this works. The versioned site_perl

?S: directory was introduced in 5.005, so that is the lowest

?S: possible value. The version list appropriate for the current

?S: system is determined in inc_version_list.U.

?S:

?S: XXX To do: Since compatibility can depend on compile time

?S: options (such as bincompat, longlong, etc.) it should

?S: (perhaps) be set by

Configure, but currently it isn't.

?S: Currently, we read a hard-wired value from patchlevel.h.

?S: Perhaps what we ought to do is take the hard-wired value from

?S: patchlevel.h but then modify it if the current Configure

?S: options warrant. patchlevel.h then would use an #ifdef guard.

?S:.

?S:api_version:

?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary

?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string

?S: such as '5.6.1', api_version is the '6'. See api_revision for

?S: full details. As a special case, 5.5.0 is rendered in the

?S: old-style as 5.005. (In the 5.005_0x maintenance series,

?S: this was the only versioned directory in \$sitelib.)

?S:.

?S:api_subversion:

?S: The three variables, api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion, specify the version of the oldest perl binary

?S: compatible with the present perl. In a full version string

?S: such as '5.6.1', api_subversion is the

'1'. See api_revision for

?S: full details.

?S:.

?S:api_versionstring:

?S: This variable combines api_revision, api_version, and

?S: api_subversion in a format such as 5.6.1 (or 5_6_1) suitable

?S: for use as a directory name. This is filesystem dependent.

?S:.

?S:perl_patchlevel:

?S: This is the Perl patch level, a numeric change identifier,

?S: as defined by whichever source code maintenance system

?S: is used to maintain the patches; currently Perforce.

?S: It does not correlate with the Perl version numbers or

?S: the maintenance versus development dichotomy except

?S: by also being increasing.

?S:.

?S:version_patchlevel_string:

?S: This is a string combining version, subversion and

?S: perl_patchlevel (if perl_patchlevel is non-zero).

?S: It is typically something like

?S: 'version 7 subversion 1' or

?S: 'version 7 subversion 1 patchlevel 11224'

?S: It is computed here to avoid duplication of code in myconfig.SH

?S: and lib/Config.pm.

?S:.

?LINT:extern LC_ALL

?LINT:extern LANGUAGE

:

get the patchlevel

echo " "

echo "Getting the current patchlevel..." >&4

if \$test -r \$rsrc/patchlevel.h;then

revision=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_REVISION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

patchlevel=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_VERSION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

subversion=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_SUBVERSION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

api_revision=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_REVISION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

api_version=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_VERSION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

api_subversion=`awk '/define[ ]+PERL\_API\_SUBVERSION/ {print \$3}' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h`

perl_patchlevel=`egrep ',(MAINT|SMOKE)[0-9][0-9]\*"' \$rsrc/patchlevel.h|tail -1|sed 's/[^0-9]//g`

else

revision=0

patchlevel=0

subversion=0

```

api_revision=0
api_version=0
api_subversion=0
perl_patchlevel=0
$echo "(You do not have patchlevel.h. Eek.)"
fi
: Define a handy string here to avoid duplication in myconfig.SH and configpm.
version_patchlevel_string="version $patchlevel subversion $subversion"
case
"$perl_patchlevel" in
0|") ;;
*) perl_patchlevel=`echo $perl_patchlevel | sed 's/.*/`
   version_patchlevel_string="$version_patchlevel_string patch $perl_patchlevel"
   ;;
esac

```

```

$echo "(You have $package $version_patchlevel_string.)"

```

```

case "$osname" in
dos|vms)
: XXX Should be a Configure test for double-dots in filenames.
version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d_%d_%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
;;
*)
version=`echo $revision $patchlevel $subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
api_versionstring=`echo $api_revision $api_version $api_subversion | \
  $awk '{ printf "%d.%d.%d", $1, $2, $3 }`
;;
esac
: Special case the 5.005_xx maintenance series, which used 5.005
: without any subversion label as a subdirectory in $sitelib
if test "${api_revision}${api_version}${api_subversion}" = "550"; then
  api_versionstring='5.005'
fi

```

Found

in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/patchlevel.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

Perl5 Metaconfig Units

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

Copyright (c) 1999-2011, H.Merijn Brand

All rights reserved.

These units are the ones I used to build Configure and config_h.SH in the Perl5 distribution.

The Configure script and config_h.SH file in the Perl distribution are generated by a program called metaconfig. To run metaconfig, you will need the full dist 3.0 distribution, maintained by Raphael Manfredi. As of this writing, the current version is dist3.0, patchlevel 70. Dist version dist-3.0@70.tar.gz is available on CPAN (the Comprehensive Perl Archive Network) as
<<http://www.perl.com/perl/CPAN/authors/id/RAM/dist-3.0@70.tar.gz>>.

Instructions:

1. Unpack the full perl5 sources. Execute the following command

```
chmod +w Configure config_h.SH Porting/Glossary Porting/config*
```

2. Unpack the archive containing this file in the perl5 source directory. This will create a directory 'U' under the perl5 sources. That directory will contain the metaconfig units for perl5. This will also create two files in the perl5 source tree: MANIFEST.new and .package.
3. Apply any patches to perl in the perl_patches/ directory. (This may well be empty.)
4. Obtain and install dist-3.0pl70.
4. Apply any patches to dist under the dist_patches subdirectory.
5. From your main perl5 source directory, run packinit to regenerate the .package file. IMPORTANT: Change the name and address of the maintainer to your own name and address. I don't want bug reports intended for you coming to me.
6. From your main perl5 source directory, run

metalint (or mlint)

and repair every failure it reports.
7. From your main perl5 source directory, run

metaconfig -m (or mconfig -m)

8. Edit U/mkglossary and/or U/mkgloss.pl to point to your dist-3.0pl70 location. (See comments at the top.)
9. Run the Porting/mksample script to update the contents of the Porting/ subdirectory, or run all parts by hand. (see README)

NB: this script used to be U/mksample replaced by Porting/mksample; see Porting/pumpkin.pod instead for current documentation on its use.

10. Let me know about any changes, corrections, or enhancements.

Things to watch out for:

1. Future support of better random number generators should probably start with the randfunc.U unit included here. It's currently broken, but well commented and probably a good place to start.

Descriptions:

The units and other related files have been broken up into the following directories:

acl/

This is an old patch to begin to detect and use ACL (access control list) file protection schemes.

compline/

These are similar to the standard units, but I have modified them to have a more uniform compile command line, usually using the new Compile.U unit. I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution. (The ccflags.U unit is actually perl-specific since it mentions -DDEBUGGING and -DPOSIX_SOURCE, but that's the only place it is perl-specific.)

dist_patches/

These are patches to dist that must be applied before it is built and installed. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

modified/

These are modified versions of the standard units. Also included in this directory are new units that are clearly derived from existing units. I have submitted these for inclusion in the regular dist distribution.

perl/

These are specific to perl. Some are heavily derived from original dist units, and are marked as such. Others are original.

perl_patches/

These are patches to the perl source. This directory should ordinarily be empty, but there may have been drift between the standard version of perl and the one associated with these units.

protos/

These are units modified to use the new Hasproto.U or Protochk.U units to check for prototypes. I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution.

target/

This is the very, very beginning of cross-compiler support. It doesn't work yet, and many standard units will need modification.

typedefs/

These are standard units modified to use the modified Typedef.U unit to check for typedefs. (The modified Typdef.U includes a function to avoid unnecessary prompts if the typedef being searched for exists.) I have submitted these for inclusion into the regular dist distribution.

threads/

These are specific to threading perl.

Copyright Information:

Unless otherwise indicated, the files contained in this distribution are:

Copyright (c) 1996-1998, Andy Dougherty

The following licensing terms apply to all files contained in this distribution:

You may distribute the files contained in this distribution under the terms of either

- a) the "Artistic License" which comes with Perl,
- or
- b) the "Artistic License" which comes with dist, or

c) the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 1, or (at your option) any later version (see the file "Copying" that comes with the Perl distribution).

Which one to use is your choice.

The units in the "modified" directory have been derived from units associated with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution. These units list Raphael Manfredi as the Copyright holder. dist is distributed under a modified version of the Perl Artistic License. Clause 7 of this modified license as contained in dist-3.0-pl60 provides:

7. You may reuse parts of this Package in your own programs, provided that you explicitly state where you got them from, in the source code (and, left to your courtesy, in the documentation), duplicating all the associated copyright notices and disclaimers. Besides your changes, if any, must be clearly marked as such. Parts reused that way will no longer fall under this license if, and only if, the name of your program(s) have no immediate connection with the name of the Package itself or its associated programs. You may then apply whatever restrictions you wish on the reused parts or choose to place them in the Public Domain--this will apply only within the context of your package.

In accordance with this clause, the versions of these units contained here are made available under the same terms as the rest of the units.

If you have any questions about the use of these units or about the differences between these units and the standard versions, please feel free to ask.

Andy Dougherty doughera@lafayette.edu
Dept. of Physics
Lafayette College
Easton, PA 18042-1782

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/README.dist

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Extras.U,v\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2001, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:extras: Myread Oldconfig Setvar rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:extras:

?S: This variable holds a list of extra modules to install.

?S:.

: See if we want extra modules installed

echo " "

case "\$extras" in

*) dflt='n';;

*) dflt='y';;

esac

cat <<EOM

Perl can be built with extra modules or bundles of modules which will be fetched from the CPAN and installed alongside Perl.

Notice that you will need access to the CPAN; either via the Internet, or a local copy, for example a CD-ROM or a local CPAN mirror. (You will be asked later to configure the CPAN.pm module which will in turn do the installation of the rest of the extra modules or bundles.)

Notice also that if the modules require any external software such as libraries and headers (the libz library and the zlib.h header for the Compress::Zlib module, for example) you MUST have any such software already installed, this configuration process will NOT install such things for you.

If this doesn't make any sense to you, just accept the default '\$dflt'.

EOM

rp='Install any extra modules (y or n)?'

./myread

case "\$ans" in

y|Y)

cat <<EOM

Please list any extra modules or bundles to be installed from CPAN, with spaces between the names. The names can be in any format the 'install' command of CPAN.pm will understand. (Answer 'none', without the quotes, to install no extra modules or bundles.)

EOM

rp='Extras?'

dflt="\$extras"

./myread

extras="\$ans"

esac

```

case "$extras" in
'|none')
val=""
$rm -f ../extras.lst
;;
*) echo "(Saving the list of extras for later...)"
echo "$extras" > ../extras.lst
val="$extras"
;;
esac
set extras
eval $setvar
echo " "

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Extras.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man1dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:29 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that
?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.
?X:
?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1text installman1dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
package test Getfile Prefixit prefixexp
Prefixup sysman Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:man1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.

```

?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.

?S:.

?S:man1direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?S:installman1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?S:man1ext:

?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should

?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the 'l'.

?S: See man1dir.

?S:.

?T:lookpath

: determine

 where manual pages go

set man1dir man1dir none

eval \$prefixit

\$cat <<EOM

\$spackage has manual pages available in source form.

EOM

case "\$nroff" in

nroff)

 echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."

 case "\$man1dir" in

 ") man1dir="none";;

 esac;;

esac

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."

case "\$man1dir" in

' ') dflt=none

;;

")

 lookpath="\$prefixexp/man/man1 \$prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"

 lookpath="\$lookpath \$prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"

 lookpath="\$lookpath \$prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"

 lookpath="\$lookpath \$prefixexp/man/man.1"

?X: Experience has shown people expect man1dir to be under prefix,

?X: so we now always put it there. Users who want other behavior

?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.

?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.

case "\$sysman" in

/?_man) dflt=`./loc . \$prefixexp/l\_man/man1 \$lookpath` ;;

```

*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
esac
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*)
  dflt="$man1dir"
  ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the main $spackge manual pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
  installman1dir="
fi
man1dir="$ans"
man1direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man1dir" in
  ") man1dir=' '
  installman1dir=";;
esac
if $afs; then
  $cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installman1dir" in
  ") dflt=`echo $man1direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`";;
  *) dflt="$installman1dir";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
. ./getfile
installman1dir="$ans"
else
  installman1dir="$man1direxp"
fi

```

: What suffix to use on installed man pages

```

case "$man1dir" in
  ')
  man1ext='0'
  ;;

```



```

*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackage man pages?"
case "$man1ext" in
") case "$man1dir" in
*1) dflt=1 ;;
*1p)
dflt=1p ;;
*1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L1) dflt=L1;;
*) dflt=1;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man1ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man1ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/man1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: yacc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram

?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Loc Oldconfig byacc bison cat test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

```

?S:yacc:
?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.
?S:.
?S:yaccflags:
?S: This variable contains any
    additional yacc flags desired by the
?S: user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
?T:comp
: determine compiler compiler
echo " "
comp='yacc'
if $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
    comp="byacc or $comp"
fi
if $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
    comp="$comp or bison -y"
fi
case "$yacc" in
")
    yacc=`./loc yacc yacc $pth`
    if $test -f "$yacc$_exe"; then
        dflt='yacc'
    elif $test -f "$byacc$_exe"; then
        dflt='byacc'
    elif $test -f "$bison$_exe"; then
        dflt='bison'
    else
        dflt=""
    fi
    ;;
*) dflt="$yacc";;
esac
rp="Which compiler compiler ($comp) shall I use?"
. ./myread
yacc="$ans"
case "$yacc" in
*bis*)
    case "$yacc" in
*-y*) ;;
*)
        yacc="$yacc -y"
        echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behaviour.)"
    ;;
esac
;;
esac

```

```

@if yaccflags
: see if we need extra yacc flags
dflt="$yaccflags"
case "$dflt" in
") dflt=none;;
esac
$cat <<EOH

```

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources. Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are explicitly known by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the maximum number of grammar rules), then please add them here. To use no flags, specify the word "none".

```

EOH
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags="";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac

```

@end

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/yacc.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: warnflags.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: warnflags.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:02 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:warnflags: cat cc contains Myread Guess Oldconfig Findhdr
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<

```

```
?S:warnflags:
?S: This variable contains any additional C compiler flags to generate
?S: warnings from the compiler. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
?S:.
: offer additional
  warning flags for compilation
$cat <<EOH
```

You may wish to compile with extra compiler warnings enabled.
 Note that doing so enhances your chance of receiving your free set of steak
 knives, particularly if you find any bugs and report them.
 If you don't want extra warnings, answer "none".

```
EOH
case "$warnflags" in
  *) case "$cc" in
      *gcc*)
        dflt="-Wall -Wno-comment"
        if $contains 'fprintf' `./findhdr stdio.h` >/dev/null 2>&1; then
          :
        else
          dflt="$dflt -Wno-implicit"
        fi
      ;;
    *) dflt="none";;
  esac
;;
' ') dflt="none";;
*) dflt="$warnflags";;
esac
```

```
rp="Any $cc flags to enable warnings?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
  none) warnflags='';;
  *) warnflags="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/warnflags.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Warn_v7EXT.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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```

```

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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Warn_v7EXT.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:01:42 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:17 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit issues warnings to V7 sites that they are living dangerously.
?X: This unit needs to get mentioned in End.U to get included.
?X:
?MAKE:Warn_v7EXT: package Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Warnings
if ./v7;
then
cat <<EOM

```

NOTE: the V7 compiler may ignore some #undefs that \$package uses. If so, you may get messages about redefining EXT. Some V7 compilers also have difficulties with #defines near buffer boundaries, so beware. You may have to play with the spacing in some .h files, believe it or not.

EOM

fi

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Warn_v7EXT.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: Mkdirp.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extract.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram

```

```

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a shell script which can launched to create a
?X: directory path like "mkdir -p" would do.
?X:
?MAKE:Mkdirp:
eunicefix startsh
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./mkdirp
?T:name create file
: script used to emulate mkdir -p
cat >mkdirp <<EOS
$startsh
EOS
cat >>mkdirp <<'EOS'
name=$1;
create="";
while test $name; do
if test ! -d "$name"; then
create="$name $create"
name=`echo $name | sed -e "s/^[^/]*$||"``
name=`echo $name | sed -e "s/(.*)/.*\|1|"``
else
name=""
fi
done
for file in $create; do
mkdir $file
done
EOS
chmod +x mkdirp
$eunicefix mkdirp

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Mkdirp.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: packadmin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:packadmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat spackage package
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?S:packadmin:
 ?S: Electronic mail address of the package administrator.
 ?S:.
 : check wehther they will act as local admin for the package
 \$cat <<EOM

If you or somebody else will be maintaining \$package at your site, please
 fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted
 if necessary. You may enter "none"
 for no administrator.

EOM
 case "\$packadmin" in
 ") dflt="\$cf_email";;
 *) dflt="\$packadmin";;
 esac
 rp="\$package administrator e-mail address"
 . ./myread
 packadmin="\$ans"

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/packadmin.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libs.U,v 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: libs.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 14:12:05 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
 ?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:24:22 ram

?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:05:44 ram

?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM

?RCS: patch30:

undone patch23 for libswanted default setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:08:45 ram

?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)

?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:31 ram

?RCS: patch6: added default for libs

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libs ignore_versioned_solibs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath: \

test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \

usesocks sed uselongdouble

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libs:

?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.

?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it. The list can be empty.

?S:.

?S:libsfound:

?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted.

?S:.

?S:libsfiles:

?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted.

?S:.

?S:libsdirs:

?S: This

variable holds the directory names aka dirnames of the libraries

?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.

?S:.

?S:libspath:

?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.

?S:.

?S:ignore_versioned_solibs:

?S: This variable should be non-empty if non-versioned shared

?S: libraries (libfoo.so.x.y) are to be ignored (because they

?S: cannot be linked against).

?S:.

?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libswanted libstyle


```

?D:libs="
?X:
?X: This order is chosen so that libraries -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,
?X: -lBSD, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved
?X: routines at link time. Usually, these are backwards compatibility
?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.
?X:
?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary
?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.
?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.
?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version, if
?X: it is
    available.
?X:
?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost
?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.
?X:
?X: Set proper libswanted in your private Myinit.U if needed.
?X:
?X:: default ordered library list
?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'
?X:libswanted="$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"
?X:libswanted="$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"
?X:
?INIT:: default library list
?INIT:libswanted="
?INIT:: some systems want to use only the non-versioned libso:s
?INIT:ignore_versioned_solibs="
?LINT:extern usecbcktrace
?LINT:extern libscheck
?LINT:extern p
?LINT:use uselongdouble
: Looking for optional libraries
echo " "
echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4
case "$libs" in
'|') dflt=";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$libswanted" in
") libswanted='c_s';;
esac
?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.
?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.
case "$usesocks" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted socks5
socks5_sh" ;;
esac

```

```

case "$usecbacktrace" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted bfd" ;;
esac
libsfound=""
libsfiles=""
libsdirs=""
libspath=""
for thisdir in $libpth $xlibpth; do
test -d $thisdir && libspath="$libspath $thisdir"
done
for thislib in $libswanted; do
for thisdir in $libspath; do
xxx=""
if test ! -f "$xxx" -a "X$ignore_versioned_solibs" = "X"; then
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9] 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p`
test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.[0-9].$so 2>/dev/null|sed -n '$p`
test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so$_a
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle="import"
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/$thislib.$so$_a
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle="import"
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx";
then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then

```

```

xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
$test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
    fi
    if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
    fi
    if $test -f "$xxx"; then
case "$libstyle" in
shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared)." ;;
static) echo "Found -l$thislib." ;;
*)    echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle)." ;;
esac
case " $dflt " in
*" -l$thislib "*);;
*)
dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
    libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
    yyy=`basename $xxx`
    libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
    yyy=`echo $xxx|sed -e "s%/$yyy\\$%%"`
    case " $libsdirs " in
    *" $yyy "*) ;;
    *) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
    esac
    ;;
esac
break
    fi
done
if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
    echo "No -l$thislib."
fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
") dflt="$dflt";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
'|') dflt='none';;
esac

```

\$cat <<EOM

In order to compile \$package on your machine, a number of libraries are usually needed. Include any other special libraries here as well. Say "none" for none. The default list is almost always right.
EOM

```
echo " "  
rp="What libraries to use?"  
./myread  
case "$ans" in  
none) libs=' ';;  
*) libs="$ans";;  
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/libs.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi  
?RCS:  
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,  
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.  
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of  
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root  
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.  
?RCS:  
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty  
?RCS:  
?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public  
?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.  
?RCS:  
?RCS:  
?X:  
?X: This unit is just a quick shorthand for the compile command  
?X: to be used in all the other metaconfig units.  
?X:  
?MAKE:Compile: +cc +optimize +ccflags +ldflags +libs  
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<  
?LINT:define compile compile_ok  
?V:compile compile_ok mc_file  
?S:compile:  
?S: This shell variable is used internally  
by Configure to provide  
?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical compile command, namely  
?S: $cc $optimize $ccflags $ldflags -o $1 $1.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1
```

?S: Note that the output filename does `_not_` include the `_exe`
 ?S: extension. Instead we assume that the linker will be
 ?S: "helpful" and automatically appending the correct suffix.
 ?S: OS/2 users will apparently need to supply the `-Zexe` flag to
 ?S: get this behavior.
 ?S:
 ?S: To use this variable, say something like:
 ?S: `echo 'int main() { exit(0); }' > try.c`
 ?S: `set try`
 ?S: `if eval $compile; then`
 ?S: `echo "success" # and do whatever . . .`
 ?S: `else`
 ?S: `echo "failure" # and do whatever . . .`
 ?S: `fi`
 ?S: To add extra flags cc flags (e.g. `-DWHATEVER`) just put them
 ?S: in `$*`, e.g.
 ?S: `set try -DTRY_THIS_FLAG`
 ?S:.
 ?S: `compile_ok:`
 ?S: This shell variable is used internally by `Configure` to provide
 ?S: a convenient shorthand for the typical `compile` command that you
 ?S: expect to work ok. It is the same as `$compile`,
 except we
 ?S: deliberately let the user see any error messages.
 ?S:.
 : define a shorthand `compile` call
`compile='`
`mc_file=$1;`
`shift;`
`$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs > /dev/null 2>&1;`
 : define a shorthand `compile` call for compilations that should be ok.
`compile_ok='`
`mc_file=$1;`
`shift;`
`$cc -o ${mc_file} $optimize $ccflags $ldflags $* ${mc_file}.c $libs;`

Found in path(s):

* `/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Compile.U`

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the `README` file that comes with the distribution.

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in order

?X: to make quick check on whether the current C compiler is working.

?X:

?MAKE:Checkcc ccname ccversion: Myread Warn startsh cat contains test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:ccname:

?S: This can set either by hints files or by Configure. If using

?S: gcc, this is gcc, and if not, usually equal to cc, unimpressive, no?

?S: Some platforms, however, make good use of this by storing the

?S: flavor

of the C compiler being used here. For example if using

?S: the Sun WorkShop suite, ccname will be 'workshop'.

?S:.

?S:ccversion:

?S: This can set either by hints files or by Configure. If using

?S: a (non-gcc) vendor cc, this variable may contain a version for

?S: the compiler.

?S:.

?F:./checkcc ./trygcc !checktmp

?V:despair

?T:trygcc

?LINT:extern cc rm ccflags ldflags

?LINT:change cc ccflags

?LINT:usefile checktmp

?INIT:ccname="

?INIT:ccversion="

: generate the trygcc script for later perusal

cat <<EOS >trygcc

\$startsh

EOS

cat <<'EOSC' >>trygcc

case "\$cc" in

) ;;

) \$rm -f try try.

\$cat >try.c <<EOM

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {

(void) argc;

(void) argv;

return 0;

}

EOM

if \$cc -o try \$ccflags \$ldflags try.c; then

:

```

else
    echo "Uh-oh, the C compiler '$cc' doesn't seem to be working." >&4
    despair=yes
    trygcc=yes
    case "$cc" in
        *gcc*) trygcc=no ;;
    esac
    case "`$cc -v -c try.c 2>&1`" in

        *gcc*) trygcc=no ;;
    esac
    if $test X"$trygcc" = Xyes; then
        if gcc -o try -c try.c; then
            echo " "
            echo "You seem to have a working gcc, though." >&4
            rp="Would you like to use it?"
            dflt=y
            if $test -f myread; then
                . ./myread
            else
                if $test -f UU/myread; then
                    . ./UU/myread
                else
                    echo "Cannot find myread, sorry. Aborting." >&2
                    exit 1
                fi
            fi
            case "$ans" in
                [yY]*) cc=gcc; ccname=gcc; ccflags=""; despair=no;
?X: Look whether we have 'call-back units' generated by hints that would
?X: seemingly affect the compiling environment.
                $cat *.cbu >checktmp 2>/dev/null
                if $contains ccflags checktmp >/dev/null; then

                    ./warn <<EOM
Any previous setting of the C compiler flags has been lost.
It may be necessary to pass -Dcc=gcc to Configure right away.
EOM
                    fi;;
                esac
            fi
        fi
    fi
    $rm -f try try.*
;;
esac
EOSC

```

```

: generate the checkcc script for later perusal
cat <<EOS >checkcc
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>checkcc
case "$cc" in
") ;;
*) $rm -f try try.*
   $cat >try.c <<EOM
int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
(void) argc;
(void) argv;
return 0;
}
EOM
if $cc -o try $ccflags $ldflags try.c; then
:
else
if $test X"$despair" = Xyes; then
echo "Uh-oh, the C compiler '$cc' doesn't seem to be working." >&4
fi
$cat >&4 <<EOM
You need to find a working C compiler.
Either (purchase and) install the C compiler supplied by your OS vendor,
or for a free C compiler try http://gcc.gnu.org/
I cannot continue any further, aborting.
EOM
exit 1
fi

$rm -f try try.*
;;
esac
EOSC

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Checkcc.U

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?RCS: \$Id\$

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: libs.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:09:11 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/07/25 14:12:05 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/10/29 16:24:22 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: removed old broken thislib/thatlib processing (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:05:44 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: code cleanup with if/elif by ADO and RAM
 ?RCS: patch30: undone patch23 for libswanted default
 setting
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:08:45 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: now includes ordered default libswanted variable (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch23: major cleanup for library lookups (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:02:31 ram
 ?RCS: patch6: added default for libs
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:03 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?MAKE:libs libsfound libsfiles libsdirs libspath libscheck: \
 test cat Myread Oldconfig Loc libpth package xlibpth so _a \
 +usesocks sed +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:libs:
 ?S: This variable holds the additional libraries we want to use.
 ?S: It is up to the Makefile to deal with it. The list can be empty.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsfound:
 ?S: This variable holds the full pathnames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsfiles:
 ?S: This variable holds the filenames aka basenames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libsdirs:
 ?S: This variable holds the directory
 names aka dirnames of the libraries
 ?S: we found and accepted, duplicates are removed.
 ?S:..
 ?S:libspath:

?S: This variable holds the directory names probed for libraries.

?S:.

?S:libscheck:

?S: This variable is intended to be set by hint files, if needed.

?S: It should contain shell code that will be eval'ed with \$xxx holding

?S: some library file. It may change \$xxx if needed.

?S: For instance, on an Irix platform, you may make sure the right

?S: library file is used depending on the cc command line, so that the

?S: correct library is used depending on the selected ABI (for 32 and

?S: 64-bit compilations).

?S:

?S: Here is an example of code that could be found in a hint file on Irix

?S: when the selected compiler was for 32-bit -- that code is put in the

?S: cc.cbu call-back unit to be invoked AFTER the C compiler and its

?S: flags have been chosen:

?S:

?S: libscheck='case "\$xxx" in

?S: *.a) /bin/ar p \$xxx `bin/ar t \$xxx | sed q` >\$\$.o;

?S: case "`usr/bin/file \$\$.o`" in

?S: *N32*)

rm -f \$\$.o ;;

?S: *) rm -f \$\$.o; xxx=/no/n32\$xxx ;;

?S: esac ;;

?S: *) case "`usr/bin/file \$xxx`" in

?S: *N32*) ;;

?S: *) xxx=/no/n32\$xxx ;;

?S: esac ;;

?S: esac'

?S:.

?D:libs="

?LINT:extern libswanted

?LINT:change libswanted

?INIT:: default library list

?INIT:libswanted="

?X: This order is chosen so that libraries -lndir, -ldir, -lucb, -lbsd,

?X: -lbsd, -lPW, and -lx only get used if there are unresolved

?X: routines at link time. Usually, these are backwards compatability

?X: libraries, and may not be as reliable as the standard c library.

?X:

?X: The -lsocket -linet -lnsl order has been reported to be necessary

?X: for at least one SVR4 implementation.

?X: -lc must proceed -lucb or -lbsd for most Solaris applications.

?X: -lc_s proceeds -lc so we pick up the shared library version, if

?X: it is available.

?X:

?X: The ordering of c, posix, and cposix is a guess and almost

?X: certainly wrong on about half of all systems.

?X:

```

?X: Set proper libswanted in your private
Myinit.U if needed.
?X:
?X:: default ordered library list
?X:libswanted='net socket inet bind nsl nm sdbm gdbm ndbm dbm malloc dl'
?X:libswanted="$libswanted dld sun m c_s c posix cposix ndir dir ucb"
?X:libswanted="$libswanted bsd BSD PW x"
?X:
?INIT:: should be set by hint files if needed
?INIT:libscheck=""
?T:xxx yyy thislib thisdir libstyle linkmsg
?F:lt.c lt
: Looking for optional libraries
echo " "
echo "Checking for optional libraries..." >&4
case "$libs" in
'|') dflt="";;
*) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$libswanted" in
") libswanted='c_s';;
esac
?X: libsocks has nasty naming scheme.
?X: This does not work if somebody wants SOCKS 4.
case "$usesocks" in
"$define") libswanted="$libswanted socks5 socks5_sh" ;;
esac
?X: Used later for link checks
echo "extern char printf(); int main() { printf(); return 0; }" > lt.c
libsfound=""
libsfiles=""
libsdirs=""
libspath=""
for thisdir in $libpth $xlibpth; do
test -d $thisdir && libspath="$libspath $thisdir"
done
for thislib in $libswanted;
do
for thisdir in $libspath; do
xxx=""
if $test ! -f "$xxx" ; then
xxx=`ls $thisdir/lib$thislib.$so.[0-9]* 2>/dev/null | $sed -n '1p'`
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib.$so
$test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck

```

```

$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=shared
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/lib${thislib}_s$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test -f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
$test -f "$xxx" && thislib=${thislib}_s
fi
if test ! -f "$xxx"; then
xxx=$thisdir/Slib$thislib$_a
    $test -f "$xxx" && eval $libscheck
$test
-f "$xxx" && libstyle=static
fi
if $test -f "$xxx"; then
?X:
?X: It is not sufficient to find a .so on the disk. We must make sure
?X: that we can indeed supply the -lfoo line on the cc line to link against
?X: that library. On Linux for instance, a versionned .so will not be
?X: implicitly linked against, whereas it will work fine on Solaris 2.6.
?X: --RAM, 10/10/2003
?X:
if $cc -o lt $ccflags $ldflags lt.c -l$thislib >/dev/null 2>&1;
then
    linkmsg=""
else
    linkmsg=" but I can't link against it"
fi
case "$libstyle" in
shared) echo "Found -l$thislib (shared)$linkmsg." ;;
static) echo "Found -l$thislib$linkmsg." ;;
*)     echo "Found -l$thislib ($libstyle)$linkmsg." ;;
esac
case " $dflt " in
*"-l$thislib "*) ;;
*)
case "$linkmsg" in
")

```

```

dflt="$dflt -l$thislib"
libsfound="$libsfound $xxx"
yyy=`basename $xxx`
libsfiles="$libsfiles $yyy"
yyy=`echo $xxx|sed -e "s%/$yyy\\$%%"`
case " $libsdirs
" in
    *" $yyy "*) ;;
    *) libsdirs="$libsdirs $yyy" ;;
esac
;;
esac
;;
esac
break
fi
done
if $test ! -f "$xxx"; then
    echo "No -l$thislib."
fi
done
set X $dflt
shift
dflt="$*"
case "$libs" in
    ") dflt="$dflt";;
    *) dflt="$libs";;
esac
case "$dflt" in
    '|') dflt='none';;
esac
$rm -f lt.c lt

$cat <<EOM

```

In order to compile \$package on your machine, a number of libraries are usually needed. Include any other special libraries here as well. Say "none" for none. The default list is almost always right.

EOM

```

echo " "
rp="Which libraries to use?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
    none) libs='';;
    *) libs="$ans";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libs.U

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?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: so.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:30:04 ram

?RCS: patch36: now tells user how he can suppress shared lib lookup (ADO)

?RCS: patch36: removed echo at the top, since it's now in the here-doc (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:07:02 ram

?RCS: patch30: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit computes the shared-object / shared-lib extension

?X:

?MAKE:so: test libpth Loc Myread Oldconfig cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:so:

?S: This variable holds the extension used to identify
shared libraries

?S: (also known as shared objects) on the system. Usually set to 'so'.

?S:.

?T: xxx

: compute shared library extension

case "\$so" in

*)

if xxx=`./loc libc.sl X \$libpth`; \$test -f "\$xxx"; then

 dflt='sl'

else

 dflt='so'

fi

;;

*) dflt="\$so";;

esac

\$cat <<EOM

On some systems, shared libraries may be available. Answer 'none' if
you want to suppress searching of shared libraries for the remainder

of this configuration.

EOM

rp='What is the file extension used for shared libraries?'

./myread

so="\$ans"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/so.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: n.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

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?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: n.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:n c: contains

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:n:

?S: This variable contains the -n flag if that is what causes the echo

?S: command to suppress newline. Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is

?S: \$echo \$n "prompt for a question: \$c".

?S:.

?S:c:

?S: This variable contains the \c string if that is what causes the echo

?S: command to suppress newline.

Otherwise it is null. Correct usage is

?S: \$echo \$n "prompt for a question: \$c".

?S:.

: first determine how to suppress newline on echo command

echo " "

echo "Checking echo to see how to suppress newlines..."

(echo "hi there\c" ; echo " ") >.echotmp

if \$contains c .echotmp >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then

echo "...using -n."

n='-n'

c=""

else

cat <<'EOM'

```

...using \c
EOM
n=""
c="\c"
fi
echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
echo '*'
rm -f .echotmp

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/n.U
```

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```

?RCS: $Id: lns.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram Exp $
?RCS:
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: lns.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram
?RCS: patch30: created by ADO
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.
?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the
?X: C library but unimplemented.
?X:
?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:lns:
?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make
?S: symbolic
?S: links (if they are supported). It can be used
?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'
?S:..
: determine whether symbolic links are supported
echo " "
$touch blurfl
if $ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 ; then
echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4
lns="$ln -s"

```



```
else
echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4
lns="$ln"
fi
$rm -f blurfl sym
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/lns.U

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?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Instruct.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram

?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/02/15 14:11:34 ram

?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:12:05 ram

?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:04 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X:

This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read. I try to

?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it

?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want

?X: to panic them yet.

?X:

?MAKE:Instruct: Begin Myread Configdir contains

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

?T:user needman firsttime

: general instructions

needman=true

firsttime=true

user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`

case "\$user" in

```

") user=`whoami 2>&1`;
esac
if $contains "^$user$" ../config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then
firsttime=false
echo " "
rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'
dflt=n
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) ;;
*) needman=false;;
esac
fi
if $needman; then
cat <<EOH

```

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or execute a command. Many of the questions will have default answers in square brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name", even if you don't have a shell which knows about that. Questions where this is allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

```

EOH
rp="
dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
. ./myread
cat <<'EOH'

```

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and backticks in your answers. You may use \$1, \$2, etc... to refer to the words in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a script shell. This means you may also use \$* to repeat the whole default line, so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Everytime there is a substitution, you will have to confirm. If there is an error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer will remain unchanged and you will be prompted again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'. This will bypass nearly all the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options.

You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

EOH

```
. ./myread
cat <<EOH
```

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any Unix system. If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit Configure and run it again. If you can't run Configure for some reason, you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand. Whatever problems you have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

- 1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included in this kit.
- 2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in C programs. You may edit any of these files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it currently. The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH files. Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

EOH

?X: In case they played with the prompter...

```
dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
. ./myread
case "$firsttime" in
true) echo $user >>../.config/instruct;;
esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Instruct.U

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Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/files/Jmake.tmpl

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

\$Id: errnolist.a,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:35 ram Exp ram \$

#

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#

```

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# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Harlan Stenn <harlan@mumps.pfcs.com>
#
# $Log: errnolist.a,v $
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:35 ram
# Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
#
#
# This is a simple-minded awk script to generate an initialization for
# sys_errnolist on systems that don't have it.
# This file now depends only on sys/errno.h error numbers under maxerr being
# in order. It will complain and die if not. NOTE: It will still produce
# a compilable output file, even with errors, so you must
# check the output.

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/errnolist.a

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extract.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 14:58:52 ram

?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:51:46 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:52 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a shell script which can be doted in order to extract

?X: .SH files with variable substitutions.

?X:

```

?X: When running Configure from a remote directory ($src
is not '.'),
?X: then the files will be created in that directory, so beware!
?X:
?MAKE:Extract: Mkdirp src
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./extract
?T:CONFIG SRC dir file
: script used to extract .SH files with variable substitutions
cat >extract <<EOS
CONFIG=true
SRC="$src"
EOS
cat >>extract <<'EOS'
echo "Doing variable substitutions on .SH files..."
if test -f "$SRC/MANIFEST"; then
  set x `awk '{print $1}' <$SRC/MANIFEST | grep "\.SH"`
else
  echo "(Looking for .SH files under the source directory.)"
  set x `(cd "$SRC"; find . -name "*.SH" -print)`
fi
shift
case $# in
0) set x `(cd "$SRC"; echo *.SH)`; shift;;
esac
if test ! -f "$SRC/$1"; then
  shift
fi
for file in $*; do
  case "$SRC" in
".")
  case "$file" in
*/*)
  dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
  file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\^(.*)'`
  (cd $dir && . ./file)
  ;;
*)
  . ./file
  ;;
esac
;;
*)

```

?X:

?X: When running Configure remotely (\$src is not '.'), we cannot source
 ?X: the files directly, since that would wrongly cause
 the extraction
 ?X: where the source lie instead of withing the current directory. Therefore,

?X: we need to 'sh <file' then, which is okay since they will source the
 ?X: existing config.sh file. It's not possible to use:
 ?X: ../src/Configure -S -O -Dsomething
 ?X: unfortunately since no new config.sh with the -Dsomething override
 ?X: will be created before running the .SH files. A minor buglet.
 ?X:
 ?X: Note that we must create the directory hierarchy ourselves if it does
 ?X: not exist already, and that is done through a shell emulation of the
 ?X: 'mkdir -p' command. We don't want to use the \$installdir metaconfig
 ?X: symbol here since that would require too much to be configured for
 ?X: this simple extraction task that may happen quickly with 'Configure -S'.
 ?X: -- RAM, 18/03/96
 ?X:

```

case "$file" in
*/*)
  dir=`expr X$file : 'X\(.*)/'`
  file=`expr X$file : 'X.*\(.*)'`
  ./mkdirp $dir
  sh <"$SRC/$dir/$file"
  ;;
*)
  sh <"$SRC/$file"
  ;;
esac
;;
esac
done
if
  test -f "$SRC/config_h.SH"; then
  if test ! -f config.h; then
  ?X: oops, they left it out of MANIFEST, probably, so do it anyway.
  sh <"$SRC/config_h.SH"
  fi
fi
EOS

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Extract.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: contains.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:contains: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:contains:
?S: This variable holds the command to do a grep with a proper return
?S: status. On most sane systems it is simply "grep". On insane systems
?S: it is a grep followed by a cat followed by a test. This variable
?S: is primarily for the use of other Configure units.
?S:.
: Some
  greps do not return status, grrr.
  echo "grimblepritz" >grimble
  if grep blurfldyick grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    contains=contains
  elif grep grimblepritz grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    contains=grep
  else
    contains=contains
  fi
  rm -f grimble
: the following should work in any shell
case "$contains" in
contains*)
  echo " "
  echo "AGH! Grep doesn't return a status. Attempting remedial action."
  cat >contains <<'EOSS'
  grep "$1" "$2" >.greptmp && cat .greptmp && test -s .greptmp
EOSS
  chmod +x contains
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/contains.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: lex.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

```

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lex.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:22:50 ram

?RCS: patch36: spurious single quote could cause Configure to crash

?RCS: patch36: (reported by Xavier Le Vourch <xavierl@eiffel.com>.)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:27:09 ram

?RCS: patch32: added lexflags variable for lex flags setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:06:01 ram

?RCS: patch23: added
trailing blank line for metalint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:55 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:lex lexflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig flex test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lex:

?S: This variable holds the name of the lexical analyser generator we
?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be lex or flex.

?S:.

?S:lexflags:

?S: This variable holds any flags that should be passed to the lexical
?S: analyzer. It is up to the Makefile to use it.

?S:.

: determine lexical analyser generator

case "\$lex" in

")

dflt=lex;;

*)

dflt="\$lex";;

esac

echo " "

if \$test -f "\$flex"; then

rp='Which lexical analyser generator (lex or flex) shall I use?'

else

rp='Which lexical analyser generator shall I use?'

fi

./myread

lex="\$ans"

@if lexflags

: if using lex this will normally be useless, but flex frequently takes args

echo " "


```

case "$lexflags" in
") dflt='none';;
*) dflt="$lexflags";;
esac
rp="What flags should be given to $lex?"
. ./myread
case "$ans"
in
none) lexflags="";;
*) lexflags="$ans";;
esac

@end

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/lex.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/*|?:[\V]*)
if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx $xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval _$file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
echo "I don't know where '$file' is, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
done
echo " "
echo "Don't worry if any of the following aren't found..."

```

```

say=offhand
for file in $trylist; do
?X: Allow them to -Dmake=pmake on the command line for instance (see above)
eval xxx=\$$file
case "$xxx" in
/*|?:[\V]*)
if test -f "$xxx"; then
: ok
else
./warn "no $xxx -- ignoring your setting for $file."
xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`
fi
;;
") xxx=`./loc $file $file $pth`;
*) xxx=`./loc $xxx
$xxx $pth`;
esac
eval $file=$xxx$_exe
eval $_file=$xxx
case "$xxx" in
/*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
?X: Under OS/2, we have PC-like paths
?:[\V]*)
echo $file is in $xxx.
;;
*)
echo "I don't see $file out there, $say."
say=either
;;
esac
done
case "$egrep" in
egrep)
echo "Substituting grep for egrep."
egrep=$grep
_egrep=$_grep
;;
esac
@if ln
case "$ln" in
ln)
echo "Substituting cp for ln."
ln=$cp
_ln=$_cp
;;
esac

```

```

@end
@if make || gmake
case "$make" in
make)
case "$gmake" in
gmake)
echo "I can't find make or gmake, and my life depends on it." >&4
echo "Go find a public domain implementation or fix your PATH setting!" >&4
exit 1
;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$gmake" in
gmake) ;;
*) # We can't have osname yet.
if test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then # Stratus VOS
# Assume that gmake, if found, is definitely GNU make
# and prefer it over the system make.
echo "Substituting gmake for make."
make=$gmake
_make=$_gmake
fi
;;
esac
@end
case "$test" in
test)
echo "Hopefully test is built into
your sh."
;;
*)
if `sh -c "PATH= test true" >/dev/null 2>&1`; then
echo "Using the test built into your sh."
?X:
?X: We need to set both test and _test, since Oldconfig.U will use the _test
?X: value to systematically restore computed paths, which may be wrong if
?X: we choose to load an old config.sh generated on another platform.
?X:
test=test
_test=test
fi
;;
esac
?LINT:change n c
case "$echo" in
echo)
echo "Hopefully echo is built into your sh."

```

```
;;
?X: For those rare cases where we don't need $echo...
") ;;
*)
echo " "
echo "Checking compatibility between $echo and builtin echo (if any)..." >&4
$echo $n "hi there$c" >foo1
echo $n "hi there$c" >foo2
if cmp foo1 foo2 >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "They are compatible. In fact, they may be identical."
else
case "$n" in
'-n') n=" c='\c';;
*) n='-n' c="";;
esac
cat <<FOO
They are not compatible! You are probably running ksh on a non-USG system.
I'll have to use $echo instead of the builtin, since Bourne shell doesn't
have echo built
in and we may have to run some Bourne shell scripts. That
means I'll have to use '$n$c' to suppress newlines now. Life is ridiculous.
```

```
FOO
$echo $n "The star should be here-->$c"
$echo "*"
fi
$rm -f foo1 foo2
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Loc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: End.U,v 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: End.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:51 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
```

?X:

?X: This unit serves as the goal which forces make to choose all the units that

?X: ask questions. The \$W on the ?MAKE: line is the list of all symbols wanted.

?X: To force any unit to be included, copy this unit to your private U directory

?X: and add the name of the unit desired to the ?MAKE: dependency line.

?X:

?MAKE:End perllibs: \$W cppstdin gzip zip

libs usedl osname osvers

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:perllibs:

?S: The list of libraries needed by Perl only (any libraries needed

?S: by extensions only will be dropped, if using dynamic loading).

?S:.

?INIT:perllibs="

?LINT:use \$W

?LINT:use gzip zip

?LINT:change cppstdin

: Remove libraries needed only for extensions

: The appropriate ext/Foo/Makefile.PL will add them back in, if necessary.

: The exception is SunOS 4.x, which needs them.

case "\${osname}X\${osvers}" in

sunos*X4*)

perllibs="\$libs"

;;

*) case "\$usedl" in

\$define|true|[yY]*)

set X `echo " \$libs " | sed -e 's@ -lndbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm @ @' -e 's@ -lgdbm\_compat @ @' -e 's@ -ldbm @ @' -e 's@ -ldb @ @`

shift

perllibs="\$*"

;;

*) perllibs="\$libs"

;;

esac

;;

esac

?X: If the user has the cppstdin wrapper, perl.c will try to call

?X: CPPSTDIN, but that will point to a location in the build

?X: directory, not the installed version!. Here, we'll just strip the

?X: name down to 'cppstdin',

and rely on the fact that perl.c will

?X: then call SCRIPTDIR/cppstdin, but local things like 'make depend'

?X: will continue to work.

: Remove build directory name from cppstdin so it can be used from

: either the present location or the final installed location.

echo " "

: Get out of the UU directory to get correct path name.

```

cd ..
case "$cppstdin" in
`pwd`/cppstdin)
echo "Stripping down cppstdin path name"
cppstdin=cppstdin
;;
esac
cd UU

: end of configuration questions
echo " "
echo "End of configuration questions."
echo " "

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/End.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: shm_for.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: shm_for.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:28:37 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./Cpplib explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:46 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:shm_for shm_att shm_lim: Cpplib Myread ipc uname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:shm_for:
?S: This variable tells us the type of machine we're expecting the
?S: shared memory code to run on. The value is available to C
programs
?S: in the C_SHM_FOR manifest.
?S:.
?S:shm_att:
?S: This variable tells us where a shared memory segment should be
?S: attached. Good values are HIGH, LOW, and ZERO.
?S:.
?S:shm_lim:

```

?S: This variable tells us if shared memory attached HIGH should
 ?S: have an upper limit.
 ?S:.
 ?X: -----
 ?X: It's a potential lose to define anything beginning with SHM...
 ?X: At least we can think that S_ stands for "String version of ..." -- HMS
 ?X: -----
 ?C:S_SHM_FOR ~ %<:
 ?C: This symbol identifies what we chose for the target system's
 ?C: default shared memory configuration parameters.
 ?C:.
 ?C:S_SHM_ATT ~ %<:
 ?C: This symbol holds the default "place" to attach shared memory.
 ?C: Values are "HIGH", "ZERO", and "LOW".
 ?C:.
 ?C:S_SHM_LIM ~ %<:
 ?C: This symbol holds the default upper bound address limit if shared
 ?C: memory is attached HIGH. If zero, there is no upper limit.
 ?C:.
 ?H:%<:#ifdef
 SERVE_SHM
 ?H:%<:#define S_SHM_FOR "\$shm_for"
 ?H:%<:#define S_SHM_ATT "\$shm_att"
 ?H:%<:#define S_SHM_LIM "\$shm_lim"
 ?H:%<:#endif
 ?H:.
 ?W:%<:S_SHM_FOR S_SHM_ATT S_SHM_LIM
 : see how to attach shared memory
 echo " "
 echo "Deciding how to attach shared memory..." >&4

 case "\$ipc" in
 shm)
 shm_for='Default case'
 shm_att='HIGH'
 shm_lim='0x0'
 if ./Cppsym tower32 tower32_600; then
 echo "NCR Towers are usually normal..."
 : echo "Oh, an NCR Tower."
 : This works for the 600
 shm_for='NCR Tower 32'
 shm_att='LOW'
 else
 case "\$uname" in
 */uname)
 case "`uname -m`" in
 ACS??68*)
 echo "Oh, an Altos 3068."

```

shm_for='Altos 3068:'
shm_lim='0x800000'
;;
esac
;;
*)
echo "Looks normal to me..."
;;
esac
fi

dflt="$shm_for"
rp='Description of shared memory configuration?'
. ./myread
shm_for="$ans"

dflt="$shm_att"
rp='Where should shared memory be attached?'
. ./myread
shm_att="$ans"

case "$shm_att" in
HIGH)
dflt="$shm_lim"
rp='What is
the upper address limit for shared memory?'
. ./myread
shm_lim="$ans"
;;
*)
shm_lim=""
;;
esac
;;

*)
echo "but you aren't using shared memory so I won't bother." >&4
shm_for='NOT CONFIGURED'
shm_att='NONE'
shm_lim='-1'
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/shm_for.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Typedef.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram Exp \$

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Typedef.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:01:16 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:05:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.
 ?X:
 ?X: To use it, say:
 ?X: set typedef
 val_t default [includes]
 ?X: eval \$typedef
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Typedef: cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm sed contains Oldconfig Myread
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?LINT:define typedef
 ?LINT:define typedef_ask
 ?V:typedef typedef_ask
 ?S:typedef:
 ?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
 ?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:
 ?S: set typedef val_t default [includes]
 ?S: eval \$typedef
 ?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,
 ?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.
 ?S:.
 ?S:typedef_ask:
 ?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
 ?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. If it is not defined,
 ?S: this will call the ./myread script to prompt for an answer.
 ?S: It is intended to be used to avoid unnecessary prompts.
 ?S: A typical use is
 ?S: rp="What is the type for file position used by fsetpos()?"
 ?S: set fpos_t fpostype long stdio.h sys/types.h

```
?S: eval $typedef_ask
?S: This
    will set fpos_t=fpos_t, if fpos_t is available. Otherwise
?S: it will call myread with a default of 'long', and a prompt of $rp.
?S:.
?T:type var def inclist varval inc
?F:!temp.c
: define an is-a-typedef? function
typedef='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"" ) inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\${$var}";
case "$varval" in
"" )
$rm -f temp.c;
for inc in $inclist; do
    echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
done;
?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.
echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
echo "printf(\"We have $type\");" >> temp.c;
echo "#endif" >> temp.c;
$cpstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval "$var=\${$type}";
else
    eval "$var=\${$def}";
fi;
$rm -f temp.?.;
*) eval "$var=\${$varval}";;
esac'
```

```
?X: Originally, I eval'd $typedef and then checked the results against
?X: $type. Unfortunately, it then became complicated to check
?X: whether you are re-using
    an old config.sh value, and the logic got
?X: so convoluted it became easier to just copy the function above
?X: and alter it slightly. A.D. 3/1998
: define an is-a-typedef? function that prompts if the type is not available.
typedef_ask='type=$1; var=$2; def=$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=$@;
case "$inclist" in
"" ) inclist="sys/types.h";;
esac;
eval "varval=\${$var}";
case "$varval" in
"" )
$rm -f temp.c;
```

```

for inc in $inclist; do
    echo "#include <$inc>" >>temp.c;
done;
?X: Maybe it's a #define instead of a typedef.
echo "#ifdef $type" >> temp.c;
echo "printf(\"We have $type\\");" >> temp.c;
echo "#endif" >> temp.c;
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
echo " " ;
echo "$rp" | $sed -e "s/What is/Looking for/" -e "s/?/./";
if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "$type found." >&4;
    eval "$var=\$type";
else
    echo "$type NOT found." >&4;
    dflt="$def";
    . ./myread ;
    eval "$var=\$ans";
fi;
$rm -f temp.?.;
*) eval "$var=\$varval";
esac'

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/Typedef.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: yacc.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: yacc.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/13 15:28:48 ram
?RCS: patch27: added byacc as another alternative (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:10:03 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:yacc yaccflags: Guess Myread Oldconfig byacc bison cat test _exe
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:yacc:

```

?S: This variable holds the name of the compiler compiler we
 ?S: want to use in the Makefile. It can be yacc, byacc, or bison -y.
 ?S:.
 ?S:yaccflags:
 ?S: This
 variable contains any additional yacc flags desired by the
 ?S: user. It is up to the Makefile to use this.
 ?S:.
 ?T:comp
 : determine compiler compiler
 case "\$yacc" in
 ")
 dflt=yacc;;
 *)
 dflt="\$yacc";;
 esac
 echo " "
 comp='yacc'
 if \$test -f "\$byacc\$_exe"; then
 dflt="\$byacc"
 comp="byacc or \$comp"
 fi
 if \$test -f "\$bison\$_exe"; then
 comp="\$comp or bison -y"
 fi
 rp="Which compiler compiler (\$comp) shall I use?"
 . ./myread
 yacc="\$ans"
 case "\$yacc" in
 bis)
 case "\$yacc" in
 -y) ;;
 *)
 yacc="\$yacc -y"
 echo "(Adding -y option to bison to get yacc-compatible behavior.)"
 ;;
 esac
 ;;
 esac
 @if yaccflags
 : see if we need extra yacc flags
 dflt="\$yaccflags"
 case "\$dflt" in
 ") dflt=none;;
 esac
 \$cat <<EOH

Your yacc program may need extra flags to normally process the parser sources. Do NOT specify any -d or -v flags here, since those are explicitly known by the various Makefiles. However, if your machine has strange/undocumented options (like -Sr# on SCO to specify the maximum number of grammar rules), then please add them here. To use no flags, specify the word "none".

EOH

```
rp="Any additional yacc flags?"
./myread
case "$ans" in
none) yaccflags="";;
*) yaccflags="$ans";;
esac
```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/yacc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?MAKE:perladmin: cf_email Oldconfig Myread cat

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:perladmin:

?S: Electronic mail address of the perl5 administrator.

?S:.

: Ask e-mail of administrator

\$cat <<EOM

If you or somebody else will be maintaining perl at your site, please fill in the correct e-mail address here so that they may be contacted if necessary. You may enter "none" for no administrator.

EOM

```
case "$perladmin" in
") dflt="$cf_email";;
*) dflt="$perladmin";;
esac
rp='Perl administrator e-mail address'
./myread
perladmin="$ans"
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/perladmin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: inc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: inc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:51 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:inc incexp: Loc Oldconfig Getfile us rinc

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:inc:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put public header files for the package in question. It is most

?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/include.

?S:.

?S:incexp:

?S: This is the same as the inc variable, but is filename
expanded

?S: at configuration time for convenient use in your makefiles.

?S:.

: determine where public header files go

case "\$inc" in

")

dflt=`./loc . ." /usr/local/include /usr/include/local \$usrinc`

;;

*) dflt="\$inc"

;;

esac

fn=d~

rp="Where do you want to put the public header files?"

. ./getfile

inc="\$ans"

incexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/inc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: install.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: install.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/09/25 09:16:37 ram
?RCS: patch59: all possible install programs are now looked for
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:30:41 ram
?RCS: patch45: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:install installdir: Loc Oldconfig Getfile cat test startsh rm +cc \
eunicefix package contains mkdir echo n c
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:install:
?S: This variable contains the name of an install program that can accept
?S: BSD-style arguments.
It must correctly support -c, -s, and -m at least.
?S: It is a fully qualified pathname when found. If you have a local
?S: install.SH file at the root directory of your package, it is assumed to
?S: be the default script emulating a BSD install and the variable will be
?S: set to ./install. Otherwise, it is set to plain 'install', relying on
?S: the user's PATH to perform miracles.
?S:.
?S:installdir:
?S: This variable contains the name of a program that can install nested
?S: directories. Often set to 'mkdir -p', it can also be 'install -d' if
?S: you have such a beast and lack the former. If you have an install.SH
?S: file at the root directory of your package, it will be used in last
?S: resort, setting the variable to './install -d'. Otherwise, it is set to
?S: plain 'mkdir', and cross your fingers!
?S:.
?T:dir file tryit prog creatdir either
?F:!tryinst
: locate a BSD compatible install program
echo " "
echo "Looking for a BSD-compatible install program..." >&4
@if installdir
creatdir="
@end
case

```

```

"$install" in
")
tryit="
for dir in $pth; do
  for file in ginstall installbsd scoinst install; do
    if $test -f $dir/$file; then
      tryit="$stryit $dir/$file"
    fi
  done
done
$cat >try.c <<EOC
int main()
{
  printf("OK\n");
  exit(0);
}
EOC
if $cc -o try try.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
  cp try try.ns
  strip try >/dev/null 2>&1
else
  echo "(I can't seem to compile a trivial C program -- bypassing.)"
  echo "try" >try
  cp try try.ns
fi
$cat >tryinst <<EOS
$startsh
$rm -rf foo d
@if installdir
\ $1 -d foo/bar
@end
$mkdir d
\ $1 -c -m 764 try.ns d
\ $1 -c -s -m 642 try.ns d/try
EOS
chmod +x tryinst
$eunicefix tryinst
dflt="
either="
for prog in $stryit; do
  $echo $n "Checking $prog... $c"
  ./tryinst $prog >/dev/null 2>&1
@if installdir
  if $test -d foo/bar; then
    creatdir="$prog -d"
  fi
@end
(ls -l d/try >try.ls; ls -l d/try.ns >tryno.ls) 2>/dev/null

```



```

if (cmp -s d/try try && cmp -s d/try.ns try.ns && \
  $contains 'rwxrw-r--' tryno.ls && \
  $contains 'rw-r---w-' try.ls) >/dev/null 2>&1
then
  dflt="$prog"
  echo "ok, that will do."
  break
fi
echo "not good$either."
either=' either'
$rm -f try*.ls
done
$rm -rf foo d tryinst try try*.ls try.*
case "$dflt" in
  ")
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
  echo "Hopefully, $package comes with its own install script!"
  dflt='./install'
@else
  dflt='install'
@end
;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$install";;
esac
$cat <<EOM

```

I will be requiring a BSD-compatible install program (one that allows options like -s to strip executables or -m to specify a file mode) to install \$package.

If the question below contains a fully qualified default path, then it is probably ok. If it is an unqualified name such as 'install', then it means I was unable to find out a good install program I could use. If

```

@if {test -f ../install.SH}
you know of one, please tell me about it. If the default is './install',
then I shall be using the install script supplied with $package.
@else
you know of one,
please tell me about it.
@end

```

```

EOM
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
fn='/fe~(install,./install)'
@else

```

```

fn='/fe~(install)'
@end
rp='Which install program shall I use?'
. ./getfile
install="$ans"

@if installdir
: how can we create nested directories?
echo " "
echo "Ok, let's see how we can create nested directories..." >&4
case "$installdir" in
")
?X: First time, maybe we already found out a working one in $creatdir above...
?X: Prefer "mkdir -p" because of bugs in GNU install when not running as root
$mkdir -p foo/bar >/dev/null 2>&1
if $test -d foo/bar; then
echo "Great, we can build them using 'mkdir -p'."
creatdir='mkdir -p'
else
case "$creatdir" in
")
if eval "$install -d foo/bar"; $test -d foo/bar; then
creatdir="install -d"
echo "It looks like '$creatdir' will do it for us."
fi
;;
*)
eval "$creatdir foo/bar" >/dev/null 2>&1
if $test -d foo/bar; then
echo "Ah! We can use '$creatdir' to do just that."
else
creatdir="
fi
;;
esac
fi
$rm
-rf foo
case "$creatdir" in
")
echo "Heck! Another ancient system lacking the comfort of modern ones!"
@if {test -f ../install.SH}
echo "You can thank $package for bringing you its own install script!"
installdir='../install -d'
@else
echo "We have no choice but to use plain old 'mkdir' -- wish me luck!"
installdir=mkdir
@end

```

```
;;
*) installdir="$creatdir";;
esac
;;
*) echo "As you already told me, 'installdir' should work.";;
esac
```

@end

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/install.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Filexp.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:52:53 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS: patch36: added HOME to the ?T: line since metalint now checks \${HOME}

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:03:00 ram

?RCS: patch23: made sure error status from csh is propagated (WED)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:53 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a shell script which will expand filenames beginning

?X:

with tildes. The script is deleted at the end of Configure.

?X:

?MAKE:Filexp: startsh sed test expr eunicefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?F:./filexp

?T:HOME LOGDIR dir me name failed

: set up shell script to do ~ expansion

cat >filexp <<EOSS

\$startsh

: expand filename

?X:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lns.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 07:05:52 ram

?RCS: patch30: created by ADO

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks whether symbolic links are really supported.

?X: We can't rely on d_symlink because that may be listed in the

?X: C library but unimplemented.

?X:

?MAKE:lns: ln rm touch test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lns:

?S: This variable holds the name of the command to make

?S: symbolic links (if they are supported).

It can be used

?S: in the Makefile. It is either 'ln -s' or 'ln'

?S:.

: determine whether symbolic links are supported

echo " "

\$rm -f blurfl sym

\$touch blurfl

if \$ln -s blurfl sym > /dev/null 2>&1 && \$test -f sym; then

echo "Symbolic links are supported." >&4

lns="\$ln -s"

else

echo "Symbolic links are NOT supported." >&4

lns="\$ln"

fi

\$rm -f blurfl sym

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/lns.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: cf_who.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:28:50 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: new computation method avoiding use of temporary file
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:42:34 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: login name now computed the hard way
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:32 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: Oldconfig dependency is there to ensure computation occurs after old values
 ?X: from config.sh have been loaded, so that we can supersede them.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:cf_time
 cf_by: date Oldconfig
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?S:cf_time:
 ?S: Holds the output of the "date" command when the configuration file was
 ?S: produced. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.
 ?S:.
 ?S:cf_by:
 ?S: Login name of the person who ran the Configure script and answered the
 ?S: questions. This is used to tag both config.sh and config_h.SH.
 ?S:.
 ?LINT:change LC_ALL LANGUAGE
 : who configured the system
 ?X: Ensure English date -- Jarkko Hietaniemi
 cf_time=`LC\_ALL=C; LANGUAGE=C; export LC\_ALL; export LANGUAGE; \$date 2>&1`
 ?X:
 ?X: Leave a white space between first two '(' for ksh. The sub-shell is needed
 ?X: on some machines to avoid the error message when logname is not found; e.g.
 ?X: on SUN-OS 3.2, (logname || whoami) would not execute whoami if logname was
 ?X: not found. Sigh!
 ?X:
 ?X: Convex had a broken logname executable which returned a non-zero status,
 ?X: and that broke the previous:
 ?X: cf_by=`(logname) 2>/dev/null || whoami) 2>&1`
 ?X: Switch to emergency
 mode... -- RAM, 19/04/94
 ?X:
 ?X: Parentheses needed to avoid error message if the program does not exist.
 ?X: Uses case instead of \$test so it can be put before \$test is defined.
 ?X: Don't redirect to a file because on Ultrix (under script?) logname

?X: outputs a blank line first. This method will apparently work.

```
case "$cf_by" in
"" )
cf_by=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
case "$cf_by" in
"" )
cf_by=`(whoami) 2>/dev/null`
case "$cf_by" in
"" ) cf_by=unknown ;;
esac ;;
esac ;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cf_who.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Whoa.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:21:21 ram

?RCS: patch61: whoa script now starts with leading "startsh"

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:02:01 ram

?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:19 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit produces a bit of shell code that must be dotted in in order

?X: to warn the user in case a change into a variable is noticed.

?X:

?X: To use this

unit, \$was must hold the old value that has changed. Upon

?X: exit, the two variables \$td and \$tu are set to the correct value for

?X: respectively defining or undefining a variable. For instance, if \$vas was

?X: \$undef, but now \$var is \$define, after calling . whoa, you should use

?X: eval "\$var=\\$tu" to finally set \$var to the correct value. See unit Inlibc.

?X:

```
?MAKE:Whoa: Myread startsh hint
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?F:./whoa
?T:var was
?LINT:change td tu
: set up the script used to warn in case of inconsistency
cat <<EOS >whoa
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOESC' >>whoa
dflt=y
echo " "
echo "**** WHOA THERE!!! ****" >&4
echo " The $hint value for \$$var on this machine was \"$was\"!" >&4
rp=" Keep the $hint value?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y) td=$was; tu=$was;;
esac
EOESC
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Whoa.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sitehtml1dir sitehtml1direxp installsitehtml1dir: Getfile \
Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix html1dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:sitehtml1dir="
?S:sitehtml1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: html source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl
```


has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: html pages in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitehtml1direxp="

?S:sitehtml1direxp:

?S: This variable is the same as the sitehtml1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsitehtml1dir="

?S:installsitehtml1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as sitehtml1direxp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

?S: html1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra

?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitehtml1dir

?LINT:set sitehtml1dir

?LINT:set sitehtml1direxp

: determine where add-on html pages go

: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected

: directory structure for the core html pages.

case "\$sitehtml1dir" in

)

 dflt=`echo "\$html1dir" | \$sed "s#^\$prefix#\$siteprefix#" ` ;;

*) dflt=\$sitehtml1dir ;;

esac

case "\$dflt" in

"|") dflt=none ;;

esac

fn=dn+~

rp='Pathname where the site-specific html pages should be installed?'

./getfile

prefixvar=sitehtml1dir

./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitehtml1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

```

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: sysman.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/06/20 07:08:43 ram
?RCS: patch30: now explicitly states that /usr/man/man1 is the default
?RCS: patch30: added /usr/local/man/man1 to the search list
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:13:50 ram
?RCS: patch10: added support for /local/man/man1 (WAD)
?RCS: patch10: added temporary syspath variable to cut down on line length
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:55 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:sysman: test
Loc Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:sysman:
?S: This variable holds the place where the manual is located on this
?S: system. It is not the place where the user wants to put his manual
?S: pages. Rather it is the place where Configure may look to find manual
?S: for unix commands (section 1 of the manual usually). See mansrc.
?S:.
?T:syspath
: determine where manual pages are on this system
echo " "
case "$sysman" in
")
syspath="/usr/share/man/man1 /usr/man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/mann /usr/man/man1 /usr/man/local/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/u_man/man1 /usr/share/man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/local/man/u_man/man1 /usr/local/man/l_man/man1"
syspath="$syspath /usr/man/man.L /local/man/man1 /usr/local/man/man1"
sysman=`./loc . /usr/man/man1 $syspath`
;;
esac
if $test -d "$sysman"; then
echo "System manual is in $sysman." >&4
else
echo "Could not find manual pages in source form." >&4
fi

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/sysman.U

```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: vendorprefix.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:
?MAKE:usevendorprefix vendorprefix vendorprefixexp +oldvendorprefix: \
  Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat prefix Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:usevendorprefix:
?S: This variable tells whether the vendorprefix
?S: and consequently other vendor* paths are in use.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefix:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which
  the vendor will install add-on packages.
?S: See INSTALL for usage and examples.
?S:.
?S:vendorprefixexp:
?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of the directory below
?S: which the vendor will install add-on packages. Derived from vendorprefix.
?S:.
?S:oldvendorprefix:
?S: This variable is set non-null if the vendorprefix was previously defined
?S: and gets set to a new value. Used internally by Configure only.
?S:.
: Set the vendorprefix variables
$cat <<EOM
```

The installation process will also create a directory for vendor-supplied add-ons. Vendors who supply perl with their system may find it convenient to place all vendor-supplied files in this directory rather than in the main distribution directory. This will ease upgrades between binary-compatible maintenance versions of perl.

Of course you may also use these directories in whatever way you see fit. For example, you might use them to access modules shared over a

company-wide network.

The default answer should be
fine for most people.

This causes further questions about vendor add-ons to be skipped
and no vendor-specific directories will be configured for perl.

EOM

```
rp='Do you want to configure vendor-specific add-on directories?'
case "$usevendorprefix" in
define|true|[yY]*) dflt=y ;;
*) : User may have set vendorprefix directly on Configure command line.
case "$vendorprefix" in
"|" ' ') dflt=n ;;
*) dflt=y ;;
esac
;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) fn=d~+
rp='Installation prefix to use for vendor-supplied add-ons?'
case "$vendorprefix" in
") dflt="$prefix" ;;
*) dflt=$vendorprefix ;;
esac
. ./getfile
: XXX Prefixit unit does not yet support siteprefix and vendorprefix
oldvendorprefix="
case "$vendorprefix" in
") ;;
*) case "$ans" in
"$prefix") ;;
*) oldvendorprefix="$prefix";;
esac
;;
esac
usevendorprefix="$define"
vendorprefix="$ans"
vendorprefixexp="$sansexp"
;;
*) usevendorprefix="$undef"
vendorprefix="
vendorprefixexp="
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

*

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Extractall.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:00:43 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform

?X: the extraction and exit.

?X:

?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from

?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract

?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything

?X: interesting, to ensure proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96

?X:

?MAKE:Extractall:

Extract Options

?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<

: extract files and exit if asked to do so

case "\$extractsh" in

true)

?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent

?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.

case "\$realsilent" in

true) ;;

*) exec 1>&4;;

esac

case "\$config_sh" in

") config_sh='config.sh';;

esac

echo " "

echo "Fetching answers from \$config_sh..."

cd ..

. \$config_sh

test "\$override" && . ./optdef.sh

echo " "

?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.

```
. UU/extract
rm -rf UU
echo "Extraction done."
exit 0
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Extractall.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: html1dir.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: html1dir.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:html1dir html1direxp installhtml1dir: cat Loc Myread \

spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:html1dir=

?S:html1dir:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html

?S: source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages

?S: that describe whole programs, not libraries or modules. It

?S: is intended to correspond roughly to section 1 of the Unix

?S: manuals.

?S:.

?D:html1direxp=

?S:html1direxp:

?S: This

variable is the same as the html1dir variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installhtml1dir=

?S:installhtml1dir:

?S: This variable is really the same as html1direxp, unless you are

?S: using a different installprefix. For extra portability, you

?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.

?S:.

```
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set html1direxp
?LINT:set installhtml1dir
: determine where html pages for programs go
set html1dir html1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM
```

If you wish to install html files for programs in \$spackage, indicate the appropriate directory here. To skip installing html files, answer "none".

```
EOM
case "$html1dir" in
  "[none|$undef]" ) dflt=none ;;
  *) dflt=$html1dir ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp="Directory for the main $spackage html pages?"
./getfile
prefixvar=html1dir
./setprefixvar
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$html1dir" = "X" && html1dir=' '
```

Found
in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/html1dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: libpth.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 16:08:49 ram
?RCS: patch61: new loclibpth variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/01/11 15:31:30 ram
?RCS: patch45: call ./mips instead of just mips (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:29:15 ram
?RCS: patch32: added /lib/pa1.1 for HP-UX specially tuned PA-RISC libs (ADO)
```

?RCS: patch32: fixed information message, making it clearer (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/06/20 07:03:54 ram

?RCS: patch30: added /usr/shlib to
glibpth for shared-only libraries

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/13 15:26:57 ram

?RCS: patch27: fixed a typo (libpth -> glibpth)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 15:07:53 ram

?RCS: patch23: now asks for library directories to be searched (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit initializes the path for C library lookup.

?X:

?MAKE:libpth glibpth xlibpth plibpth loclibpth: \
usrinc incpath test cat Myread Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries. It is intended to be used by other units.

?S:.

?S:glibpth:

?S: This variable holds the general path (space-separated) used to
?S: find libraries. It may contain directories that do not exist on
?S: this platform, libpth is the cleaned-up version.

?S:.

?S:xlibpth:

?S: This variable holds extra path (space-separated) used to find
?S: libraries on this platform,
for example CPU-specific libraries
?S: (on multi-CPU platforms) may be listed here.

?S:.

?S:loclibpth:

?S: This variable holds the paths (space-separated) used to find local
?S: libraries. It is prepended to libpth, and is intended to be easily
?S: set from the command line.

?S:.

?S:plibpth:

?S: Holds the private path used by Configure to find out the libraries.
?S: Its value is prepend to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?S: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.

?S:.

?T: xxx dlist

?LINT:use usrinc


```

?INIT:: change the next line if compiling for Xenix/286 on Xenix/386
?INIT:xlibpth="/usr/lib/386 /lib/386"
?INIT:: Possible local library directories to search.
?INIT:loclibpth="/usr/local/lib /opt/local/lib /usr/gnu/lib"
?INIT:loclibpth="$loclibpth /opt/gnu/lib /usr/GNU/lib /opt/GNU/lib"
?INIT:
?INIT:: general looking path for locating libraries
?INIT:glibpth="/lib /usr/lib $xlibpth"
?INIT:glibpth="$glibpth /usr/ccs/lib /usr/ucblib /usr/local/lib"
?X: /shlib
    is for Digital Unix 4.0
?X: /usr/shlib is for OSF/1 systems.
?INIT:test -f /usr/shlib/libc.so && glibpth="/usr/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:test -f /shlib/libc.so    && glibpth="/shlib $glibpth"
?INIT:
?INIT:: Private path used by Configure to find libraries. Its value
?INIT:: is prepended to libpth. This variable takes care of special
?INIT:: machines, like the mips. Usually, it should be empty.
?INIT:plibpth="
?INIT:
: Set private lib path
case "$plibpth" in
") if ./mips; then
?X: on mips, we DO NOT want /lib, and we want $incpath/usr/lib
    plibpth="$incpath/usr/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/ccs/lib"
    fi;;
esac
case "$libpth" in
' ') dlist=";;
") dlist="$loclibpth $plibpth $glibpth";;
*) dlist="$libpth";;
esac

: Now check and see which directories actually exist, avoiding duplicates
libpth="
for xxx in $dlist
do
    if $test -d $xxx; then
    case " $libpth " in
    *" $xxx "*) ;;
    *) libpth="$libpth $xxx";;
    esac
    fi
done
$cat <<'EOM'

```

Some systems have incompatible or broken versions

of libraries. Among
the directories listed in the question below, please remove any you
know not to be holding relevant libraries, and add any that are needed.
Say "none" for none.

EOM

```
case "$libpth" in
") dflt='none';;
*)
?X: strip leading space
set X $libpth
shift
dflt=${1+"$@"}
;;
esac
rp="Directories to use for library searches?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
none) libpth=' ';;
*) libpth="$ans";;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libpth.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*

* \$Id: setsid.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:47 ram Exp ram \$

*

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*

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* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

* of the source tree for dist 4.0.

*

* \$Log: setsid.C,v \$

* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:47 ram

* patch16: created

*

*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/C/fake/setsid.C

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
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 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: libc.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.10 1997/02/28 15:56:48 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
 ?RCS: patch61: added support for HPUX-10 nm output
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.9 1995/07/25 14:11:56 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: now knows about OS/2 platforms
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.8 1995/05/12 12:20:47 ram
 ?RCS: patch54: made sure only most recent version of shared lib is picked
 ?RCS: patch54: final "nm -p" check now uses xscan and xrun like everybody
 ?RCS: patch54: can now grok
 linux nm output with lead __IO (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch54: added support for linux ELF output, using 'W' for alias (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1994/10/29 16:23:40 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: now looks for shared libraries before anything else (ADO)
 ?RCS: patch36: added new nm output format (ADO)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1994/08/29 16:28:10 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: added I-type symbols for nm output parsing on Linux
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1994/06/20 07:03:24 ram
 ?RCS: patch30: checks are now presented by succession of if/elif
 ?RCS: patch30: uniformized checks for shared objects with new so symbol
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/05/06 15:06:33 ram
 ?RCS: patch23: added shared library knowledge (ADO and WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/01/24 14:12:17 ram
 ?RCS: patch16: can now export nm_extract as an internal-use only variable
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 16:09:03 ram
 ?RCS: patch10: added special handling for Apollo systems (WAD)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
 1993/08/27 14:40:03 ram
 ?RCS: patch7: added entry for /usr/shlib/libc.so (OSF/1 machines)
 ?RCS:

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:57 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:libc libnames +nm_extract: echo n c rm test grep Getfile Myread \
Oldconfig Loc sed libs incpath libpth ar runnm nm nm_opt nm_so_opt \
contains xlibpth so osname trnl tr sort uniq _o _a
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:libc:
?S: This variable contains the location of the C library.
?S:..
?S:libnames:
?S: The constructed list of library names. Normally empty, but hint files
?S: may set this for later perusal by Configure.
?S:..
?S:nm_extract:
?S: This variable holds the name of the extraction command used to process
?S: the output of nm and yield the list of defined symbols. It is used
?S: internally by Configure.
?S:..
?T:thislib try libnames xxx xscan xrun thisname com tans file
?F:!libnames !libc.tmp !tmp.imp
?LINT:change nm_opt runnm
?INIT:libnames=""
: Figure out where the libc is located
case
"$runnm" in
true)
?X: indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
: get list of predefined functions in a handy place
echo " "
case "$libc" in
") libc=unknown
case "$libs" in
*-lc_s*) libc=`./loc libc_s$_a $libc $libpth`
esac
;;
esac
case "$libs" in
") ;;
*) for thislib in $libs; do
case "$thislib" in
-lc|-lc_s)
: Handle C library specially below.
;;
-l*)
thislib=`echo $thislib | $sed -e 's/^-l/'`
if try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so.*' X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:

```

```

elif try=`./loc lib$thislib.$so X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib$_a X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc lib$thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $thislib X $libpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
elif try=`./loc $lib$thislib$_a X $xlibpth`; $test -f "$try"; then
:
else
try="
fi
libnames="$libnames $try"
;;
*) libnames="$libnames $thislib"
;;
esac
done
;;
esac

```

?X:

?X: Some systems (e.g. DG/UX) use "environmental" links, which make the test

?X: -f fail. Ditto for symbolic links. So in order to reliably check the

?X: existence of a file, we use test -r. It will still fail with DG/UX links

?X: though, but at least it will detect symbolic links. At some strategic

?X: points, we make use of (test -h), using a sub-shell in case builtin test

?X: does not implement the -h check for symbolic links. This makes it

?X: possible to preset libc in a hint file for instance and have it show up

?X: as-is in the question.

?X:

xxx=normal

case "\$libc" in

unknown)

?X:

?X: The sed below transforms .so.9 .so.12 into something like .so.0009 .so.0012,

?X: then sorts on it to allow keeping .so.12 instead of .so.9 as the latest

?X: up-to-date library. The initial filename (before sed munging, saved in hold

?X: space via 'h') is appended via 'G' before sorting, then the leading munged

?X: part is removed after sorting. Nice efficient work

from Tye McQueen.

?X: The initial blurfl is here to prevent the trailing pipe from producing an

?X: empty string, causing Configure to output all its set variables!

?X:

set /lib/libc.\$so

for xxx in \$libpth; do

```

$test -r $1 || set $xxx/libc.$so
: The messy sed command sorts on library version numbers.
$test -r $1 || \
set `echo blurfl; echo $xxx/libc.$so.[0-9]* | \
tr ' ' $trnl | egrep -v '\.[A-Za-z]*$' | $sed -e '
h
s/[0-9][0-9]*0000&/g
s/0*\([0-9][0-9][0-9][0-9]\)^1/g
G
s/^n/ /' | \
$sort | $sed -e 's/^.* //'`
eval set \$$#
done
$test -r $1 || set /usr/ccs/lib/libc.$so
$test -r $1 || set /lib/libsys_s$_a
;;
*)
?X: ensure the test below for the (shared) C library will fail
set blurfl
;;
esac
if $test -r "$1"; then
echo "Your (shared) C library seems to be in $1."
libc="$1"
elif $test -r /lib/libc && $test -r /lib/clib; then
?X:
?X: Apollo has its C library in /lib/clib AND /lib/libc
?X: not to mention its math library in /lib/syslib...
?X:
echo
"Your C library seems to be in both /lib/clib and /lib/libc."
xxx=apollo
libc='/lib/clib /lib/libc'
if $test -r /lib/syslib; then
echo "(Your math library is in /lib/syslib.)"
?X: Put syslib in libc -- not quite right, but won't hurt
libc="$libc /lib/syslib"
fi
elif $test -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc, as you said before."
?X: For mips, and...
elif $test -r $incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a; then
libc=$incpath/usr/lib/libc$_a;
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. That's fine."
elif $test -r /lib/libc$_a; then
libc=/lib/libc$_a;
echo "Your C library seems to be in $libc. You're normal."
else

```

```

if tans=`./loc libc$_a blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc libc blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
libnames="$libnames "`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`
elif tans=`./loc clib blurfl/dyick $libpth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc Slibc$_a blurfl/dyick
$plibth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
elif tans=`./loc Mlibc$_a blurfl/dyick $plibth`; $test -r "$tans"; then
:
else
tans=`./loc Llibc$_a blurfl/dyick $plibth`
fi
if $test -r "$tans"; then
echo "Your C library seems to be in $tans, of all places."
libc=$tans
else
libc='blurfl'
fi
fi
if $test $xxx = apollo -o -r "$libc" || (test -h "$libc") >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt="$libc"
cat <<EOM

```

If the guess above is wrong (which it might be if you're using a strange compiler, or your machine supports multiple models), you can override it here.

```

EOM
else
dflt="
echo $libpth | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libpath
cat >&4 <<EOM

```

I can't seem to find your C library. I've looked in the following places:

```

EOM
$sed 's/^/ /' libpath
cat <<EOM

```

None of these seems to contain your C library. I need to get its name...

```

EOM
fi
fn=f
rp='Where is your C library?'
./getfile
libc="$ans"

```

```

echo " "
echo $libc $libnames | $tr ' ' $trnl | $sort | $uniq > libnames
set X `cat libnames`
shift
xxx=files
case
$# in 1) xxx=file; esac
echo "Extracting names from the following $xxx for later perusal:" >&4
echo " "
$sed 's/^/ /' libnames >&4
echo " "
$echo $n "This may take a while...$c" >&4

?X:
?X: Linux may need the special Dynamic option to nm for shared libraries.
?X: In general, this is stored in the nm_so_opt variable.
?X: Unfortunately, that option may be fatal on non-shared libraries.
?X:
for file in $*; do
case $file in
*$so*) $nm $nm_so_opt $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
*) $nm $nm_opt $file 2>/dev/null;;
esac
done >libc.tmp

$echo $n ".$c"
?X:
?X: To accelerate processing, we look at the correct 'sed' command
?X: by using a small subset of libc.tmp, i.e. fprintf function.
?X: When we know which sed command to use, do the name extraction
?X:
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
?X:
?X: In order to enhance readability and save some space, we define
?X: some variables that will be "eval"ed.
?X:
xscan='eval "<libc.ptf $com >libc.list"; $echo $n ".$c" >&4'
xrun='eval
"<libc.tmp $com >libc.list"; echo "done." >&4'
?X: BSD-like output, I and W types added for Linux
?X: Some versions of Linux include a leading __IO in the symbol name.
?X: HPUX10 reportedly has trailing spaces, though I'm surprised it has
?X: BSD-like output. (AD).
xxx='[ADTSIW]'
if com="$sed -n -e 's/__IO//' -e 's/^.* $xxx *[_.]*/p' -e 's/^.* $xxx */p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
eval $xrun

```


?X: SYSV-like output

```
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__ */' -e 's/^([a-zA-Z_0-9$]*).*xtern.*\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/|UNDEF/d' -e '/FUNC..GL/s/^.*|__ */p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* D __ */p' -e 's/^.* D //p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^_/' -e 's/^([a-zA-Z_0-9$]*).*xtern.*text.*\1/p'";\
eval
$xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$grep '|' | $sed -n -e '/|COMMON/d' -e '/|DATA/d' \
    -e '/ file/d' -e 's/^([ ]*).*\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|FUNC |GLOB .*/p' -e 's/^.*|FUNC |WEAK .*/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: mips nm output (sysV)
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__/' -e '/|Undef/d' -e '/|Proc/s/.*\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^.*|Proc .*|Text *| */p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e '/Def. Text/s/.* \([ ]*\)$\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null
2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: OS/2 nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^[-0-9a-f ]*_\(.*)=.*/\1/p'";\
eval $xscan;\
```

```

$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/.*\.text n\\ \\.//p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
?X: AIX nm output
elif com="$sed -n -e 's/^__.*//'' -e 's/[ ]*D[ ]*[0-9]*.*//p''";\
eval $xscan;\
$contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval $xrun
else
$nm -p $* 2>/dev/null >libc.tmp
$grep fprintf libc.tmp > libc.ptf
if com="$sed -n -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] *[_].*//p'' -e 's/^.* [ADTSIW] //p''";\
eval $xscan; $contains '^fprintf$' libc.list >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    nm_opt='-p'
    eval $xrun
else
    echo " "
    echo "$nm didn't seem to work right. Trying $ar instead..." >&4
    com="
if $ar t $libc > libc.tmp && \
    $contains '^fprintf$' libc.tmp >/dev/null 2>&1
then
    for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
        $ar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
    done
    $sed
-e "s/\\$_o$/" < libc.tmp > libc.list
    echo "Ok." >&4
    elif test "X$osname" = "Xos2" && $ar tv $libc > libc.tmp; then
?X: Repeat libc to extract forwarders to DLL entries too
    for thisname in $libnames $libc; do
        $ar tv $thisname >>libc.tmp
?X: Revision 50 of EMX has bug in ar: it will not extract forwarders
?X: to DLL entries. Use emximp which will extract exactly them.
    emximp -o tmp.imp $thisname \
        2>/dev/null && \
        $sed -e 's/^([_a-zA-Z0-9]*) .*$/1/p' \
        < tmp.imp >>libc.tmp
    $rm -f tmp.imp
done
$sed -e "s/\\$_o$/" -e 's/^ +/' < libc.tmp > libc.list
    echo "Ok." >&4
else
    echo "$ar didn't seem to work right." >&4

```

```

echo "Maybe this is a Cray...trying bld instead..." >&4
if
bld t $libc | \
$sed -e 's/.*\|/' -e "s/\$_o:.*\|/" > libc.list &&
$test -s libc.list
then
for thisname in $libnames; do
bld t $libnames | \
$sed -e 's/.*\|/' -e "s/\$_o:.*\|/" >>libc.list
$tar t $thisname >>libc.tmp
done
echo
"Ok." >&4
else
echo "That didn't work either." >&4
echo "No problem, I'll be compiling test programs then..." >&4
runnm=false
fi
fi
fi
fi
nm_extract="$com"
if $test -f /lib/syscalls.exp; then
echo " "
echo "Also extracting names from /lib/syscalls.exp for good ole AIX..." >&4
$sed -n 's/^\([^\ ]*\)[ \]*syscall[0-9]*[ \]*$/1/p' \
/lib/syscalls.exp >>libc.list
fi
?X: remember, indentation is wrong on purpose--RAM
;;
esac
$rm -f libnames libpath

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libc.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: h_fcntl.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: h_fcntl.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:12 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:h_fcntl: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:h_fcntl:
?S: This variable gets set in various places to tell i_fcntl that
?S: <fcntl.h> should be included.
?S:.
: Initialize h_fcntl
h_fcntl=false

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/h_fcntl.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Jarkko Hietaniemi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?MAKE:siteman1dir siteman1direxp installsiteman1dir: Getfile \
Setprefixvar prefix siteprefix man1dir sed
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?Y:TOP
?D:siteman1dir="
?S:siteman1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which site-specific
?S: manual source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this directory.
?S: After perl
has been installed, users may install their own local
?S: man1 pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.
?D:siteman1direxp="
?S:siteman1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the siteman1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.

```

?D:installsiteman1dir="
?S:installsiteman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as siteman1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installsiteman1dir
?LINT:set siteman1dir
?LINT:set siteman1direxp
: determine where add-on manual pages go
case "$siteman1dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man1dir | $sed "s#^$prefix#$siteprefix#"`) ;;
*) dflt=$siteman1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname
where the site-specific manual pages should be installed?'
./getfile
prefixvar=siteman1dir
./setprefixvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/siteman1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Findhdr.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:53:08 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/05/06 14:03:56 ram
?RCS: patch23: cppminus must be after other cppflags, not before

```

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:54 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a findhdr script which is used to locate the header
?X: files
    in $usrinc or other stranger places using cpp capabilities. The
?X: script is given an include file base name, like 'stdio.h' or 'sys/file.h'
?X: and it returns the full path of the include file and a zero status or an
?X: empty string with an error status if the file could not be located.
?X:
?MAKE:Findhdr: grep test tr rm +usrinc awk cat startsh \
    cppstdin cppminus +cppflags eunicefix osname
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define fieldn
?S:fieldn:
?S: This variable is used internally by Configure. It contains the position
?S: of the included file name in cpp output. That is to say, when cpp
?S: pre-processes a #include <file> line, it replaces it by a # line which
?S: contains the original position in the input file and the full name of
?S: included file, between "quotes".
?S:.
?V:fieldn
?F:./findhdr !fieldn
?T:cline pos wanted name awkprg cppfilter testaccess status usrincdir
: determine filename position in cpp output
echo " "
echo "Computing filename position in cpp output for #include
directives..." >&4
echo '#include <stdio.h>' > foo.c
case "$osname" in
vos)
    testaccess=-e
?X: VOS: path component separator is >
    cppfilter="tr '\\\\>' '/' |"
    ;;
*)
    testaccess=-r
    cppfilter="
    ;;
esac
$cat >fieldn <<EOF
$startsh
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus <foo.c 2>/dev/null | \
$grep '^[ ]*#.*/stdio.h' | \
while read cline; do
    pos=1

```

```

set \${cline}
while $test $# -gt 0; do
if $test $testaccess \`echo \$1 | $tr -d ""\`; then
    echo "\$pos"
    exit 0
fi
shift
pos=\`expr \$pos + 1\`
done
done
EOF
chmod +x fieldn
fieldn=`./fieldn`
$rm -f foo.c fieldn
case $fieldn in
") pos='???';;
1) pos=first;;
2) pos=second;;
3) pos=third;;
*) pos="\${fieldn}th";;
esac
echo "Your cpp writes the filename in the $pos field of the line."

```

?X: To locate a header file, we cannot simply check for \$usrinc/file.h, since
?X: some machine have the headers in weird places and our only hope is that
?X: the C pre-processor will know how to find those headers. Thank you NexT!
: locate header file

```

$cat
>findhdr <<EOF
$startsh
wanted=\$1
name=""
for usrincdir in $usrinc; do
if test -f \$usrincdir/\$wanted; then
    echo "\$usrincdir/\$wanted"
    exit 0
fi
done
awkprg='{ print \${fieldn }'
echo "#include <\$wanted>" > foo\$\$.c
$cppstdin $cppminus $cppflags < foo\$\$.c 2>/dev/null | \
$cppfilter $grep "^[ ]*#.*\$wanted" | \
while read cline; do
    name=\`echo \${cline} | $awk "\${awkprg}" | $tr -d ""\`
    case "\$name" in
    *[/\\\\]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
    *[/\\\\]\$wanted) echo "\$name"; exit 1;;
    *) exit 2;;

```

```

esac
done
?X: status = 0: grep returned 0 lines, case statement not executed
?X: status = 1: headerfile found
?X: status = 2: while loop executed, no headerfile found
status=\$?
$rm -f foo\$\$.c
if test \$status -eq 1; then
    exit 0
fi
exit 1
EOF
chmod +x findhdr
$unicefix findhdr

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Findhdr.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: contains.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: contains.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:35 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:contains: Nothing
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:contains:
?S: This variable holds the command to do a grep with a proper return
?S: status. On most sane systems it is simply "grep". On insane systems
?S: it is a grep followed by a cat followed by a test. This variable
?S: is primarily for the use of other Configure units.
?S:.
: Some
    greps do not return status, grrr.
echo "grimblepritz" >grimble
if grep blurfldyick grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    contains=contains
elif grep grimblepritz grimble >/dev/null 2>&1 ; then
    contains=grep

```



```

else
contains=contains
fi
rm -f grumble
: the following should work in any shell
case "$contains" in
contains*)
echo " " >&4
echo "AGH! Grep doesn't return a status. Attempting remedial action." >&4
cat >contains <<'EOSS'
grep "$1" "$2" >.greptmp && cat .greptmp && test -s .greptmp
EOSS
contains=./contains
chmod +x $contains
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/contains.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: man3dir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:34 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that

?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir

?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with

?X: man3 used instead of man everywhere.

?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3

?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO

?X:

?MAKE:man3dir

man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: afs cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \

sed man1dir spackage package Getfile prefix Prefixit Prefixup \

d_flexfnam privlib Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

```

?Y:TOP
?S:man3dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?S:man3direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?S:installman3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man3direxp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man3ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual
?S: page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man3dir.
?S:.
: determine where library module manual pages go
set man3dir man3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages for many of the library modules.
EOM

case "$nroff" in
nroff)
$cat <<'EOM'
However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.
EOM
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;
esac;;
esac

case "$d_flexfnam" in
undef)
$cat <<'EOM'
However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.
EOM
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir="none";;

```

```

esac;;
esac

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
?X: We dont use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will
?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,
?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system
?X: less command. We might also conflict with TCL man pages.
?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3
is fine.
case "$man3dir" in
") case "$prefix" in
*$package*) dflt=`echo $man1dir |
    $sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\1/man\3/g'` ;;
*) dflt="$privlib/man/man3" ;;
esac
;;
') dflt=none;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
echo " "

```

```

fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
if test "X$man3direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
installman3dir="
fi

```

```

man3dir="$ans"
man3direxp="$ansexp"
case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir=' '
installman3dir=";;
esac
if $afs; then
$cat <<EOM

```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```

EOM
case "$installman3dir" in
") dflt=`echo $man3direxp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`";
*) dflt="$installman3dir";
esac
fn=de~

```

```

rp='Where will man pages be installed?'
. ./getfile
installman3dir="$ans"
else
installman3dir="$man3direxp"
fi

: What suffix
to use on installed man pages

case "$man3dir" in
' ')
man3ext='0'
;;
*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
case "$man3ext" in
") case "$man3dir" in
*3) dflt=3 ;;
*3p) dflt=3p ;;
*3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L3) dflt=L3;;
*) dflt=3;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man3ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man3ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/man3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

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?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Typedef.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/07/25 13:42:07 ram
 ?RCS: patch56: added backslash escapes within evals to prevent space problems
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:01:16 ram
 ?RCS: patch36: don't clobber visible 'val' variable, use 'varval' instead
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:05:14 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given typedef.
 ?X:
 ?X: To use it, say:
 ?X: set typedef val_t default [includes]
 ?X: eval \$typedef
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Typedef:
 cppstdin cppminus cppflags rm contains Oldconfig
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?F:!temp.c
 ?LINT:define typedef
 ?V:typedef
 ?S:typedef:
 ?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
 ?S: whether a given typedef is defined or not. A typical use is:
 ?S: set typedef val_t default [includes]
 ?S: eval \$typedef
 ?S: That will return val_t set to default if the typedef was not found,
 ?S: to typedef otherwise. If no includes are specified, look in sys/types.h.
 ?S:.
 ?T:type var def inclist varval inc
 : define an is-a-typedef? function
 typedef='type=\$1; var=\$2; def=\$3; shift; shift; shift; inclist=\$@;
 case "\$inclist" in
 "") inclist="sys/types.h";;
 esac;
 eval "varval=\\$\$var";
 case "\$varval" in
 "")
 \$rm -f temp.c;
 for inc in \$inclist; do
 echo "#include <\$inc>" >>temp.c;
 done;

```

$cpptest $cpptestflags $cpptestminus < temp.c >temp.E 2>/dev/null;
if $contains $type temp.E >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    eval "$var=\$type";
else
    eval "$var=\$def";
fi;
$rm -f temp.?;;
*) eval
"$var=\$varval";;
esac'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Typedef.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Inlibc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Inlibc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:55:08 ram

?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:03 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit checks for the definition of a given function.

?X:

?X: To use it, say:

?X: set function d_func

?X: eval \$inlibc

?X:

?MAKE:Inlibc: Csym Whoa Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:define inlibc

?V:inlibc

?S:inlibc:

?S: This

shell variable is used internally by Configure to check

?S: whether a given function is defined or not. A typical use is:

?S: set function d_func

```
?S: eval $inlibc
?S: That will print a message, saying wether function was found or
?S: not and set d_func accordingly.
?S:.
?T:was tx sym tres td tu var
: define an is-in-libc? function
inlibc='echo " "; td=$define; tu=$undef;
sym=$1; var=$2; eval "was=\$2";
tx=yes;
case "$reuserval$was" in
true) ;;
true*) tx=no;;
esac;
case "$tx" in
yes)
set $sym tres -f;
eval $csym;
case "$tres" in
true)
echo "$sym() found." >&4;
case "$was" in $undef) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$td";;
*)
echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;
case "$was" in $define) . ./whoa; esac; eval "$var=\$tu";;
esac;;
*)
case "$was" in
$define) echo "$sym() found." >&4;;
*) echo "$sym() NOT found." >&4;;
esac;;
esac'
```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-origin-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Inlibc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.
```

```
?RCS: $Id: Setvar.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Setvar.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:58:28 ram
```

```

?RCS: patch36: call ./whoa explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:16 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit produces a variable that is intended to be eval'ed in
?X: order to define/undefine a symbol. A consistency check is made
?X: regarding any previous value and a warning is issued if there
?X: is any discrepancy.
?X:
?X:
To use it, say:
?X: val=<value>
?X: set d_variable
?X: eval $setvar
?X:
?MAKE:Setvar: Whoa
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define setvar
?S:setvar:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to set a value
?S: to a given symbol that is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S: val=<value computed>
?S: set d_variable
?S: eval $setvar
?S: That will print a message in case the $val value is not the same
?S: as the previous value of $d_variable.
?S:.
?V:setvar:val
?T:var was td tu
: function used to set '$1' to '$val'
setvar='var=$1; eval "was=\$1"; td=$define; tu=$undef;
case "$val$was" in
$define$undef) . ./whoa; eval "$var=\$td";;
$undef$define) . ./whoa; eval "$var=\$tu";;
*) eval "$var=$val";;
esac'

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Setvar.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fsat.U
```

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fpclass.U
```



```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_trunc1.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_towlower.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_socketmark.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_statfs_s.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_signbit.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strtold.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_shadow.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_stdbool.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endpwent.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lgamma_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fpclassify.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fstatfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fcntl_can_lock.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysstatvfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_ustat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isless.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_drand48_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endservent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getpwent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_expm1.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/mantbits.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/dlsrc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_netdb.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_sethostent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getprotobyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_readv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/useperlio.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Cross.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isinfl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strerror_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_tgamma.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isnanl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_gmtime_r.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nl_langinfo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_copysign.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/ebcdic/ebcdic.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fseeko.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/acl/d_eaccess.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_inetpton.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_syssyscall.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endpwent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getpwuid_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_endgrent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/atofl.U
*

```

```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fma.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setpwent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lround.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_quadmath.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getnbyad.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_erfc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_llround.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/use64bits.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strtoll.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strtoull.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_thread_local.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fsync.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setvbuf.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_ctime_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_localeconv_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_clearenv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/longdblfluo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_modfl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usemorebits.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_timefuncs64.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fmin.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Extensions.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_longdbl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getservent_r.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_mkstemp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_prctl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_statfs_f_flags.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_remquo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endprotoent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysstatfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_readdir_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_libutil.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_writev.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sqrtl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_asinh.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isnormal.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_recvmmsg.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_union_semun.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sunmath.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysmount.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getlogin_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fp_class.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_dlsymun.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/Sysroot.U

```

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* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_inetntop.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_memmem.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_scalbnl.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ftello.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fchdir.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getmnt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_tmpnam_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_finitel.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setservent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isinf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_strtold_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_strerror_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fegetround.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_timegm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/netdbtype.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_pthratrj.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fs_data_s.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_aintl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lgamma.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_llrintl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/usethreads.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/uselongdbl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_erf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_finite.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getprotby.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_atanh.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_ctermid_r.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_random_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_class.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_cplusplus.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_langinfo.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sitecustomize.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getmntent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_j0.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getfsstat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/defaultincdot.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_cmsg_hdr_s.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_gethostent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_pthread_y.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fdim.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ualarm.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getitimer.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_copysignl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysmode.U

```

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/perlsv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_ttyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fpgetround.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_frexp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_mkstemps.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/dtraceobject.U
*
/per-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_setenv.U.x
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/atoll.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isfinitel.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_logb.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usedtrace.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lrintl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ilogbl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/socksizetype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strnlen.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_prot.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_llrint.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nexttoward.U
*
/per-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_fp_class.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getnetent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getprotobyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_scalbn.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_poll.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getservbyport_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_syslog.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fpos64_t.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_memrchr.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getgrent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/perlxf.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_acosh.U
*
/per-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getgrent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usedefaultstrict.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/libperl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fmax.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_crypt.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fdclose.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_strtod_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getservbyname_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setnetent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endhostent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_srand48_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_qgcvt.U
*

```

```

/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getgrgid_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setlocale_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_trunc.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_exp2.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setgrent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getpwnam_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_fp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_faststdio.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getprotoent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getpwent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getnameinfo.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_nl_langinfo_l.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_ghetbyad.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_statvfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setpwent.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_bfd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_setprotoent_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lroundl.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_srandom_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_round.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_socks5_init.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/acl/d_accessx.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strtoq.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_towupper.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_futimes.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/i_sysuio.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_setenv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_mkdtemp.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_setproctitle.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_unordered.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strftime.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/uselfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strncpy.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_unsetenv.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_mntent.U
*
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_libm_lib_version.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getenv_thread.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_msghdr_s.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_socks.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getcwd.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/a_dvisory/quatype.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strlcat.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysvfs.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/infnan.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_hasmntopt.U

```

- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getspnam_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_log2.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_log1p.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nextafter.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/perl32f.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usemultiplicity.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_setgrent.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_setitimer.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/quadfio.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nan.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getgrnam_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_getnetbyaddr_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fp_classl.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ptrdiff_t.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_localtime_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_ieeeFP.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_remainder.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_newlocale.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/gidf.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_gethostbyaddr_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_siginfo_si.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usefaststdio.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isnan.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_isfinite.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_sendmsg.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_nearbyint.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endgrent_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_ilogb.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/typedefs/uidf.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usebacktrace.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_rint.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/Protochk.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getsrvby.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_fpclassl.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/time_size.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_llroundl.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_getaddrinfo.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usesocks.U
- *
- /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_asctime_r.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_pthread_atfork.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_lrint.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_off64_t.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/i_sysutsname.U
- * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_endnetent_r.U

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_hypot.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_crypt_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/usequadmath.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_longlong.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/threads/d_readdir64_r.U
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/d_getnbynm.U
*
```

```
/perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_strtouq.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: html3dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
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```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: html3dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:html3dir html3direxp installhtml3dir: cat sed Loc Myread \
```

```
spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup html1dir
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
```

```
?D:html3dir=
```

```
?S:html3dir:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which html
```

```
?S: source pages are to be put. This directory is for pages
```

```
?S: that describe libraries or modules. It is intended to
```

```
?S: correspond roughly to section 3 of the Unix manuals.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?D:html3direxp=
```

```
?S:html3direxp:
```

```
?S: This variable
```

```
is the same as the html3dir variable, but is filename
```

```
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?D:installhtml3dir=
```

```
?S:installhtml3dir:
```

```
?S: This variable is really the same as html3direxp, unless you are
```

```
?S: using a different installprefix. For extra portability, you
```

```
?S: should only use this variable within your makefiles.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?LINT:change prefixvar
```

```
?LINT:set html3direxp
```

```
?LINT:set installhtml3dir
```

```
: determine where html pages for libraries and modules go
set html3dir html3dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM
```

If you wish to install html files for modules associated with \$spackage, indicate the appropriate directory here. To skip installing html files, answer "none".

EOM

: There is no obvious default. If they have specified html1dir, then

: try to key off that, possibly changing ../html1 into ../html3.

case "\$html3dir" in

) html3dir=`echo "\$html1dir" | \$sed 's/1\$/3\$/'` ;;

*) dflt=\$html3dir ;;

esac

fn=dn+~

rp="Directory for the \$spackage module

html pages?"

./getfile

prefixvar=html3dir

./setprefixvar

: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure

\$test X"\$html3dir" = "X" && html3dir=' '

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/html3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Myinit.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:47:29 ram

?RCS: patch44: leading comment states this unit comes before option processing

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:07 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: If you want to initialize any default values, copy this unit to your

?X: personal U directory and add the assignments to the end. This file

?X: is included after variables are initialized but before any old

?X: config.sh file is read in and before

any Configure switch processing.

?X:

?MAKE:Myinit: Init

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT: nocomment

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Myinit.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Hasproto.U \$

?RCS:

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?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X: This unit generates a \$hasproto string that is used internally

?X: by Configure to check if this system has a prototype for a

?X: particular function

?X:

?X: To use it, say something like:

?X: set d_getnetent_proto getnetent \$i_netdb netdb.h

?X: eval \$hasproto

?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like

?X: hdrs="\$define sys/types.h

?X: \$i_systime sys/time.h

?X: \$i_sysselect sys/select.h

?X: \$i_netdb netdb.h"

?X: set d_getnetent_proto getnetent \$hdrs

?X: eval \$hasproto

?X:

?X: There is also an 'escape' hatch built in. If you have a pair

?X: of args 'literal 'stuff' then 'stuff' gets included literally

?X: into the test program. See Protochk.U for more details.

?X:

?MAKE:Hasproto:

Setvar cppstdin cppflags cppminus contains rm_try test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:func varname

?F:!try.c

?V:hasproto

: Define hasproto macro for Configure internal use

hasproto='varname=\$1; func=\$2; shift; shift;

while \$test \$# -ge 2; do

case "\$1" in

```

$define) echo "#include <$2>";;
literal) echo "$2" ;;
esac ;
    shift 2;
done > try.c;
$cppstdin $cppflags $cppminus < try.c > tryout.c 2>/dev/null;
if $contains "$func.*(" tryout.c >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    echo "$func() prototype found.";
    val="$define";
else
    echo "$func() prototype NOT found.";
    val="$undef";
fi;
set $varname;
eval $setvar;
$rm_try tryout.c'

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/Hasproto.U

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: Original author Jarkko Hietaniemi <jhi@iki.fi>

?RCS: Merged into dist by Andy Dougherty July 13, 1998

?RCS:

?MAKE:trnl: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:trnl:

?S: This variable contains the value to be passed to the tr(1)

?S: command to transliterate a newline. Typical values are

?S: '\012' and '\n'. This is needed for EBCDIC systems where

?S: newline is not necessarily '\012'.

?S:.

?T: DJGPP

: Find the appropriate value for a newline for tr

?X: We can't

```

use $tr since that would cause a circular dependency via Myread
?X: dos djgpp uses '\015\012', but reportedly is happy with '\012' in the
?X: tr command. I don't know why it passes the '\n' test but later
?X: refuses to work correctly with it. --AD 6/14/98
if test -n "$DJGPP"; then
    trnl='\012'
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
    case "`echo foo | tr '\n' x 2>/dev/null`" in
        foox) trnl='\n' ;;
    esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
    case "`echo foo | tr '\012' x 2>/dev/null`" in
        foox) trnl='\012' ;;
    esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
    case "`echo foo | tr '\r\n' xy 2>/dev/null`" in
        fooxy) trnl='\n\r' ;;
    esac
fi
if test X"$trnl" = X; then
    cat <<EOM >&2

```

\$me: Fatal Error: cannot figure out how to translate newlines with 'tr'.

```

EOM
exit 1
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/trnl.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Rcs.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Rcs.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:15 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This is a unit that helps people who write SH scripts and keep them under
 ?X: RCS, but don't think to protect the \$Log and other \$Id keywords from
 ?X: variable substitution (or people like me who do not like to).
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Author Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State: Oldconfig
 ?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ %<
 ?LINT:describe Author
 Date Header Id Locker Log RCSfile Revision Source State
 : preserve RCS keywords in files with variable substitution, grrr
 ?Author:Author='\$Author'
 ?Date:Date='\$Date'
 ?Header:Header='\$Header'
 ?Id:Id='\$Id'
 ?\$Locker'
 ?Log:Log='\$Log'
 ?RCSfile:RCSfile='\$RCSfile'
 ?Revision:Revision='\$Revision'
 ?Source:Source='\$Source'
 ?State:State='\$State'

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Rcs.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: lib.U,v 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram Exp \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
 ?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
 ?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
 ?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: lib.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/09/25 09:16:47 ram
 ?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:38:08 ram
 ?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:27:40 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix to set the default
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:56 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

```

?RCS:
?LINT:
empty
?X:?MAKE:lib libexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig Prefixit Prefixup prefixexp
?X:?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?X:?Y:TOP
?X:?S:lib:
?X:?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants
?X:?S: to put public library files for the package in question. It is most
?X:?S: often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib. Programs using this
?X:?S: variable must be prepared to deal with filename expansion.
?X:?S:.
?X:?S:libexp:
?X:?S: This variable is the same as the lib variable, but is filename expanded
?X:?S: at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.
?X:?S:.
?X:: determine where public libraries go
?X:set lib lib
?X:eval $prefixit
?X:case "$lib" in
?X:~)
?X: dflt=`./loc . ". " $prefixexp/lib /usr/local/lib /usr/lib /lib`
?X: set dflt
?X: eval $prefixup
?X: ;;
?X:*) dflt="$lib";;
?X:esac
?X:echo " "
?X:fn=d~
?X:rp='Where do you want to put the public libraries?'
?X:. ./getfile
?X:lib="$ans"
?X:libexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/nullified/lib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: Begin.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```

?RCS: $Log: Begin.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 14:56:35 ram
?RCS: patch61: added Extractall dependency
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/30 14:25:08 ram
?RCS: patch49: avoid an empty rmlist: systems might choke on it (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:32:20 ram
?RCS: patch44: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This file comes after option processing had been done and after all
?X: the default values have been set up. It marks the beginning
    of questions.
?X: It is important that Options be listed *after* Myinit to ensure that the
?X: default initializations performed by Init and Myinit will not clobber
?X: any setting done on the command line via -D or -U.
?X:
?MAKE:Begin: Myinit Options package Extractall
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Eunice requires " " instead of "", can you believe it
echo " "
: Here we go...
echo "Beginning of configuration questions for $package."

```

```

?X: Make sure the rm below is given a non-empty list for some systems.
?X: This is run only when within the UU directory, hence we can safely
?X: attempt to rm a non-existent 'X' file...
trap 'echo " "; test -d ../UU && rm -rf X $rmlist; exit 1' 1 2 3 15

```

```

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Begin.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: man3dir.U,v 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera Exp doughera $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996-1999, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: man3dir.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera
?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x

```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:34 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: created
 ?RCS:
 ?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that
 ?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir
 ?X: and man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with
 ?X: man3 used instead
 of man everywhere.
 ?X: I then added various tests because perl5 has *lots* of man3
 ?X: pages with long file names. -- ADO
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:man3dir man3direxp man3ext installman3dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \
 sed man1dir spackage package Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup \
 d_flexfnam privlib Myread test
 ?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
 ?Y:TOP
 ?D:man3dir="
 ?S:man3dir:
 ?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
 ?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
 ?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
 ?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
 ?S:.
 ?D:man3direxp="
 ?S:man3direxp:
 ?S: This variable is the same as the man3dir variable, but is filename
 ?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?D:installman3dir="
 ?S:installman3dir:
 ?S: This variable is really the same as man3direxp, unless you are using
 ?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
 ?S: man3direxp only
 points to the read-only access location. For extra
 ?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
 ?S:.
 ?S:man3ext:
 ?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
 ?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '3'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
 ?S: See man3dir.
 ?S:.
 ?T:prog tdfmt
 ?LINT:change prefixvar
 ?LINT:set man3direxp
 : determine where library module manual pages go
 set man3dir man3dir none
 eval \$prefixit

\$cat <<EOM

\$package has manual pages for many of the library modules.

EOM

```
case "$nroff" in
```

```
nroff)
```

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you.

EOM

```
case "$man3dir" in
```

```
") man3dir="none";;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac
```

```
case "$d_flexfnam" in
```

```
undef)
```

```
$cat <<'EOM'
```

However, your system can't handle the long file names like File::Basename.3.

EOM

```
case "$man3dir" in
```

```
") man3dir="none";;
```

```
esac;;
```

```
esac
```

echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."

?X: In 5.005_57 and earlier, I had the following notes:

?X:

We do not use /usr/local/man/man3 because some man programs will

?X: only show the /usr/local/man/man3 contents, and not the system ones,

?X: thus man less will show the perl module less.pm, but not the system

?X: less command. We might also conflict with Tcl man pages.

?X: However, something like /opt/perl/man/man3 is fine.

?X:

?X: However, opinion seems to be shifting such that 'man POSIX' ought

?X: to just work. -- Andy Dougherty July 8, 1999

?X:

?X: remove any trailing -3.0 or other version indication from \$package

```
prog=`echo $package | $sed 's/-*[0-9.]*$//`
```

```
case "$man3dir" in
```

```
") dflt=`echo "$man1dir" | $sed -e 's/man1/man3/g' -e 's/man\1/man\3/g`
```

```
if $test -d "$privlib/man/man3"; then
```

```
cat <<EOM >&4
```

WARNING: Previous versions of perl installed man3 pages into

\$privlib/man/man3. This version will suggest a

new default of \$dflt.

EOM


```

tdflt=$dflt
dflt='n'
rp='Do you wish to preserve the old behavior?(y/n)'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) dflt="$privlib/man/man3"
;;
*) dflt=$tdflt ;;
esac
fi
;;
*) dflt="$man3dir" ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
'') dflt=none ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the $package library man pages (source) go?"
. ./getfile
prefixvar=man3dir
. ./setprefixvar

case "$man3dir" in
") man3dir=' '
installman3dir="";;
esac

: What suffix to use on installed man pages
case "$man3dir" in
'')
man3ext='0'
;;
*)
rp="What suffix should be used for the $package library man pages?"
case "$man3ext" in
") case "$man3dir" in
*3) dflt=3 ;;
*3p) dflt=3p ;;
*3pm) dflt=3pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;
*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L3) dflt=L3;;
*) dflt=3;;

```

```

esac
;;
*) dflt="$man3ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man3ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/man3dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

/* $Id: Jmake.rules 18 2006-12-27 10:35:09Z rmanfredi $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* $Log: Jmake.rules,v $
* Revision 3.0.1.7 2004/08/22 08:28:58 ram
* patch71: random cleanup
*
* Revision 3.0.1.6 1997/02/28 14:56:01 ram
* patch61: now handles USRINC for dependencies
* patch61: smarter about dependencies computation
*
* Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/09/25 09:07:19 ram
* patch59: smarter sed command to strip /usr/include dependencies
*
* Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:33:59 ram
* patch56: install of script man pages can now cope with missing files
* patch56: the clobber
target now removes the .config directory as well
*
* Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/03/21 08:35:28 ram
* patch52: suppressed extra argument to NormalProgramTarget call
*
* Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/01/11 14:49:55 ram
* patch45: new macros ShellScriptTargetExt and SimpleShellScriptTargetExt
* patch45: directory installation is now made via INSTALLDIR (Configure)
*
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 15:46:30 ram
* patch36: added RemoteDependency rule

```

*
* Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:14 ram
* Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
*
*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/files/Jmake.rules

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: sitebin.U,v \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: sitebin.U,v \$

?RCS:

?MAKE:sitebin sitebinexp installsitebin : Getfile Oldconfig \

Setprefixvar siteprefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:sitebin="

?S:sitebin:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put add-on publicly executable files for the package in question. It

?S: is most often a local directory such as /usr/local/bin. Programs using

?S: this variable must be prepared to deal with ~name substitution.

?S: The standard distribution will put nothing

in this directory.

?S: After perl has been installed, users may install their own local

?S: executables in this directory with

?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL

?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.

?S:.

?D:sitebinexp="

?S:sitebinexp:

?S: This is the same as the sitebin variable, but is filename expanded at

?S: configuration time, for use in your makefiles.

?S:.

?D:installsitebin="

?S:installsitebin:

?S: This variable is usually the same as sitebinexp, unless you are on

?S: a system running AFS, in which case they may differ slightly. You

?S: should always use this variable within your makefiles for portability.

?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar

?LINT:set installsitebin

?LINT:set sitebin

?LINT:set sitebinexp

: determine where add-on public executables go

case "\$sitebin" in

") dflt=\$siteprefix/bin ;;

*) dflt=\$sitebin ;;

esac

fn=d~

rp='Pathname where the add-on public executables should be installed?'

./getfile

prefixvar=sitebin

./setprefixvar

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/sitebin.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?MAKE:versiononly: cat Myread Setvar Devel

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:set versiononly

?Y:TOP

?S:versiononly:

?S: If set, this symbol indicates that only the version-specific

?S: components of a perl installation should be installed.

?S: This may be useful for making a test installation of a new

?S: version without disturbing the existing installation.

?S: Setting versiononly is equivalent to setting installperl's -v option.

?S: In particular, the non-versioned scripts and programs such as

?S: a2p, c2ph, h2xs, pod2*, and perldoc

are not installed

?S: (see INSTALL for a more complete list). Nor are the man

?S: pages installed.

?S: Usually, this is undef.

?S:.

```

?LINT:extern inc_version_list
?LINT:change inc_version_list
?LINT:extern inc_version_list_init
?LINT:change inc_version_list_init
?LINT:extern version
: determine whether to use a version number suffix for installed binaries
echo " "
$cat <<EOM
Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries? This
will install 'perl$version' instead of 'perl', and likewise for other
binaries like 'perldoc' and 'cpan'. This allows many versions of perl
to be installed side-by-side. Unless you are a developer, you probably
do *not* want to do this.
EOM
case "$versiononly" in
"$define"[[Yy]*|true] dflt='y' ;;
*) dflt='n';
esac
rp="Do you want to use a version number suffix for installed binaries?"
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) val="$define";;
*) val="$undef" ;;
esac
set versiononly
eval $setvar

case "$versiononly" in
"$define") inc_version_list="
            inc_version_list_init=0
            ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/versiononly.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: prototype.U,v 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: prototype.U,v $

```

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/06 15:11:49 ram
?RCS: patch23: ensure cc flags used when looking for prototype support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/01/24 14:15:36 ram
?RCS: patch16: prototype handling macros now appear only when needed
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:03:12 ram
?RCS: patch6: defines were referring to non-existent VOID symbol
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:36 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist
3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:prototype: Nothing
?S:prototype:
?S: This variable holds the eventual value of CAN_PROTOTYPE, which
?S: indicates the C compiler can handle function prototypes.
?S:.
: stub, never used
prototype=nothing

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/prototype.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/*
* \$Id: dup2.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:37 ram Exp ram \$
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
*
* \$Log: dup2.C,v \$
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:37 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/C/fake/dup2.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: spitshell.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: spitshell.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:22:12 ram
?RCS: patch61: removed useless chatter as this is now done very early
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:37:01 ram
?RCS: patch45: use 'test -f' instead of 'test -r' for exec-only cat progs (WED)
?RCS: patch45: protected "sh -c" within backquotes for Linux and SGI
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:33:00 ram
?RCS: patch32: don't create spitshell under the UU directory
?RCS:
?RCS: patch32: allow for cat in /bin or /usr/bin
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:12:58 ram
?RCS: patch10: made #-failure message more friendly (WAD)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:spitshell shsharp sharpbang: eunicefix sh Head
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:spitshell:
?S: This variable contains the command necessary to spit out a runnable
?S: shell on this system. It is either cat or a grep -v for # comments.
?S:.
?S:shsharp:
?S: This variable tells further Configure units whether your sh can
?S: handle # comments.
?S:.
?S:sharpbang:
?S: This variable contains the string #! if this system supports that
?S: construct.
?S:.
?F:!sharp
?T:xcat p
?X: "paths" comes from Head
?LINT:extern paths _exe
: see if sh knows # comments

```

```

?X: This is loaded up early, so avoid being chatty.
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Checking your $sh to see if it knows about # comments..." >&2
if ` $sh -c '#' >/dev/null 2>&1 `; then
?X: echo
    "Your $sh handles # comments correctly."
    shsharp=true
    spitshell=cat
?X: echo " "
?X: echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
    xcat=/bin/cat
    test -f $xcat$_exe || xcat=/usr/bin/cat
    if test ! -f $xcat$_exe; then
        for p in `echo $PATH | sed -e "s/$p_/ /g"` $paths; do
            if test -f $p/cat$_exe; then
                xcat=$p/cat
                break
            fi
        done
        if test ! -f $xcat$_exe; then
            echo "Can't find cat anywhere!"
            exit 1
        fi
    fi
    echo "#!$xcat" >sharp
    $eunicefix sharp
    chmod +x sharp
    ./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
    if test -s today; then
?X: echo "It does."
        sharpbang='#!'
    else
        echo "#! $xcat" > sharp
        $eunicefix sharp
        chmod +x sharp
        ./sharp > today 2>/dev/null
        if test -s today; then
?X: echo "It does."
            sharpbang='#!'
        else
?X: echo "Okay, let's see if #! works on this system..."
?X: echo "It's just a comment."
            sharpbang=': use '
        fi
    fi
else
    echo " "
    echo "Your $sh doesn't grok # comments--I will strip them later on."

```



```

shsharp=false
?X: The
spitshell script will be perused, so leave it out the UU directory
cd ..
echo "exec grep -v '^[ ]*#' >spitshell
chmod +x spitshell
$unicefix spitshell
spitshell=`pwd`/spitshell
cd UU
echo "I presume that if # doesn't work, #! won't work either!"
sharpbang=: use '
fi
rm -f sharp today

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/spitshell.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: Instruct.U,v 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram Exp $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Instruct.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 15:02:55 ram
?RCS: patch61: logname / whoami sequence rewritten to use case
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/02/15 14:11:34 ram
?RCS: patch51: author name now appears at the end of the paragraph (WED)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/01/11 15:12:05 ram
?RCS: patch45: now documents the & escape to turn -d on at the read prompt
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:04 ram
?RCS: Baseline for
dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit spew out the directions that we want everyone to read. I try to
?X: keep the first "pagefull" much less than a page since they don't know it
?X: isn't going to go shooting off the top of the screen, and we don't want
?X: to panic them yet.
?X:

```

```
?MAKE:Instruct: Myread Configdir Devel contains
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:user needman firsttime
: general instructions
needman=true
firsttime=true
user=`(logname) 2>/dev/null`
case "$user" in
") user=`whoami 2>&1`;
esac
if $contains "^$user\$" ../.config/instruct >/dev/null 2>&1; then
firsttime=false
echo " "
rp='Would you like to see the instructions?'
dflt=n
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) ;;
*) needman=false;;
esac
fi
if $needman; then
cat <<EOH
```

This installation shell script will examine your system and ask you questions to determine how the <PACKAGENAME> package should be installed. If you get stuck on a question, you may use a ! shell escape to start a subshell or execute a command. Many of the questions will have default answers in square brackets; typing carriage return will give you the default.

On some of the questions which ask for file or directory names you are allowed to use the ~name construct to specify the login directory belonging to "name", even if you don't have a shell which knows about that. Questions where this is allowed will be marked "(~name ok)".

```
EOH
rp="
dflt='Type carriage return to continue'
. ./myread
cat <<'EOH'
```

The prompter used in this script allows you to use shell variables and backticks in your answers. You may use \$1, \$2, etc... to refer to the words in the default answer, as if the default line was a set of arguments given to a script shell. This means you may also use \$* to repeat the whole default line, so you do not have to re-type everything to add something to the default.

Every time there is a substitution, you will have to confirm. If there is an error (e.g. an unmatched backtick), the default answer will remain unchanged and you will be prompted again.

If you are in a hurry, you may run 'Configure -d'. This will bypass nearly all the questions and use the computed defaults (or the previous answers if there was already a config.sh file). Type 'Configure -h' for a list of options. You may also start interactively and then answer '& -d' at any prompt to turn on the non-interactive behaviour for the remainder of the execution.

EOH

```
. ./myread
cat <<EOH
```

Much effort has been expended to ensure that this shell script will run on any Unix system. If despite that it blows up on yours, your best bet is to edit Configure and run it again. If you can't run Configure for some reason, you'll have to generate a config.sh file by hand. Whatever problems you have, let me (<MAINTLOC>) know how I blew it.

This installation script affects things in two ways:

- 1) it may do direct variable substitutions on some of the files included in this kit.
- 2) it builds a config.h file for inclusion in C programs. You may edit any of these files as the need arises after running this script.

If you make a mistake on a question, there is no easy way to back up to it currently. The easiest thing to do is to edit config.sh and rerun all the SH files. Configure will offer to let you do this before it runs the SH files.

EOH

?X: In case they played with the prompter...

```
dflt="Type carriage return to continue"
. ./myread
case "$firsttime" in
true) echo $user >>../.config/instruct;;
esac
fi
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Instruct.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: make.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: make.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:09:40 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?MAKE:make_set_make : Loc rm sed make
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:make_set_make:
?S: Some versions of 'make' set the variable MAKE. Others do not.
?S: This variable contains the string to be included in Makefile.SH
?S: so that MAKE is set if needed, and not if not needed.
?S: Possible values are:
?S:
?S: make_set_make='#' #
    If your make program handles this for you,
?S:
?S: make_set_make="MAKE=$make" # if it doesn't.
?S:
?S: This uses a comment character so that we can distinguish a
?S: 'set' value (from a previous config.sh or Configure -D option)
?S: from an uncomputed value.
?S:.
?LINT: extern MAKE
?LINT: change MAKE
?X: This test is based on one from an autoconf-generated configure
?X: script. Autoconf stole a lot from Configure, but now it's our
?X: turn to do so... ;-) -- RAM, 21/02/97
: check whether make sets MAKE
echo " "
echo "Checking if your $make program sets \$(MAKE)..." >&4
case "$make_set_make" in
")
?X: Use sed so we don't have a line begining with @echo. Metaconfig
?X: will think that's a command like @if or @end.
$sed 's/^X //' > testmake.mak << 'EOF'
Xall:
X @echo 'maketemp="\$(MAKE)'"
EOF
?X: GNU make sometimes prints "make[1]: Entering...", which would confuse us
case "`$make -f testmake.mak 2>/dev/null`" in

```

```

*maketemp=*) make_set_make='#' ;;
*) make_set_make="MAKE=$make" ;;
esac
$rm
-f testmake.mak
;;
esac
case "$make_set_make" in
'#') echo "Yup, it does.";;
*) echo "Nope, it doesn't.";;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/make.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: kernel.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: kernel.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:54 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:kernel: Getfile test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:kernel:

?S: This variable becomes the (fully rooted) path name of the kernel.

?S:.

: find the name of the kernel.

echo " "

case "\$kernel" in

")

if \$test -r /unix; then

 dflt=/unix

elif \$test -r /vmunix; then

 dflt=/vmunix

elif \$test -r /xenix; then

 dflt=/xenix

elif \$test -r /mach; then

 dflt=/mach

elif

```

$test -r /dgux; then
    dflt=/dgux
elif $test -r /hp-ux; then
    dflt=/hp-ux
elif $test -r /syst; then
    dflt=/syst
elif $test -r /arix; then
    dflt=/arix
elif $test -r /irix; then
    dflt=/arix
else
    dflt='unknown'
set X /*x
shift
case $# in
1)
    if $test -r "$1"; then
        dflt="$1"
    fi
    ;;
esac
fi
;;
*)
    dflt="$kernel"
    ;;
esac
fn=f
rp='What is the name of your kernel?'
. ./getfile
kernel="$ans"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/kernel.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: nis.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1997/02/28 16:17:38 ram

```

?RCS: patch61: ensure suitable defaults for hostcat and friends
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1995/03/21 08:48:34 ram
?RCS: patch52: continued fix for NeXT NIS/NetInfo handling
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1995/02/15 14:16:23 ram
?RCS: patch51: now correctly handles NeXT using NIS rather than NetInfo
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:24 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:passcat groupcat hostcat:
    Myread Oldconfig test contains
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:passcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/passwd file. This is normally "cat /etc/passwd", but can be
?S: "ypcat passwd" when NIS is used.
?S:.
?S:groupcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/group file. This is normally "cat /etc/group", but can be
?S: "ypcat group" when NIS is used.
?S:.
?S:hostcat:
?S: This variable contains a command that produces the text of the
?S: /etc/hosts file. This is normally "cat /etc/hosts", but can be
?S: "ypcat hosts" when NIS is used.
?S:.
: see if we have to deal with yellow pages, now NIS.
?X: NeXT gives us some fun here, as always, by having both NIS (former YP)
?X: and NetInfo. But since it has both, it's ok to put the test inside the if.
?X: Contributed by Thomas Neumann <tom@smart.bo.open.de>.
if $test -d /usr/etc/yp || $test -d /etc/yp || $test -d /usr/lib/yp; then
if $test -f /usr/etc/nibindd; then
    echo
    " "

    echo "I'm fairly confident you're on a NeXT."
@if passcat || groupcat
    echo " "
    rp='Do you get the passwd file via NetInfo?'
    dflt=y
    case "$passcat" in
        nidump*) ;;
        *) dflt=n;;
    esac
    . ./myread

```

```

case "$ans" in
y*) passcat='nidump passwd .'
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
groupcat='nidump group .'
@end
;;
*) echo "You told me, so don't blame me."
case "$passcat" in
nidump*) passcat="
@if groupcat
groupcat="";
@end
esac
@if groupcat
echo "(Assuming /etc/group is handled the same way.)"
@end
;;
esac
@end
@if hostcat
echo " "
rp='Do you get the hosts file via NetInfo?'
dflt=y
case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) ;;
") ;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='nidump hosts .';;
*) case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) hostcat="";
esac
;;
esac
@end
fi
@if passcat || groupcat
case "$passcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case "$passcat" in
*ypcat*) dflt=y;;
")
if $contains '^\\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
dflt=y

```



```

else
    dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the passwd file via yellow pages?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) passcat='ypcat passwd'
@if groupcat
    echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also distributed.)"
    groupcat='ypcat group'
@end
;;
*) passcat='cat /etc/passwd'
@if groupcat
    echo "(Assuming /etc/group is also local.)"
    groupcat='cat /etc/group'
@end
;;
esac
;;
esac
@end
@if hostcat
case "$hostcat" in
nidump*) ;;
*)
case "$hostcat" in
*ypcat*) dflt=y;;
") if $contains '\+' /etc/passwd >/dev/null 2>&1; then
    dflt=y
else
    dflt=n
fi;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
echo " "
rp='Are you getting the hosts file via yellow pages?'
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) hostcat='ypcat hosts';;
*) hostcat='cat /etc/hosts';;
esac
;;
esac
@end

```

```

fi
?X: Ensure suitable default -- Manoj Srivastava
case "$hostcat" in
") hostcat=:')
$test -f /etc/hosts && hostcat='cat
/etc/hosts';;
esac
case "$groupcat" in
") groupcat=:')
$test -f /etc/group && groupcat='cat /etc/group';;
esac
case "$passcat" in
") passcat=:')
$test -f /etc/passwd && passcat='cat /etc/passwd';;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/nis.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: Extractall.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Extractall.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:00:43 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: If extraction has been requested, load the configuration file, perform
?X: the extraction and exit.
?X:
?X: This unit was originally a part of Options.U. It had to be removed from
?X: it to prevent a dependency cycle: Extract -> src -> Options -> Extract
?X: The Begin.U unit now requires us before beginning to do anything
?X: interesting, to ensure
?X: proper semantics. -- RAM, 15/03/96
?X:
?MAKE:Extractall: Extract Options
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
: extract files and exit if asked to do so
case "$extractsh" in

```

```

true)
?X: Undo the forced silent=true when -S was supplied, by probing realsilent
?X: which was set iff -s was also given. See Options.U for details.
case "$realsilent" in
true) ;;
*) exec 1>&4;;
esac
case "$config_sh" in
") config_sh='config.sh';;
esac
echo " "
echo "Fetching answers from $config_sh..."
cd ..
. $config_sh
?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.
. UU/optdef.sh
echo " "
?X: extract has to be run from the top directory, not within UU.
. UU/extract
rm -rf UU
echo "Extraction done."
exit 0
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Extractall.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

?RCS: $Id: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 2000 Andrew Dougherty
?RCS:
?RCS:  You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public
?RCS:  License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: perl5.U,v $
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to locate a previously installed
?X: version of perl5 suitable for running inc_version_list.U.
?X: We check for 5.005 and later because inc_version_list is
?X: irrelevant for earlier versions.
?X:
?MAKE:perl5: path_sep binexp test sed exe_ext
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?Y:TOP
?S:perl5:

```

```

?S: This variable contains the full path (if any) to a previously
?S: installed perl5.005 or later suitable for running the script
?S: to determine inc_version_list.
?S:.
?T: tdir
: Find perl5.005 or later.
echo "Looking for a previously installed perl5.005 or later... "
case "$perl5" in
") for tdir in `echo "$binexp$path_sep$PATH" | $sed "s/$path_sep/
/g"; do
: Check if this perl is recent and can load a simple module
if $test -x $tdir/perl$exe_ext && $tdir/perl -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
perl5=$tdir/perl
break;
elif $test -x $tdir/perl5$exe_ext && $tdir/perl5 -Mless -e 'use 5.005;' >/dev/null 2>&1; then
perl5=$tdir/perl5
break;
fi
done
;;
*) perl5="$perl5"
;;
esac
case "$perl5" in
") echo "None found. That's ok.";;
*) echo "Using $perl5." ;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/perl5.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: package.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/10/29 16:27:21 ram

?RCS: patch36: beware of non-ascii character sets when translating case

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1993/11/10 17:37:02 ram

?RCS: patch14: skip definition of spackage if not otherwise used

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:11:10 ram
?RCS: patch10: added spackage, suitable for starting sentences
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:28 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:package spackage:
    Nothing
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?S:package:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed.
?S: It is primarily intended for the use of later Configure units.
?S:.
?S:spackage:
?S: This variable contains the name of the package being constructed,
?S: with the first letter uppercased, i.e. suitable for starting
?S: sentences.
?S:.
?C:PACKAGE:
?C: This variable contains the name of the package being built.
?C:.
?H:#define PACKAGE "$package"
?H:.
?T:first last
: set package name
package='<PACKAGENAME>'
@if spackage
first=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.).*/1/'`
last=`echo $package | sed -e 's/^(.*)/1/'`
?X:
?X: So early in the Configure script, we don't have ./tr set up and can't
?X: include Tr in our dependency or that would create a cycle. Therefore,
?X: we have to somehow duplicate the work done in Tr. That's life.
?X:
case "`echo AbyZ | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]' 2>/dev/null`" in
ABYZ) spackage=`echo $first | tr '[:lower:]' '[:upper:]'`$last;;
*) spackage=`echo
    $first | tr '[a-z]' '[A-Z]'`$last;;
esac
@end

Found in path(s):
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/package.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: $Id: Configdir.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:

```

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Configdir.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 14:58:36 ram
?RCS: patch61: have README explicitly mention the package name
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:49 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Configdir: package
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
: create .config dir to save info across Configure sessions
test -d ../.config || mkdir ../.config
cat >../.config/README <<EOF
This directory created by Configure to save
information that should
persist across sessions for \$package.

You may safely delete it if you wish.
EOF

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Configdir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
# $Id: makedepend.sh,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:05 ram Exp ram $
#
# Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
#
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# as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
# You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
# that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
# of the source tree for dist 4.0.
#
# Original Author: Larry Wall <lwall@netlabs.com>
#
# $Log: makedepend.sh,v $
# Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:00:05 ram
# patch16: changed top ln-style config.sh lookup into test-style one
#
# Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:37 ram
```

Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

#

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/makedepend.SH

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Setprefixvar.U,v 3.0 2006/04/01 17:25:29 hmbrand \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 2006-2006, H.Merijn Brand & Nicholas Clark

?RCS:

?RCS: This file is included with or a derivative work of a file included

?RCS: with the metaconfig program of Raphael Manfredi's "dist" distribution.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit sets up the scripts installprefix and setprefixvar, so code

?X: in other parts can be more simple and maintainable

?X:

?MAKE:Setprefixvar: Myread Getfile startsh eunicefix test \

prefix prefixexp installprefix installprefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:extern prefixvar

?X: metalint still sees ""\\${prefixvar}exp`" as variable :(

?T:prefixvarexp

?F:./setprefixvar

?F:./installprefix

: Perform

the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary

cat <<EOS >installprefix

\$startsh

EOS

cat <<'EOOSC' >>installprefix

: Change installation prefix, if necessary.

if \$test X"\$prefix" != X"\$installprefix"; then

eval "install\${prefixvar}=\`echo \\${\${prefixvar}exp | sed \"s#^\\${prefixexp#\\$installprefixexp#\"`"

else

eval "install\${prefixvar}=\"\\${\${prefixvar}exp`"

fi

EOOSC

chmod +x installprefix

\$eunicefix installprefix

: Set variables such as privlib and privlibexp from the output of ./getfile

: performing the prefixexp/installprefixexp correction if necessary.

```

cat <<EOS >setprefixvar
$startsh
EOS
cat <<'EOSC' >>setprefixvar
eval "${prefixvar}=\"\${ans}\""
eval "${prefixvar}exp=\"\${ansexp}\""
./installprefix
EOSC
chmod +x setprefixvar
$unicefix setprefixvar

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/Setprefixvar.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: man1dir.U,v 3.2 1999/07/08 20:57:21 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, 1999 Andy Dougherty

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: man1dir.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.2 1999/07/08 20:57:21 doughera

?RCS: Used installprefix.

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.1 1999/07/08 20:52:19 doughera

?RCS: Updated for perl5.005_5x

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:10:29 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X: This was originally specific to perl5. Since perl5 has man pages that

?X: go in both man1/ and man3/ directories, we need both man1dir

?X: and

man3dir. This unit is basically dist's mansrc.U with

?X: man1 used instead of man everywhere.

?X:

?MAKE:man1dir man1direxp man1ext installman1dir: cat nroff Loc Oldconfig \

spackage test Getfile Setprefixvar Prefixit Prefixup sysman Myread \

prefixexp

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?D:man1dir="


```

?S:man1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which manual
?S: source pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the
?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command.
?S: You must be prepared to do the ~name expansion yourself.
?S:.
?D:man1direxp="
?S:man1direxp:
?S: This variable is the same as the man1dir variable, but is filename
?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in makefiles.
?S:.
?D:installman1dir="
?S:installman1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as man1direxp, unless you are using
?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas
?S: man1direxp only points to the read-only access location.
For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?S:man1ext:
?S: This variable contains the extension that the manual page should
?S: have: one of 'n', 'l', or '1'. The Makefile must supply the '.'.
?S: See man1dir.
?S:.
?T:lookpath
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set man1direxp
: determine where manual pages go
set man1dir man1dir none
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM

$spackage has manual pages available in source form.
EOM
case "$nroff" in
nroff)
echo "However, you don't have nroff, so they're probably useless to you."
case "$man1dir" in
") man1dir="none";;
esac;;
esac
echo "If you don't want the manual sources installed, answer 'none'."
case "$man1dir" in
') dflt=none
;;
")
lookpath="$prefixexp/share/man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man1 $prefixexp/man/l_man/man1"

```

```

lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/p_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/u_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/man/man.1"
?X: Experience has shown people
    expect man1dir to be under prefix,
?X: so we now always put it there.  Users who want other behavior
?X: can answer interactively or use a command line option.
?X: Does user have System V-style man paths.
case "$sysman" in
*/?_man*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/l_man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
*) dflt=`./loc . $prefixexp/man/man1 $lookpath` ;;
esac
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*) dflt="$man1dir"
;;
esac
echo " "
fn=dn+~
rp="Where do the main $spackge manual pages (source) go?"
./getfile
if $test "X$man1direxp" != "X$ansexp"; then
    installman1dir="
fi
prefixvar=man1dir
./setprefixvar

case "$man1dir" in
") man1dir=' '
    installman1dir=";;
esac

```

: What suffix to use on installed man pages

```

case "$man1dir" in
' ')
    man1ext='0'
    ;;
*)
    rp="What suffix should be used for the main $spackge man pages?"
    case "$man1ext" in
") case "$man1dir" in
*1) dflt=1 ;;
*1p) dflt=1p ;;
*1pm) dflt=1pm ;;
*l) dflt=l;;
*n) dflt=n;;

```

```

*o) dflt=o;;
*p) dflt=p;;
*C) dflt=C;;
*L) dflt=L;;
*L1)
dflt=L1;;
*) dflt=1;;
esac
;;
*) dflt="$man1ext";;
esac
. ./myread
man1ext="$ans"
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/man1dir.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: installstyle.U,v 1.2 1999/07/13 14:56:06 doughera Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: installstyle.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.2 1999/07/13 14:56:06 doughera

?RCS: Fix dependencies. Add more comments.

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/12 17:30:41 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:installstyle: prefix Myread

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?X: Myread dependence is for dflt.

?S:installstyle:

?S: This variable describes the "style" of the perl installation.

?S: This is intended to be useful for tools that need to

?S: manipulate entire perl

distributions. Perl itself doesn't use

?S: this to find its libraries -- the library directories are

?S: stored directly in Config.pm. Currently, there are only two

?S: styles: "lib" and "lib/perl5". The default library locations
 ?S: (e.g. privlib, sitelib) are either \$prefix/lib or
 ?S: \$prefix/lib/perl5. The former is useful if \$prefix is a
 ?S: directory dedicated to perl (e.g. /opt/perl), while the latter
 ?S: is useful if \$prefix is shared by many packages, e.g. if
 ?S: \$prefix=/usr/local.
 ?S:
 ?S: Unfortunately, while this "style" variable is used to set
 ?S: defaults for all three directory hierarchies (core, vendor, and
 ?S: site), there is no guarantee that the same style is actually
 ?S: appropriate for all those directories. For example, \$prefix
 ?S: might be /opt/perl, but \$siteprefix might be /usr/local.
 ?S: (Perhaps, in retrospect, the "lib" style should never have been
 ?S: supported, but it did seem like a nice idea at the time.)
 ?S:
 ?S: The situation is even less clear for
 tools such as MakeMaker
 ?S: that can be used to install additional modules into
 ?S: non-standard places. For example, if a user intends to install
 ?S: a module into a private directory (perhaps by setting PREFIX on
 ?S: the Makefile.PL command line), then there is no reason to
 ?S: assume that the Configure-time \$installstyle setting will be
 ?S: relevant for that PREFIX.
 ?S:
 ?S: This may later be extended to include other information, so
 ?S: be careful with pattern-matching on the results.
 ?S:
 ?S: For compatibility with perl5.005 and earlier, the default
 ?S: setting is based on whether or not \$prefix contains the string
 ?S: "perl".
 ?S:.
 : determine installation style
 : For now, try to deduce it from prefix unless it is already set.
 : Reproduce behavior of 5.005 and earlier, maybe drop that in 5.7.
 case "\$installstyle" in
 ") case "\$prefix" in
 perl) dflt='lib';;
 *) dflt='lib/perl5' ;;
 esac
 ;;
 *) dflt="\$installstyle" ;;
 esac
 : Probably not worth prompting for this since we prompt
 for all
 : the directories individually, and the prompt would be too long and
 : confusing anyway.
 installstyle=\$dflt

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/installstyle.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Init.U,v 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Init.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/31 09:45:59 ram

?RCS: patch44: removed Options from MAKE to prevent Init overrides

?RCS: patch44: option processing now done after Myinit thanks to new Begin.U

?RCS: patch44: moved "Beginning of configuration questions" to Begin.U

?RCS: patch44: moved signal trapping instruction to Begin.U as well

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:02 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This file

initializes certain default variables used by Configure. They

?X: may be overridden or added to by definitions in Myinit.U.

?X:

?MAKE:Init eunicefix: Null

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?MAKE: -pick weed \$@ ./Init

?S:eunicefix:

?S: When running under Eunice this variable contains a command which will

?S: convert a shell script to the proper form of text file for it to be

?S: executable by the shell. On other systems it is a no-op.

?S:.

?V:define undef smallmach:rm1ist

?X:

?X: Throughout the units, one may make use of \$define and \$undef to reference

?X: a defined symbol or an undefined one. There is no need to add them in

?X: the dependency line since this unit makes them visible via ?V:, and

?X: everyone inherits from those symbols since by convention Init.U is the

?X: root dependency.

?X:

?LINT:extern DJGPP

?LINT:extern _exe

?LINT:change _exe

```

?LINT:extern is_os2
: Detect odd OSs
define='define'
undef='undef'
smallmach='pdp11 i8086 z8000 i80286 iAPX286'
rmlist=""

: We must find out about
Eunice early
eunicefix=':'
if test -f /etc/unixtovms; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms
fi
if test -f /etc/unixtovms.exe; then
    eunicefix=/etc/unixtovms.exe
fi

: Set executable suffix now -- needed before hints available
if test -f "/libs/version.library"; then
: Amiga OS
    _exe=""
elif test -f "/system/gnu_library/bin/ar.pm"; then
: Stratus VOS
    _exe=".pm"
elif test -n "$DJGPP"; then
: DOS DJGPP
    _exe=".exe"
elif test -f /kern/cookiejar; then
: MiNT
    _exe=""
elif test -d c:/ -o -n "$is_os2" ; then
: OS/2 or cygwin
    _exe=".exe"
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Init.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Options.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Options.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.7 1997/02/28 15:08:15 ram
?RCS: patch61: optdef.sh now starts with a "startsh"
?RCS: patch61: moved some code from Head.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.6 1995/09/25 09:14:46 ram
?RCS: patch59: protected option parsing code against 'echo -*' option failure
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1995/05/12 12:04:52 ram
?RCS: patch54: added -K option for experts
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/01/30 14:27:52 ram
?RCS:
patch49: this unit now exports file optdef.sh, not a variable
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:19:00 ram
?RCS: patch45: new -O option allowing -D and -U to override config.sh settings
?RCS: patch45: file optdef.sh is no longer removed after sourcing
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 15:58:06 ram
?RCS: patch36: ensure option definition file is removed before appending
?RCS: patch36: protect variable definitions with spaces in them
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/06/20 06:55:44 ram
?RCS: patch30: now uses new me symbol to tag error messages
?RCS: patch30: new -D and -U options to define/undef symbols (JHI)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:14 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: Command line parsing. It is really important that the variables used here
?X: be not listed in the MAKE line, or they will be saved in config.sh and
?X: loading this file to fetch default answers would clobber the values set
?X: herein.
?X:
?MAKE:Options:
startsh
?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
?V:reuseval alldone error realsilent silent extractsh fastread \
knowitall: config_sh
?T:arg argn symbol config_arg0 config_args config_argc xxx yyy zzz uuu
?T:args_exp args_sep arg_exp ccflags
?F:!Configure
?F:./optdef.sh ./cmdline.opt ./posthint.sh ./cmdl.opt
: Save command line options in file UU/cmdline.opt for later use in
: generating config.sh.

?X: This temporary file will be read by Oldsym.U. I used a temporary
 ?X: file to preserve all sorts of potential command line quotes and
 ?X: also because we don't know in advance how many variables we'll
 ?X: need, so I can't actually declare them on the MAKE line.
 ?X: The config_args variable won't be quite correct if Configure is
 ?X: fed something like ./Configure -Dcc="gcc -B/usr/ccs/bin/"
 ?X: since the quotes are gone by the time we see them. You'd have to
 ?X: reconstruct the command line from the config_arg? lines, but since
 ?X: I don't imagine anyone actually having to do that, I'm not going
 ?X:
 to worry too much.
 cat > cmdline.opt <<EOSH
 : Configure command line arguments.
 config_arg0='\$0'
 config_args='\$*'
 config_argc=\$#
 EOSH
 argn=1
 args_exp=""
 args_sep=""
 for arg in "\$@"; do
 cat >>cmdline.opt <<EOSH
 config_arg\$argn='\$arg'
 EOSH
 ?X: Extreme backslashitis: replace each ' by ""
 cat <<EOC | sed -e "s/'/""/g" > cmdl.opt
 \$arg
 EOC
 arg_exp=`cat cmdl.opt`
 args_exp="\$args_exp\$args_sep'\$arg_exp'"
 argn=`expr \$argn + 1`
 args_sep=' '
 done
 ?X: args_exp is good for restarting self: eval "set X \$args_exp"; shift; \$0 "\$@"
 ?X: used by hints/os2.sh in Perl, for instance
 rm -f cmdl.opt

: produce awk script to parse command line options
 cat >options.awk <<'EOF'
 BEGIN {
 optstr = "A:dD:eEf:hKOrsSU:V"; # getopt-style specification

```
len = length(optstr);
for (i = 1; i <= len; i++) {
  c = substr(optstr, i, 1);
  ?X: some older awk's do not have the C ?: construct
  if (i < len) a = substr(optstr, i + 1, 1); else a = "";
  if (a == ":") {
```



```

    arg[c] = 1;
    i++;
}
opt[c]
= 1;
}
}
{
expect = 0;
str = $0;
if (substr(str, 1, 1) != "-") {
    printf("%s\n", str);
    next;
}
len = length($0);
for (i = 2; i <= len; i++) {
    c = substr(str, i, 1);
    if (!opt[c]) {
        printf("-%s\n", substr(str, i));
        next;
    }
    printf("%s\n", c);
    if (arg[c]) {
        if (i < len)
            printf("%s\n", substr(str, i + 1));
        else
            expect = 1;
        next;
    }
}
}
END {
    if (expect)
        print "?";
}
EOF

```

: process the command line options

?X: Use "\$@" to keep arguments with spaces in them from being split apart.

?X: For the same reason, awk will output quoted arguments and the final eval

?X: removes them and sets a proper \$* array. An 'X' is prepended to each

?X: argument before being fed to echo to guard against 'echo -x', where -x

?X: would be understood as an echo option! It is removed before feeding awk.

set X `for arg in "\$@"; do echo "X\$arg"; done |

sed -e s/X// | awk -f options.awk`

eval "set \$*"

shift

rm -f options.awk

```

: set up default values
fastread=""
reuseval=false
config_sh=""
alldone=""
error=""
silent=""
extractsh=""
knowitall=""
rm
-f optdef.sh posthint.sh
cat >optdef.sh <<EOS
$startsh
EOS

```

```

?X:
?X: Given that we now have the possibility to execute Configure remotely
?X: thanks to the new src.U support, we have to face the possibility
?X: of having to ask where the source lie, which means we need the Myread.U
?X: stuff and possibly other things that might echo something on the
?X: screen...
?X:
?X: That's not pretty, and might be confusing in 99% of the time. So...
?X: We introduce a new realsilent variable which is set when -s is given,
?X: and we force silent=true if -S is supplied. The Extractall.U unit
?X: will then undo the >&4 redirection based on the value of the
?X: realsilent variable... -- RAM, 18/93/96
?X:

```

```

: option parsing
while test $# -gt 0; do
case "$1" in
-d) shift; fastread=yes;;
-e) shift; alldone=cont;;
-f)
shift
cd ..
if test -r "$1"; then
config_sh="$1"
else
echo "$me: cannot read config file $1."
>&2
error=true
fi
cd UU
shift;;
--help\

```

```

-h) shift; error=true;;
-r) shift; reuseval=true;;
-s) shift; silent=true; realsilent=true;;
-E) shift; alldone=exit;;
-K) shift; knowitall=true;;
-O) shift;;
-S) shift; silent=true; extractsh=true;;
-D)
shift
case "$1" in
*)
echo "$me: use '-U symbol=', not '-D symbol='." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -D $1" >&2
;;
*=*) echo "$1" | \
sed -e "s/'/'\"'/g" -e "s/=(.*)/=\"1/'" >> optdef.sh;;
*) echo "$1='define'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-U)
shift
case "$1" in
*) echo "$1" >> optdef.sh;;
*=*)
echo "$me: use '-D symbol=val', not '-U symbol=val'." >&2
echo "$me: ignoring -U $1" >&2
;;
*) echo "$1='undef'" >> optdef.sh;;
esac
shift
;;
-A)
shift
xxx=""
yyy="$1"
zzz=""
uuu=undef
case "$yyy" in
*=*) zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'`
case "$zzz" in
*:* ) zzz="" ;;
*) xxx=append

zzz="" ``echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
esac
;;

```

```

esac
case "$xxx" in
") case "$yyy" in
*) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*!!'`
zzz=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^=]*!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!=.*!!'` ;;
*) xxx=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!:.*!!'`
yyy=`echo "$yyy"|sed 's!^[^:]*!!'` ;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$xxx" in
append)
echo "$yyy=\"\${yyy}$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
clear)
echo "$yyy="" >> posthint.sh ;;
define)
case "$zzz" in
") zzz=define ;;
esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
eval)
echo "eval \"\$yyy=$zzz\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
prepend)
echo "$yyy=\"\$zzz\${yyy}\""" >> posthint.sh ;;
undef)

case "$zzz" in
") zzz="$uuu" ;;
esac
echo "$yyy=$zzz" >> posthint.sh ;;
*) echo "$me: unknown -A command '$xxx', ignoring -A $1" >&2 ;;
esac
shift
;;
-V) echo "$me generated by metaconfig <VERSION> PL<PATCHLEVEL>." >&2
exit 0;;
--) break;;
-*) echo "$me: unknown option $1" >&2; shift; error=true;;
*) break;;
esac
done

case "$error" in
true)
cat >&2 <<EOM
Usage: $me [-dehrsEKOSV] [-f config.sh] [-D symbol] [-D symbol=value]

```

[-U symbol] [-U symbol=] [-A command:symbol...]

- d : use defaults for all answers.
- e : go on without questioning past the production of config.sh.
- f : specify an alternate default configuration file.
- h : print this help message and exit (with an error status).
- r : reuse C symbols value if possible (skips costly nm extraction).
- s : silent mode, only echoes questions and essential information.
- D : define symbol to have some value:
 - D symbol symbol gets the value 'define'
 - D symbol='some value' symbol is set to 'some value'
 common used examples (see INSTALL for more info):
 - Duse64bitint use 64bit integers
 - Duse64bitall use 64bit integers and pointers
 - Dusethreads use thread support
 - Dinc_version_list=none do not include older perl trees in @INC
 - DEBUGGING=none DEBUGGING options
 - Dcc=gcc choose your compiler
 - Dprefix=/opt/perl5 choose your destination
- E : stop at the end of questions, after having produced config.sh.
- K : do not use unless you know what you are doing.
- O : ignored for backward compatibility
- S : perform variable substitutions on all .SH files (can mix with -f)
- U : undefine symbol:
 - U symbol symbol gets the value 'undef'
 - U symbol= symbol gets completely empty
 e.g.: -Uversiononly
- A : manipulate symbol after the platform specific hints have been applied:
 - A append:symbol=value append value to symbol
 - A symbol=value like append:, but with a separating space
 - A define:symbol=value define symbol to have value
 - A clear:symbol define symbol to be "
 - A define:symbol define symbol to be 'define'
 - A eval:symbol=value define symbol to be eval of value
 - A prepend:symbol=value prepend value to symbol
 - A undef:symbol define symbol to be 'undef'
 - A undef:symbol= define symbol to be "
 e.g.: -A prepend:libswanted='cl pthread '
 - A ccflags=-DSOME_MACRO
- V : print version number and exit (with a zero status).

EOM

exit 1

::

esac

?X:

?X: Unless they specified either -S or both -d and -e/E, make sure we're

?X: running interactively, i.e. attached to a terminal. Moved from Head.U to

?X: be able to handle batch configurations...

?X:

?X: We have to hardwire the Configure name and
cannot use \$me, since if they

?X: said 'sh <Configure', then \$me is 'sh'...

?X:

: Sanity checks

case "\$fastread\$alldone" in

yescont|yesexit) ;;

*)

case "\$extractsh" in

true) ;;

*)

if test ! -t 0; then

echo "Say 'sh Configure', not 'sh <Configure'"

exit 1

fi

;;

esac

;;

esac

?X: In silent mode, the standard output is closed. Questions are asked by

?X: outputting on file descriptor #4, which is the original stdout descriptor.

?X: This filters out all the "junk", since all the needed information is written

?X: on #4. Note that ksh will not let us redirect output if the file descriptor

?X: has not be defined yet, unlike sh, hence the following line...--RAM.

exec 4>&1

case "\$silent" in

true) exec 1>/dev/null;;

esac

: run the defines and the undefines, if any, but leave the file out there...

touch optdef.sh

?X: -q is POSIX

?X: It does not work in SysV (solaris) or old BSD greps.

grep "\' optdef.sh >/dev/null 2>&1

if test \$? = 0; then

echo "Configure does not support \\'

in -D arguments"

exit 1

fi

../optdef.sh

: create the posthint manipulation script and leave the file out there...

?X: this file will be perused by Oldconfig.U

touch posthint.sh

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Options.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: In accordance with clause 7 of dist's modified Artistic License:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/perlpath.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/archlib.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/a_dvisory/multiarch.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/d_portable.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/perl/startperl.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/privlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Chk_whoami.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.

?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Chk_whoami.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:46 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?X:

?X: This unit makes sure we don't try to include whoami.h if uname() exists.

?X:

?MAKE:Chk_whoami: d_uname i_whoami

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?LINT:change i_whoami

: weed out incompatibilities

case "\$d_uname" in

"\$define") i_whoami="\$sundef" ;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Chk_whoami.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: MailList.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

```

?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailList.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:01:49 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit offers the user the option of subscribing to the mailing
?X: list. To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
?X: The address of the mailing list server must be set via a "list_request=..."
?X:
?X: entry in the .package file. This is usually done by running packinit and
?X: answering the proper questions.
?X:
?MAKE:MailList: cat mailer package Myread cf_name cf_email
?MAKE: -pick wipe $@ %<
?T:list_request list_sub list_unsub list_name
?X:
?X: The cf_name dependency is used through list_sub when the mailing list
?X: manager happens to be listserv, whereas cf_email is used whith majordomo
?X: or when the mailing list request address is scanned by a human. Since
?X: they do not appear within the unit itself, we need a lint hint.
?X:
?LINT:use cf_name cf_email
: offer to join the mailing list
list_request='<$list_request>'
list_sub="<$list_sub>"
list_unsub="<$list_unsub>"
list_name="<$list_name>"
$cat <<EOM

```

There is a mailing list for discussion about \$package and related issues. This is the preferred place to ask questions about the program and discuss modifications and additions with the author and other users. If you are able to send mail to the Internet, you are encouraged to subscribe. You need only ever subscribe once, and you can unsubscribe automatically at any time in the future. If you have already subscribed and you wish to unsubscribe now, you may do so by answering "unsubscribe". Answer "subscribe" to subscribe to the

list.

EOM

rp="Subscribe to or unsubscribe from the \$list_name mailing list?"

dflt=neither

. ./myread

case "\$ans" in

[sS]*) \$cat <<EOM

You will be sent a message from the list server to let you know when your subscription has been successful and telling you how to submit articles and how to unsubscribe again when necessary. You may also unsubscribe by running this script again and asking it to do so for you.

EOM

echo "Sending mail to subscribe you to the \$list_name list..." >&4

\$mailer \$list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1

Precedence: junk

To: \$list_request

\$list_sub

EOM

::

[uU]*) echo "Sending mail to unsubscribe you from the \$list_name list..." >&4

\$mailer \$list_request <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1

Precedence: junk

To:

\$list_request

\$list_unsub

EOM

::

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/MailList.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

```

?RCS: $Log: Csym.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/07/25 13:36:29 ram
?RCS: patch56: re-arranged compile line to include ldflags before objects
?RCS: patch56: added quotes for OS/2 support
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/05/12 12:00:33 ram
?RCS: patch54: fixed C test program to bypass gcc builtin type checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/31 09:34:13 ram
?RCS: patch44: added Options to the MAKE line since it's no longer in Init.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/25 14:00:05 ram
?RCS:
patch6: added ldflags as a conditional dependency and to compile line
?RCS: patch6: a final double quote was missing in csym variable after eval
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:04:50 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:Csym: Options contains libc libs runnm +cc +ccflags +ldflags rm
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?LINT:define csym
?LINT:use libc
?S:csym:
?S: This shell variable is used internally by Configure to check
?S: whether a given C symbol is defined or not. A typical use is:
?S: set symbol result [-fva] [previous]
?S: eval $csym
?S: That will set result to 'true' if the function [-f], variable [-v]
?S: or array [-a] is defined, 'false' otherwise. If a previous value is
?S: given and the -r flag was provided on the command line, that value
?S: is reused without questioning.
?S:.
?V:csym
?T:tval tx tlook tf tdc tc
: is a C symbol defined?
csym='tlook=$1;
case "$3" in
-v) tf=libc.tmp; tc=""; tdc="";;
-a) tf=libc.tmp; tc="[0]"; tdc="[]";;
*) tlook="^$1\$";
tf=libc.list; tc=""; tdc="()";;
esac;
tx=yes;
case "$reuseval-$4" in
true-) ;;
true-*) tx=no; eval "tval=\$4"; case "$tval" in "") tx=yes;; esac;;
esac;

```

```

case "$tx" in
yes)
case "$runnm" in
true)
if $contains $tlook $tf >/dev/null 2>&1;
then tval=true;
else tval=false;
fi;;
*)
?X:
?X: We use 'char' instead of 'int' to try to circumvent overzealous
?X: optimizing compilers using built-in prototypes for commonly used
?X: routines to complain when seeing a different external declaration. For
?X: instance, gcc 2.6.3 fails if we use 'int' and we attempt a test against
?X: memcpy() on machines where sizeof(int) == sizeof(char *) (the usual return
?X: type), the compiler assuming it's a built-in declaration given that the
?X: returned size matches. At least with 'char' we are safe! -- RAM, for ADO
?X:
?X: Let's thank GNU cc for making our lives so easy! :-)
?X: (An alternative for the future would be to use our knowledge about gcc
?X: to force a -fno-builtin option in the
?X: compile test, in case the 'char'
?X: trick is obsoleted by future gcc releases). -- RAM
?X:
?X: Lastly, gcc 3.4 optimizes &missing == 0 away, so we use + 2 instead now.
?X: The GNU folks like to do weird things, don't they? -- RAM, 2004-06-05
?X:
echo "extern char $1$tdc; int main() { return &$1$tc + 2; }" > t.c;
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o t t.c $libs >/dev/null 2>&1;
then tval=true;
else tval=false;
fi;
$rm -f t t.c;;
esac;;
*)
case "$tval" in
$define) tval=true;;
*) tval=false;;
esac;;
esac;
eval "$2=$tval"

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Csym.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: manfmt.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: manfmt.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 16:11:57 ram

?RCS: patch61: don't ask for AFS when they choose to not install pages

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1995/09/25 09:16:52 ram

?RCS: patch59: unit is now forced to the top of Configure, if possible

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/30 14:39:20 ram

?RCS: patch49: new installmanfmt and AFS-lookup for formatted man pages

?RCS: patch49: can now handle installation prefix changes (from WED)

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/08/29 16:30:31 ram

?RCS: patch32: now uses installation prefix for default setting

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/09/13 16:09:22 ram

?RCS: patch10: allows for L1 man page extension (WAD)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:manfmt manfmtexp installmanfmt: Getfile Loc Oldconfig cat manext \

spackage Prefixit prefixexp Prefixup afs test

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?Y:TOP

?S:manfmt:

?S: This variable contains the name of the directory in which formatted

?S: manual pages are to be put. It is the responsibility of the

?S: Makefile.SH to get the value of this into the proper command. Note

?S: that you may have to do ~name substitution. Use manfmtexp otherwise.

?S:.

?S:manfmtexp:

?S: This is the same as the manfmt variable, but is filename expanded

?S: at configuration time, for programs not willing to deal with it at

?S: run-time.

?S:.

?S:installmanfmt:

?S: This variable is really

the same as manfmtexp, unless you are using

?S: AFS in which case it points to the read/write location whereas

```
?S: mansrcexp only points to the read-only access location. For extra
?S: portability, you should only use this variable within your makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change manext
?T:lookpath
: determine where manual pages go
set manfmt manfmt
eval $prefixit
$cat <<EOM
```

\$spackage has pre-formatted manual pages. If you don't want these installed, answer 'none' to the next question.

```
EOM
case "$manfmt" in
")
lookpath="$prefixexp/catman/man1 $prefixexp/man/cat1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/u_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath $prefixexp/catman/cat1 /usr/catman/local/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/man1 /usr/man/cat1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/mann /usr/catman/l_man/man1"
lookpath="$lookpath /usr/catman/u_man/man1 /usr/catman/man1"
dflt=`./loc . none $lookpath`
set dflt
eval $prefixup
;;
*) dflt="$manfmt"
;;
esac
fn=dn~
rp="Where
do pre-formatted manual pages go?"
./getfile
if test "$X$manfmtexp" != "$X$ansexp"; then
installmanfmt="
fi
manfmt="$ans"
manfmtexp="$ansexp"
if $afs && $test "$manfmt"; then
$cat <<EOM
```

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which manual pages reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

```
EOM
case "$installmanfmt" in
```

```

") dflt=`echo $manfmtexp | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`;;
*) dflt="$installmanfmt";;
esac
fn=de~
rp='Where will pre-formatted man pages be installed?'
./getfile
installmanfmt="$ans"
else
installmanfmt="$manfmtexp"
fi

```

```

case "$manfmt" in

```

```

") manext='0';;
*l) manext=l;;
*n) manext=n;;
*o) manext=l;;
*p) manext=n;;
*C) manext=C;;
*L) manext=L;;
*L1) manext=L1;;
*) manext=1;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/manfmt.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

Yes, you may rip this off to use in other distribution packages. This

script belongs to the public domain and cannot be copyrighted.

#

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Head.U
```

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Head.U
```

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Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/files/fixcpp
```

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/bindex
```

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/makegloss
```

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/errnolist.mk
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: vendorhtml1dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: vendorhtml1dir.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
?RCS: Initial revision
?RCS:

?MAKE:vendorhtml1dir vendorhtml1direxp installvendorhtml1dir: html1dir Getfile \
Setprefixvar Oldconfig Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?Y:TOP

?S:vendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
?S: pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing in this
directory.
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
?S: html pages in this directory with
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
?S:.

?S:vendorhtml1direxp:
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml1dir, so that you
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
?S:.

?D:installvendorhtml1dir="
?S:installvendorhtml1dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml1direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.

?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml1dir
: Set the vendorhtml1dir variables
case "\$vendorprefix" in
") vendorhtml1dir="
vendorhtml1direxp="
;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied html pages go.
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
: XXX Better default suggestions would be welcome.
case "\$vendorhtml1dir"

```

in
") dflt=`echo "$html1dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
*) dflt=$vendorhtml1dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"|") dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
./getfile
vendorhtml1dir="$ans"
vendorhtml1direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorhtml1dir" = "X" && vendorhtml1dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml1dir
./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml1dir.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: libnlist.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: libnlist.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 16:08:02 ram

?RCS: patch61: added usrinc and mips on the dependency line

?RCS: patch61: make sure we call ./mips

?RCS: patch61: added a ?LINT: hint

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:00 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libnlist: Loc libpth Guess usrinc _a

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libnlist (libmld):

?S: This variable contains the name of the library required to

get the

?S: definition of the nlist() function. On a MIPS RISC/OS box, it is -lmld.

?S: Under Sys Vr4, it is -lelf. Otherwise, its value is empty.

?S:.

?T:xxx

?LINT:use usrinc

: see if we need a special library for 'nlist()'

echo " "

: How about doing this if nlist is not in libc...

if ./mips ; then

libnlist='-lmld'

else

xxx=`./loc libelf\$\_a x \$libpth`

case "\$xxx" in

x) ;;

*)

libnlist="\$xxx"

;;

esac

fi

case "\$libnlist" in

") echo "No special library for nlist() seems necessary." >&4

;;

*) echo "nlist() can be found in \$libnlist." >&4

;;

esac

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libnlist.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: h_sysfile.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: h_sysfile.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:08:13 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:h_sysfile: Nothing

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:h_sysfile:

?S: This is variable gets set in various places to tell i_sys_file that

?S: <sys/file.h> should be included.

?S:.

: Initialize h_sysfile

h_sysfile=false

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/h_sysfile.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1998 Jarkko Hietaniemi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may distribute under the terms of either the GNU General Public

?RCS: License or the Artistic License, as specified in the README file.

?RCS:

?X: This unit generates a \$hasfield string that is used internally

?X: by Configure to check if this system has a field for a

?X: particular struct (of if this system has a particular struct!)

?X:

?X: To use it, say something like:

?X: set d_statblocks stat st_blocks i_sysstat sys/stat.h

?X: eval \$hasfield

?X: Or, for more complicated sets of headers, do something like

?X: hdrs="\$define sys/foo.h

?X: \$i_sysbar sys/bar.h

?X: \$i_syszot sys/zot.h

?X: \$i_zappa zappa.h"

?X: set d_statblocks stat st_blocks \$hdrs

?X: eval \$hasfield

?X:

?MAKE:Hasfield: Setvar rm_try test Compile

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?T:varname struct field

?V:hasfield

: Define hasfield macro for Configure internal use

hasfield='varname=\$1;

struct=\$2; field=\$3; shift; shift; shift;

while \$test \$# -ge 2; do

case "\$1" in

\$define) echo "#include <\$2>";;

esac ;

shift 2;

done > try.c;

echo "int main () { struct \$struct foo; char* bar; bar = (char*)foo.\$field; }" >> try.c;

set try;

if eval \$compile; then

val="\$define";

else

```
val="$undef";  
fi;  
set $varname;  
eval $setvar;  
$rm_try'
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/protos/Hasfield.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

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Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_sigsetjmp.U

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/compline/d_sigsetjmp.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: installprefix.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999 Andy Dougherty

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: installprefix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera

?RCS: Initial revision

?RCS:

?RCS:

?MAKE:installprefix installprefixexp: Getfile Loc \

Oldconfig afs cat package prefix

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:installprefix:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory below which

?S: "make install" will install the package. For most users, this

?S: is the same

as prefix. However, it is useful for

?S: installing the software into a different (usually temporary)

?S: location after which it can be bundled up and moved somehow

?S: to the final location specified by prefix.

?S:.

?S:installprefixexp:

?S: This variable holds the full absolute path of installprefix

?S: with all ~-expansion done.

?S:.

: determine installation prefix for where package is to be installed.

if \$afs; then

\$cat <<EOM

Since you are running AFS, I need to distinguish the directory in which files will reside from the directory in which they are installed (and from which they are presumably copied to the former directory by occult means).

EOM

```
case "$installprefix" in
```

```
) dflt=`echo $prefix | sed 's#^/afs/#/afs/.#`;;
```

```
*) dflt="$installprefix";;
```

```
esac
```

else

\$cat <<EOM

In some special cases, particularly when building \$package for distribution, it is convenient to distinguish the directory in which files should be installed from the directory (\$prefix) in which they will eventually

reside. For most users, these two directories are the same.

EOM

```
case "$installprefix" in
```

```
) dflt=$prefix ;;
```

```
*) dflt=$installprefix;;
```

```
esac
```

fi

fn=d~

rp='What installation prefix should I use for installing files?'

./getfile

installprefix="\$ans"

installprefixexp="\$ansexp"

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/installprefix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

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```

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: cf_email.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:05:06 ram
?RCS: patch16: created
?RCS:
?RCS:
?MAKE:cf_email: cat cf_by test myhostname mydomain Oldconfig Myread
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:cf_email:
?S: Electronic mail address of the person who ran Configure. This can be
?S: used by units that require the user's e-mail, like MailList.U.
?S:.
?T:cont maildomain
?LINT:extern MAILDOMAIN
: determine the e-mail address of the user who is running us
$cat <<EOM

```

I need to get your e-mail address
 in Internet format if possible, i.e.
 something like user@host.domain. Please answer accurately since I have
 no easy means to double check it. The default value provided below
 is most probably close to reality but may not be valid from outside
 your organization...

```

EOM
cont=x
while test "$cont"; do
  case "$MAILDOMAIN" in
    ")
      if $test -s /etc/mailname; then
        maildomain=`$cat /etc/mailname`
      else
        maildomain="$myhostname$mydomain"
      fi
    ;;
    *) maildomain="$MAILDOMAIN";;
  esac
  case "$cf_email" in
    ") dflt="$cf_by@$maildomain";;
    *) dflt="$cf_email";;
  esac
  rp='What is your e-mail address?'
  . ./myread
  cf_email="$ans"
  case "$cf_email" in
    *@*.* ) cont=" " ;;

```

```

*)
rp='Address does not look like an Internet one. Use it anyway?'
case "$fastread" in
yes) dflt=y ;;
*) dflt=n ;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
y*) cont=" " ;;
*) echo " " ;;
esac
;;
esac
done

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/cf_email.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: MailAuthor.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: Original Author: Graham Stoney <greyham@research.canon.oz.au>
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: MailAuthor.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.5 1997/02/28 15:04:41 ram
?RCS: patch61: added support for src.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1994/08/29 16:05:09 ram
?RCS: patch32: avoid message sending if they said no previously
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1993/10/16 13:47:30 ram
?RCS: patch12: now makes sure user-specified address is in Internet format
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision
3.0.1.2 1993/09/13 15:48:49 ram
?RCS: patch10: reverted to original intent by the Author himself
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1993/08/27 14:38:38 ram
?RCS: patch7: now prompts user for its e-mail address
?RCS: patch7: no longer silent when mail has been sent

```

?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:06 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: This unit asks the user to please send a message to the author.
 ?X: To force inclusion of this unit, you must add it's name to the
 ?X: dependancies on the MAKE line in your private copy of End.U.
 ?X: This allows a smart mailagent program to automatically let users know
 ?X: when their package is out of date, and to allow users to be notified of
 ?X: any future patches.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:MailAuthor mailpatches notifypatches usermail: test cat mailer \
 package Myread patchlevel baserev rm rsrc Oldconfig Configdir
 ?MAKE: -pick wipe \$@ %<
 ?S:mailpatches:
 ?S: Indicates whether the user would like future patches to be mailed
 ?S: directly
 to them.
 ?S:.
 ?S:notifypatches:
 ?S: Indicates whether the user would like notification of future patches
 ?S: mailed to them.
 ?S:.
 ?S:usermail:
 ?S: This variable is used internally by Configure to keep track of the
 ?S: user e-mail address, where notifications or patches should be sent.
 ?S: A '-' value means the return address will be extracted by parsing
 ?S: the mail headers.
 ?S:.
 ?T:opt mailpatches notifypatches atsh status
 : notify author that his package is used
 if \$test -f ../.config/mailauthor &&
 cmp \$rsrc/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor >/dev/null 2>&1
 then
 status="say that you're using \$package";
 case "\$mailpatches" in
 true) status='have patches mailed to you as they are issued';;
 esac
 case "\$notifypatches" in
 true) status='be notified when new patches are issued';;
 esac
 \$cat <<EOM

You have already sent the author of \$package (<MAINTLOC>) mail to
 \$status. If you wish, you may modify
 your previous request by sending a new mail with different options.

EOM

rp='Should

I send a status update to <MAINTLOC>?'

dflt=n

else

\$cat <<EOM

If you are able to send mail to the Internet, the author of \$package would really appreciate you letting me send off a quick note, just to say that you've tried it. The author is more likely to spend time maintaining \$package if it's known that many people are using it, and you can even ask to get sent new patches automagically this way if you wish. To protect your privacy, all I'll say in the mail is the version of \$package that you're using.

EOM

rp='Should I send mail to <MAINTLOC>?'

dflt=y

?X: Ensure default is 'n' if question has been asked already, in case they

?X: run Configure -d next time and answered 'n' the first time. Therefore,

?X: an empty nomail will be created later on even if no mail is sent.

\$test -f ../.config/nomail && dflt=n

fi

./myread

case "\$ans" in

[yY]*)

echo " "

echo "Great! Your cooperation is really appreciated."

\$cat <<EOM

Some braindead sites do not set a proper return

address in the From: header of

their outgoing mail, making it impossible to reply to mail they generate.

If your site is broken in this way, write to your system administrator and get

it fixed!!! In the mean time, you can manually specify the Internet e-mail

address by which the author can get back to you, should there be a need to do

so. If manually specified, it should be something like "user@domain.top".

If your mail system generates addresses correctly, specify "none".

EOM

case "\$usermail" in

'-|') dflt=none;;

*) dflt="\$usermail";;

esac

rp='Manually specify a return address to use:'

./myread

case "\$ans" in

none|*@*.*)


```

case "$ans" in
none) usermail='-';;
*) usermail="$ans";;
esac
;;
*)
echo "(Address does not look like an Internet one -- ignoring it.)"
?X:
?X: If we can't trust their mailer or their return address, it's highly
?X: suggested that they only register and don't ask to get anything from
?X: the author, since it's likely to bounce in null-land --
RAM.
?X:
usermail='- '
mailpatches=false
notifypatches=false
;;
esac
echo " "
opt="
rp='Would you like to have new patches automatically mailed to you?'
case "$mailpatches" in
true) dflt=y;;
*) dflt=n;;
esac
. ./myread
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) opt=' mailpatches'; mailpatches=true;;
*)
mailpatches=false
echo " "
rp='Ok, would you like to simply be notified of new patches?'
case "$notifypatches" in
false) dflt=n;;
*) dflt=y;;
esac
. ./myread
echo " "
case "$ans" in
[yY]*) opt=' notifypatches'; notifypatches=true;;
*)
echo "Fine, I'll simply say that you've tried it then."
notifypatches=false
;;
esac
;;
esac
echo "Sending mail to <MAINTLOC>..." >&4

```

?X: Bizarre hack here. We can't just put @SH in the hereis lines below, because
?X: metaconfig will interpret it as a command, and there's no quoting mechanism.
?X: Do it via a variable instead.
atsh='@SH'
\$mailer <MAINTLOC> <<EOM >/dev/null 2>&1
Subject: Command
Precedence: junk
To: <MAINTLOC>

```
$atsh
package $usermail $package $baserev $patchlevel$opt
EOM
$rm -f ../.config/mailauthor ../.config/nomail
cp $src/patchlevel.h ../.config/mailauthor
;;
*)
case "$dflt" in
"y")
echo "Oh well, maybe next time."
cp /dev/null ../.config/nomail
;;
esac
;;
esac
```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/MailAuthor.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1996, Andy Dougherty
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: Unix.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram
?RCS: patch61: created
?RCS:
?X:
?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all
?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX
?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint

```

?X: files.
?X:
?MAKE:Unix _a _o firstmakefile archobjs: Oldconfig
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
?S:_a (lib_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension
    used for ordinary libraries.
?S: For unix, it is '.a'. The '.' is included. Other possible
?S: values include '.lib'.
?S:.
?S:_o (obj_ext):
?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.
?S: For unix, it is '.o'. The '.' is included. Other possible
?S: values include '.obj'.
?S:.
?S:firstmakefile:
?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make. On unix,
?S: it is makefile (then Makefile). On case-insensitive systems,
?S: it might be something else. This is only used to deal with
?S: convoluted make depend tricks.
?S:.
?S:archobjs:
?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked
?S: in with the program on this architecture. On unix, it is usually
?S: empty. It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls
?S: or other facilities. For perl on OS/2, for example, this would
?S: include os2/os2.obj.
?S:.
?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.
?INIT:archobjs="
: Define several unixisms.
: Hints files
    or command line option can be used to override them.
case "$_a" in
") _a='.a';;
esac
case "$_o" in
") _o='.o';;
esac

@if firstmakefile
: Which makefile gets called first. This is used by make depend.
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac

@end

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Unix.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Unix.U,v 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram Exp \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1993, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of

?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: Unix.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1997/02/28 15:20:06 ram

?RCS: patch61: created

?RCS:

?X:

?X: The purpose of this unit is to define things that are common across all

?X: known UNIX platforms. If Configure is ported/used on a non-UNIX

?X: environment, then some of the following variables can be redefined in hint

?X: files.

?X:

?MAKE: Unix _exe _a _o exe_ext lib_ext obj_ext path_sep \

firstmakefile archobjs rm_try: Oldconfig rm

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S: _exe:

?S: This

variable defines the extension used for executable files.

?S: DJGPP, Cygwin and OS/2 use '.exe'. Stratus VOS uses '.pm'.

?S: On operating systems which do not require a specific extension

?S: for executable files, this variable is empty.

?S:.

?S: _a:

?S: This variable defines the extension used for ordinary library files.

?S: For unix, it is '.a'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.lib'.

?S:.

?S: _o:

?S: This variable defines the extension used for object files.

?S: For unix, it is '.o'. The '.' is included. Other possible

?S: values include '.obj'.

?S:.

?S: firstmakefile:

?S: This variable defines the first file searched by make. On unix,

?S: it is makefile (then Makefile). On case-insensitive systems,

?S: it might be something else. This is only used to deal with

?S: convoluted make depend tricks.

?S:.

?S:archobjs:

?S: This variable defines any additional objects that must be linked

?S: in with the program on this architecture. On unix, it is usually

?S: empty.

It is typically used to include emulations of unix calls

?S: or other facilities. For perl on OS/2, for example, this would

?S: include os2/os2.obj.

?S:.

?X: Metaconfig's Obsolete symbol stuff is too over-eager. In the

?X: perl sources, it picks up things like "P" and "FLOCK" that are

?X: not used in the way Metaconfig thinks they are. Thus I can't

?X: just declare these obsolete and then run metaconfig -o.

?X: Instead, I'll just handle them here.

?X: Sadly, history has conspired to give us a web of definitions;

?X: this could have been much simpler.

?S:lib_ext:

?S: This is an old synonym for _a.

?S:.

?S:exe_ext:

?S: This is an old synonym for _exe.

?S:.

?S:obj_ext:

?S: This is an old synonym for _o.

?S:.

?S:path_sep:

?S: This is an old synonym for p_ in Head.U, the character

?S: used to separate elements in the command shell search PATH.

?S:.

?S:rm_try:

?S: This is a cleanup variable for try test programs.

?S: Internal Configure use only.

?S:.

?LINT: change p_

?INIT::

Trailing extension. Override this in a hint file, if needed.

?INIT:: Extra object files, if any, needed on this platform.

?INIT:archobjs="

: Define several unixisms.

: Hints files or command line option can be used to override them.

: The convoluted testing is in case hints files set either the old

: or the new name.

case "\$_exe" in

*) case "\$exe_ext" in

*) ;;

*) _exe="\$exe_ext" ;;

esac

```
;;
esac
case "$_a" in
") case "$lib_ext" in
    "_a='.a';;
    *) _a="$lib_ext" ;;
esac
;;
esac
case "$_o" in
") case "$obj_ext" in
    "_o='.o';;
    *) _o="$obj_ext";;
esac
;;
esac
case "$p_" in
") case "$path_sep" in
    "p_=':';;
    *) p_="$path_sep";;
esac
;;
esac
exe_ext=$_exe
lib_ext=$_a
obj_ext=$_o
path_sep=$p_

rm_try="$rm -f try try$_exe a.out .out try.[cho] try.$_o core core.try* try.core*"

```

```
@if firstmakefile
: Which makefile gets called first. This is used by make depend.
case "$firstmakefile" in
") firstmakefile='makefile';;
esac

```

```
@end

```

Found in path(s):
 * /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/modified/Unix.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/*
* $Id: scandir.C,v 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:45 ram Exp ram $
*
* Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
*
* You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,

```

* as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
* You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
* that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
* of the source tree for dist 4.0.
*
* \$Log: scandir.C,v \$
* Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 13:58:45 ram
* patch16: created
*
*/

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/lib/C/fake/scandir.C
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id\$
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: \$Log: orderlib.U,v \$
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:18:18 ram
?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place
?RCS: patch61: likewise for .o replaced by \$_o
?RCS: patch61: now uses the ar located by Loc.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1995/01/11 15:33:04 ram
?RCS: patch45: allows hint files to specify their own value for 'ranlib'
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/10/29 16:26:48 ram
?RCS: patch36: now performs a real small compile for accurate checks (ADO)
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1
1994/08/29 16:31:17 ram
?RCS: patch32: use cc variable instead of hardwired 'cc' in 1st compile
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:26 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?MAKE:orderlib ranlib: Loc ar cat test rm +cc +ccflags +ldflags +libs _a _o
?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<
?S:orderlib:
?S: This variable is "true" if the components of libraries must be ordered

```

?S: (with `lorder $* | tsort`) before placing them in an archive. Set to
?S: "false" if ranlib or ar can generate random libraries.
?S:.
?S:ranlib:
?S: This variable is set to the pathname of the ranlib program, if it is
?S: needed to generate random libraries. Set to ":" if ar can generate
?S: random libraries or if random libraries are not supported
?S:.
?F:!foobar
: see if ar generates random libraries by itself
echo " "
echo "Checking how to generate random libraries on your machine..." >&4
?X: Some systems (like MIPS) complain when running ar... Others like Ultrix
?X: need an explicit 'ar ts'
to add the table of contents.
?X: Still others like Linux run ar ts successfully, but still need ranlib.
?X: This set of tests seems the minimum necessary to check out Linux.
?X: We need to explicitly put the entries in out-of-order so that Sun's ld
?X: will fail. (Otherwise it complains, but gives an exit status of 0.)
echo 'int bar1() { return bar2(); }' > bar1.c
echo 'int bar2() { return 2; }' > bar2.c
$cat > foo.c <<'EOP'
int main() { printf("%d\n", bar1()); exit(0); }
EOP
$cc $ccflags -c bar1.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c bar2.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$cc $ccflags -c foo.c >/dev/null 2>&1
$ar rc bar$_a bar2$_o bar1$_o >/dev/null 2>&1
if $cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "ar appears to generate random libraries itself."
orderlib=false
ranlib=":"
elif $ar ts bar$_a >/dev/null 2>&1 &&
$cc $ccflags $ldflags -o foobar foo$_o bar$_a $libs > /dev/null 2>&1 &&
./foobar >/dev/null 2>&1; then
echo "a table of contents
needs to be added with 'ar ts'."
orderlib=false
ranlib="$ar ts"
else
?X: Allow hints to specify their own ranlib "script". For instance, on
?X: some NeXT machines, the timestamp put by ranlib is not correct, and this
?X: may raise tedious recompiles for nothing. Therefore, NeXT may add the
?X: ranlib='sleep 5; /bin/ranlib' line in their hints to "fix" that.
?X: (reported by Andreas Koenig <k@franz.ww.tu-berlin.de>)
case "$ranlib" in
:) ranlib="";

```



```

")
ranlib=`./loc ranlib X /usr/bin /bin /usr/local/bin`
$test -f $ranlib || ranlib="
;;
esac
if $test -n "$ranlib"; then
echo "your system has '$ranlib'; we'll use that."
orderlib=false
else
echo "your system doesn't seem to support random libraries"
echo "so we'll use lorder and tsort to order the libraries."
orderlib=true
ranlib=":"
fi
fi
$rm -f foo* bar*

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/orderlib.U

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: lintlib.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

?RCS:

?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi

?RCS:

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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: lintlib.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:05 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:lintlib lintlibexp: Getfile Loc Oldconfig

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:lintlib:

?S: This variable holds the name of the directory in which the user wants

?S: to put public lint-library files for the package in question. It is

?S: most often a local directory such as /usr/local/lib/lint. Programs using

?S: this variable must be prepared to

deal with ~name expansion.

?S:.

?S:lintlibexp:

?S: This variable is the same as the lintlib variable, but is filename

?S: expanded at configuration time, for convenient use in your makefiles.

?S:.

```

: determine where public lint libraries go
case "$lintlib" in
") dflt=`./loc . "." /usr/local/lib/lint /usr/lib/lint /usr/lib`;
*) dflt="$lintlib" ;;
esac
echo " "
fn=d~
rp="Where do you want to put the public lint libraries?"
./getfile
lintlib="$ans"
lintlibexp="$ansexp"

```

Found in path(s):

```
* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/lintlib.U
```

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
?RCS: $Id: vendorhtml3dir.U,v 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera Exp doughera $
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1999, Andy Dougherty
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic License,
```

```
?RCS: as specified in the README file that comes with the distribution.
```

```
?RCS: You may reuse parts of this distribution only within the terms of
```

```
?RCS: that same Artistic License; a copy of which may be found at the root
```

```
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 3.0.
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?RCS: $Log: vendorhtml3dir.U,v $
```

```
?RCS: Revision 1.1 1999/07/08 18:32:57 doughera
```

```
?RCS: Initial revision
```

```
?RCS:
```

```
?MAKE:vendorhtml3dir vendorhtml3direxp installvendorhtml3dir: html3dir Getfile \
```

```
Oldconfig Setprefixvar Prefixit test vendorprefix prefix sed
```

```
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
```

```
?Y:TOP
```

```
?S:vendorhtml3dir:
```

```
?S: This variable contains the name of the directory for html
```

```
?S: library pages. It may have a ~ on the front.
```

```
?S: The standard distribution will put nothing
```

```
in this directory.
```

```
?S: Vendors who distribute perl may wish to place their own
```

```
?S: html pages for modules and extensions in this directory with
```

```
?S: MakeMaker Makefile.PL INSTALLDIRS=vendor
```

```
?S: or equivalent. See INSTALL for details.
```

```
?S:.
```

```
?S:vendorhtml3direxp:
```

```
?S: This variable is the ~name expanded version of vendorhtml3dir, so that you
```

```
?S: may use it directly in Makefiles or shell scripts.
```

```
?S:.
```

```

?D:installvendorhtml3dir="
?S:installvendorhtml3dir:
?S: This variable is really the same as vendorhtml3direxp but may differ on
?S: those systems using AFS. For extra portability, only this variable
?S: should be used in makefiles.
?S:.
?LINT:change prefixvar
?LINT:set installvendorhtml3dir
: Set the vendorhtml3dir variables
case "$vendorprefix" in
") vendorhtml3dir="
vendorhtml3direxp="
;;
*) : determine where vendor-supplied module html pages go.
: There is no standard location, so try to copy the previously-selected
: directory structure for the core html pages.
: XXX Better default
: suggestions would be welcome.
case "$vendorhtml3dir" in
") dflt=`echo "$html3dir" | $sed "s#^$prefix#$vendorprefix#"` ;;
*) dflt=$vendorhtml3dir ;;
esac
case "$dflt" in
"| ' ') dflt=none ;;
esac
fn=dn+~
rp='Pathname for the vendor-supplied html pages?'
. ./getfile
vendorhtml3dir="$ans"
vendorhtml3direxp="$ansexp"
;;
esac
: Use ' ' for none so value is preserved next time through Configure
$test X"$vendorhtml3dir" = "X" && vendorhtml3dir=' '
prefixvar=vendorhtml3dir
. ./installprefix

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/U/installdirs/vendorhtml3dir.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: libyacc.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
?RCS:
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```

?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root

?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.

?RCS:

?RCS: \$Log: libyacc.U,v \$

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.4 1997/02/28 16:09:19 ram

?RCS: patch61: replaced .a with \$_a all over the place

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.3 1994/05/13 15:27:12 ram

?RCS: patch27: added byacc case (ADO)

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1994/05/06 15:09:01 ram

?RCS: patch23: now uses full library path instead of -l notation

?RCS:

?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/01/24 14:13:49 ram

?RCS: patch16: un-obsolete this unit for smooth yacc compilations

?RCS:

?RCS:

Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:04 ram

?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.

?RCS:

?MAKE:libyacc: Loc yacc libpth _a

?MAKE: -pick add \$@ %<

?S:libyacc:

?S: This variable contains the argument to pass to the loader in order

?S: to get the yacc library routines. If there is no yacc or yacc

?S: library, it is null.

?S:.

?T:xxx

: see if we should include -ly

echo " "

case "\$yacc" in

byacc)

echo "You are using byacc, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4

libyacc="

;;

*yacc)

xxx=`./loc liby\$\_a x \$libpth`

case "\$xxx" in

x)

echo "No yacc library found." >&4

libyacc="

;;

*)

echo "yacc library found in \$xxx." >&4

libyacc="\$xxx"

;;

esac

;;

```

*bison*)
echo "You are using bison, so I won't look for a yacc library." >&4
libyacc="
;;
*)
echo "You don't seem to have yacc, so I won't look for the yacc library." >&4
libyacc="
;;
esac

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/libyacc.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: longsize.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: longsize.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 16:09:35 ram
?RCS: patch61: code moved to intsize.U
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:24:31 ram
?RCS: patch36: added ?F: line for metalint file checking
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:09:07 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: 'longsize' is now defined within intsize.U
?X:
?LINT: empty

```

Found in path(s):

```

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/longsize.U
No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```

```

?RCS: $Id: d_group.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi $
?RCS:
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```

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 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Original Author: Andy Dougherty <doughera@lafcol.lafayette.edu>
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: d_group.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.2 1997/02/28 15:34:52 ram
 ?RCS: patch61: useless unit dropped.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/08/29 16:07:48 ram
 ?RCS: patch32: created by ADO
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: Useless unit dropped.
 ?X:
 ?LINT:empty

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/d_group.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Nothing.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: You may redistribute only under the terms of the Artistic Licence,
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 ?RCS: that same Artistic Licence; a copy of which may be found at the root
 ?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
 ?RCS:
 ?RCS: \$Log: Nothing.U,v \$
 ?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:09 ram
 ?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
 ?RCS:
 ?X:
 ?X: The purpose of this file is to supply an empty target for the private
 ?X: Makefile built by metaconfig to order the units.
 ?X:
 ?MAKE:Nothing: Head

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Nothing.U
 No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

?RCS: \$Id: Warn_v7ND.U 1 2006-08-24 12:32:52Z rmanfredi \$

```

?RCS:
?RCS: Copyright (c) 1991-1997, 2004-2006, Raphael Manfredi
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?RCS: of the source tree for dist 4.0.
?RCS:
?RCS: $Log: Warn_v7ND.U,v $
?RCS: Revision 3.0.1.1 1994/10/29 16:01:46 ram
?RCS: patch36: call ./v7 explicitly instead of relying on PATH
?RCS:
?RCS: Revision 3.0 1993/08/18 12:05:18 ram
?RCS: Baseline for dist 3.0 netwide release.
?RCS:
?X:
?X: This unit warns V7 sites that they may not have a non-blocking read.
?X: This unit needs to be mentioned in End.U to get included.
?X:
?MAKE:Warn_v7ND: package Guess
?MAKE: -pick add $@ %<
: Warnings
if ./v7; then
cat
<<EOM

```

NOTE: many V7 systems do not have a way to do a non-blocking read. If you don't have any of FIONREAD, O_NDELAY, or rdchk(), the \$package package may not work as well as it might. It might not work at all.

```

EOM
fi

```

Found in path(s):

* /perl-5-38-2-orig-regen-configure-1-tar-xz/metaconfig-5.38.0/dist/U/Warn_v7ND.U

1.373 software-properties 0.99.49.2

1.373.1 Available under license :

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Version 2.1, February 1999

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1.375 netplan-io 1.1.2-2~ubuntu24.04.1

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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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1.377 libxml2 2.9.14+dfsg-1.3ubuntu3.3

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1.379 apparmor 4.0.1really4.0.1-0ubuntu0.24.04.4

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1.381 libarchive 3.7.2-2ubuntu0.4

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1.382 linux-kernel 6.8.0-59.61

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```

```
#ifndef __LICENSE_H
```

```
#define __LICENSE_H
```

```
static inline int license_is_gpl_compatible(const char *license)
{
    return (strcmp(license, "GPL") == 0
        || strcmp(license, "GPL v2") == 0
        || strcmp(license, "GPL and additional rights") == 0
        || strcmp(license, "Dual BSD/GPL") == 0
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}
```

```
#endif
```

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=====
Kibaale Children's Centre *kcc* *Kibaale* *charity*

Kibaale Children's Centre (KCC) is located in Kibaale, a small town in the south of Uganda, near Tanzania, in East Africa. The area is known as Rakai District. The population is mostly farmers. Although people are poor, there usually is enough food. But this district is suffering from AIDS more than any other part of the world. Some say that it started there. Estimations are that in the past 10 to 30% of the Ugandans are infected with HIV. Because parents die, there are many orphans. In this district about 60,000 children have lost one or both parents, out of a population of 350,000. Although AIDS

is now mostly under control, the problems are still continuing.

The children need a lot of help. The KCC is working hard to provide the needy with food, medical care and education. Food and medical care to keep them healthy now, and education so that they can take care of themselves in the future. KCC works on a Christian base, but help is given to children of any religion.

The key to solving the problems in this area is education. This has been neglected in the past years with president Idi Amin and the following civil wars. Now that the government is stable again, the children and parents have to learn how to take care of themselves and how to avoid infections. There is also help for people who are ill and hungry, but the primary goal is to prevent people from getting ill and to teach them how to grow healthy food.

Most of the orphans are living in an extended family. An uncle or older sister is taking care of them. Because these families are big and the income (if any) is low, a child is lucky if it gets healthy food. Clothes, medical care and schooling is beyond its reach. To help these needy children, a sponsorship program was put into place. A child can be financially adopted. For a few dollars a month KCC sees to it that the child gets indispensable items, is healthy, goes to school and KCC takes care of anything else that needs to be done for the child and the family that supports it.

Besides helping the child directly, the environment where the child grows up needs to be improved. KCC helps schools to improve their teaching methods. There is a demonstration school at the centre and teacher trainings are given. Health workers are being trained, hygiene education is carried out and households are stimulated to build a proper latrine. I helped setting up a production site for cement slabs. These are used to build a good latrine. They are sold below cost price.

There is a clinic at the project, which provides children and their family medical help. Since 2020 a maternity ward was added and 24/7 service is available. When needed, transport to a hospital is offered. Immunization programs are carried out and help is provided when an epidemic is breaking out (measles and cholera have been a problem).

donate

Summer 1994 to summer 1995 I spent a whole year at the centre, working as a volunteer. I have helped to expand the centre and worked in the area of water and sanitation. I learned that the help that the KCC provides really helps. When I came back to Holland, I wanted to continue supporting KCC. To do this I'm raising funds and organizing the sponsorship program. Please consider one of these possibilities:

1. Sponsor a child in primary school: 17 euro a month (or more).

2. Sponsor a child in secondary school: 25 euro a month (or more).
3. Sponsor the clinic: Any amount a month or quarter
4. A one-time donation

Compared with other organizations that do child sponsorship the amounts are very low. This is because the money goes directly to the centre. Less than 5% is used for administration. This is possible because this is a small organization that works with volunteers. If you would like to sponsor a child, you should have the intention to do this for at least one year.

How do you know that the money will be spent right? First of all you have my personal guarantee as the author of Vim. I trust the people that are working at the centre, I know them personally. Furthermore, the centre has been co-sponsored and inspected by World Vision, Save the Children Fund and is now under the supervision of Pacific Academy Outreach Society. The centre is visited about once a year to check the progress (at our own cost). I have visited the centre myself many times, starting in 1993. The visit reports are on the ICCF web site.

If you have any further questions, send me e-mail: <Bram@vim.org>.

The address of the centre is:
Kibaale Children's Centre
p.o. box 1658
Masaka, Uganda, East Africa

Sending money: *iccf-donations*

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information! See [iccf] for the URL.

USA: The methods mentioned below can be used.
If you must send a check send it to our Canadian partner:
<https://www.kuwasha.net/>

Canada: Contact Kuwasha in Surrey, Canada. They take care of the Canadian sponsors for the children in Kibaale. Kuwasha forwards 100% of the money to the project in Uganda. You can send them a one time donation directly.
Please send me a note so that I know what has been donated because of Vim. Look on their site for information about sponsorship: <https://www.kuwasha.net/>
If you make a donation to Kuwasha you will receive a tax receipt which can be submitted with your tax return.

Holland: Transfer to the account of "Stichting

ICCF Holland" in

Amersfoort. This will allow for tax deduction if you live in
Holland. ING bank, IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Germany: It is possible to make donations that allow for a tax return.

Check the ICCF web site for the latest information:

<https://iccf-holland.org/germany.html>

Europe: Use a bank transfer if possible. See "Others" below for the
swift code and IBAN number.

Any other method should work. Ask for information about
sponsorship.

Credit Card: You can use PayPal to send money with a Credit card. This is
the most widely used Internet based payment system. It's
really simple to use. Use this link to find more info:

https://www.paypal.com/en_US/mrb/pal=XAC62PML3GF8Q

The e-mail address for sending the money to is:

Bram@iccf-holland.org

Others: Transfer to this account if possible:

ING bank: IBAN: NL95 INGB 0004 5487 74

Swift code: INGBNL2A

under the name "stichting ICCF Holland", Amersfoort

Checks are
not accepted.

vim:tw=78:ts=8:noet:ft=help:norl:

1.392 apport 2.28.1-0ubuntu3.5

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1.394 xz 5.6.1+really5.4.5-1ubuntu0.2

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Format: <https://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: XZ Utils

Upstream-Contact:

Lasse Collin <lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

<https://tukaani.org/xz/lists.html>

Source:

<https://tukaani.org/xz>

<https://git.tukaani.org/xz.git>

Comment:

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Comment:

From: Lasse Collin <lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

To: Jonathan Nieder <jrnieder@gmail.com>

Subject: Re: XZ utils for Debian

Date: Sun, 19 Jul 2009 13:28:23 +0300

Message-Id: <200907191328.23816.lasse.collin@tukaani.org>

.

[...]

.

> AUTHORS, ChangeLog, COPYING, README, THANKS, TODO,

> dos/README,

windows/README

.

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changelog.gz (commit 975d8fd) explains:

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Files: dos/config.h

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Other-Authors: Roland McGrath, Akim Demaille, Paul Eggert,
David Mackenzie, Bruno Haible, and many others.

Origin: configure.ac from XZ Utils,
visibility.m4 serial 1 (gettext-0.15),
Autoconf 2.52g

License: config-h
configure.ac:

```
.
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```

dos/config.h was generated with autoheader, which tells Autoconf to output a script to generate a config.h file and then runs it.

Files: po/Makevars

Origin: gettext-runtime/po/Makevars (gettext-0.12)

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Authors: Bruno Haible

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1.395 libcap 1:2.66-5ubuntu2.2

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1.396 libxmu 2:1.1.3-3build2

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1.397 pci-ids 0.0~2024.03.31-1ubuntu0.1

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#
# Version: 2024.03.31
# Date: 2024-03-31 03:15:02
#
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* /pci-ids-0-0-2024-03-31-orig-tar-xz/pci.ids-0.0~2024.03.31/README

1.398 gmp 2:6.3.0+dfsg-2ubuntu6.1

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1.399 cryptsetup 2:2.7.0-1ubuntu4.2

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1.400 initramfs-tools 0.142ubuntu25.5

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The current Debian maintainer are maximilian attems <maks@debian.org> and Michael Prokop <mika@debian.org>.

The current ubuntu release can be found at:
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1.401 git 1:2.43.0-1ubuntu7.2

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*

*/

#ifndef _BSD_WAITPID_H

#define _BSD_WAITPID_H

#ifndef HAVE_WAITPID

```

/* Clean out any potential issues */
#undef WIFEXITED
#undef WIFSTOPPED
#undef WIFSIGNALED

/* Define required functions to mimic a POSIX look and feel */
#define _W_INT(w) (*(int*)&(w)) /* convert union wait to int */
#define WIFEXITED(w) (!((_W_INT(w)) & 0377))
#define WIFSTOPPED(w) ((_W_INT(w)) & 0100)
#define WIFSIGNALED(w) (!WIFEXITED(w) && !WIFSTOPPED(w))
#define WEXITSTATUS(w) (int)(WIFEXITED(w) ? ((_W_INT(w) >> 8) & 0377) : -1)
#define WTERMSIG(w) (int)(WIFSIGNALED(w) ? (_W_INT(w) & 0177) : -1)
#define WCOREFLAG 0x80
#define WCOREDUMP(w) ((_W_INT(w)) & WCOREFLAG)

/* Prototype */
pid_t waitpid(int,
int *, int);

#endif /* !HAVE_WAITPID */
#endif /* _BSD_WAITPID_H */
/* $OpenBSD: poll.h,v 1.11 2003/12/10 23:10:08 millert Exp $ */

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 */

```

```
/* OPENBSD ORIGINAL: sys/sys/poll.h */
```

```
#ifndef _COMPAT_POLL_H_  
#define _COMPAT_POLL_H_
```

```
#include <sys/types.h>  
#ifdef HAVE_POLL_H  
# include <poll.h>  
#elif HAVE_SYS_POLL_H  
# include <sys/poll.h>  
#endif
```

```
#ifndef HAVE_STRUCT_POLLFD_FD  
typedef struct pollfd {  
    int fd;  
    short events;  
    short revents;  
} pollfd_t;
```

```
#ifndef POLLIN  
# define POLLIN 0x0001  
#endif  
#ifndef POLLPRI  
# define POLLPRI 0x0002  
#endif  
#ifndef POLLOUT  
# define POLLOUT 0x0004  
#endif  
#ifndef POLLERR  
# define POLLERR 0x0008  
#endif  
#ifndef POLLHUP  
# define POLLHUP 0x0010  
#endif  
#ifndef POLLNVAL  
# define POLLNVAL 0x0020  
#endif
```

```
#if 0  
/* the following are  
   currently not implemented */  
#define POLLRDNORM 0x0040  
#define POLLNORM POLLRDNORM  
#define POLLWRNORM POLLOUT  
#define POLLRDBAND 0x0080  
#define POLLWRBAND 0x0100  
#endif
```

```

#define INFTIM (-1) /* not standard */
#endif /* !HAVE_STRUCT_POLLFD_FD */

#ifndef HAVE_NFDS_T
typedef unsigned int nfd_t;
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_POLL
int poll(struct pollfd *, nfd_t, int);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_PPOLL
int ppoll(struct pollfd *, nfd_t, const struct timespec *, const sigset_t *);
#endif

#endif /* !_COMPAT_POLL_H_ */
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 */

#ifndef _BSD_MISC_H
#define _BSD_MISC_H

#include "includes.h"

char *ssh_get_progname(char *);
int seed_from_prngd(unsigned char *, size_t);

#ifndef HAVE_SETSID
#define setsid() setpgid(0, getpid())
#endif
/* !HAVE_SETSID */

#ifndef HAVE_SETENV
int setenv(const char *, const char *, int);

```

```

#endif /* !HAVE_SETENV */

#ifndef HAVE_SETLOGIN
int setlogin(const char *);
#endif /* !HAVE_SETLOGIN */

#ifndef HAVE_INNETGR
int innetgr(const char *, const char *, const char *, const char *);
#endif /* HAVE_INNETGR */

#if !defined(HAVE_SETEUID) && defined(HAVE_SETREUID)
int seteuid(uid_t);
#endif /* !defined(HAVE_SETEUID) && defined(HAVE_SETREUID) */

#if !defined(HAVE_SETEGID) && defined(HAVE_SETRESGID)
int setegid(uid_t);
#endif /* !defined(HAVE_SETEGID) && defined(HAVE_SETRESGID) */

#if !defined(HAVE_STRERROR) && defined(HAVE_SYS_ERRLIST) && defined(HAVE_SYS_NERR)
const char *strerror(int);
#endif

#if !defined(HAVE_SETLINEBUF)
#define setlinebuf(a) (setvbuf((a), NULL, _IOLBF, 0))
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_UTIMES
#ifndef HAVE_STRUCT_TIMEVAL
struct timeval {
    long tv_sec;
    long tv_usec;
}
#endif /* HAVE_STRUCT_TIMEVAL */

int utimes(const char *, struct timeval *);
#endif /* HAVE_UTIMES */

#ifndef
    AT_FDCWD
# define AT_FDCWD (-2)
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_FCHMODAT
int fchmodat(int, const char *, mode_t, int);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_FCHOWNAT
int fchownat(int, const char *, uid_t, gid_t, int);

```

```

#endif

#ifndef HAVE_TRUNCATE
int truncate (const char *, off_t);
#endif /* HAVE_TRUNCATE */

#ifndef HAVE_STRUCT_TIMESPEC
struct timespec {
    time_t tv_sec;
    long tv_nsec;
};
#endif /* !HAVE_STRUCT_TIMESPEC */

#if !defined(HAVE_NANOSLEEP) && !defined(HAVE_NSLEEP)
# include <time.h>
int nanosleep(const struct timespec *, struct timespec *);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_UTIMENSAT
# include <time.h>
/* start with the high bits and work down to minimise risk of overlap */
# ifndef AT_SYMLINK_NOFOLLOW
#  define AT_SYMLINK_NOFOLLOW 0x80000000
# endif
int utimensat(int, const char *, const struct timespec[2], int);
#endif /* !HAVE_UTIMENSAT */

#ifndef HAVE_USLEEP
int usleep(unsigned int useconds);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_TCGETPGRP
pid_t tcgetpgrp(int);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_TCSENDBREAK
int tcsendbreak(int, int);
#endif

#ifndef
HAVE_UNSETENV
int unsetenv(const char *);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_ISBLANK
int isblank(int);
#endif

```

```

#ifndef HAVE_GETPGID
pid_t getpgid(pid_t);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_PSELECT
int pselect(int, fd_set *, fd_set *, fd_set *, const struct timespec *,
    const sigset_t *);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_ENDGRENT
# define endgrent() do { } while(0)
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_KRB5_GET_ERROR_MESSAGE
# define krb5_get_error_message krb5_get_err_text
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_KRB5_FREE_ERROR_MESSAGE
# define krb5_free_error_message(a,b) do { } while(0)
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_PLEDGE
int pledge(const char *promises, const char *paths[]);
#endif

/* bsd-err.h */
#ifndef HAVE_ERR
void err(int, const char *, ...) __attribute__((format(printf, 2, 3)));
#endif
#ifndef HAVE_ERRX
void errx(int, const char *, ...) __attribute__((format(printf, 2, 3)));
#endif
#ifndef HAVE_WARN
void warn(const char *, ...) __attribute__((format(printf, 1, 2)));
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_LLABS
long long llabs(long long);
#endif

#if defined(HAVE_DECL_BZERO)
&& HAVE_DECL_BZERO == 0
void bzero(void *, size_t);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_RAISE
int raise(int);
#endif

```

```

#ifndef HAVE_GETSID
pid_t getsid(pid_t);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_FLOCK
# define LOCK_SH 0x01
# define LOCK_EX 0x02
# define LOCK_NB 0x04
# define LOCK_UN 0x08
int flock(int, int);
#endif

#ifdef FFLUSH_NULL_BUG
# define fflush(x) (_ssh_compat_fflush(x))
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_LOCALTIME_R
struct tm *localtime_r(const time_t *, struct tm *);
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_REALPATH
#define realpath(x, y) (sftp_realpath((x), (y)))
#endif

#endif /* _BSD_MISC_H */
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 */

#include "includes.h"

#if !defined(HAVE_STATVFS) || !defined(HAVE_FSTATVFS)

#include <sys/types.h>

```



```

#ifdef HAVE_SYS_MOUNT_H
#include <sys/mount.h>
#endif

#ifdef HAVE_SYS_STATFS_H
#include <sys/statfs.h>
#endif

#ifdef HAVE_SYS_VFS_H
#include <sys/vfs.h>
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_FSBLKCNT_T
typedef unsigned long fsblkcnt_t;
#endif

#ifndef HAVE_FSFILCNT_T
typedef unsigned long fsfilcnt_t;
#endif

#ifndef ST_RDONLY
#define ST_RDONLY 1
#endif

#ifndef ST_NOSUID
#define ST_NOSUID 2
#endif

/* as defined in IEEE Std 1003.1, 2004 Edition */
struct statvfs {
    unsigned long f_bsize; /* File system block size. */
    unsigned long f_frsize; /* Fundamental file system block size. */
    fsblkcnt_t f_blocks; /* Total number of blocks on file system in */
    /* units of f_frsize. */
    fsblkcnt_t f_bfree; /* Total number of free blocks. */
    fsblkcnt_t f_bavail; /* Number of free blocks available to */
    /* non-privileged process. */
    fsfilcnt_t f_files; /* Total number of file serial numbers. */
    fsfilcnt_t f_ffree; /* Total number of free file serial numbers. */
    fsfilcnt_t f_favail; /* Number of file serial numbers available to */
    /* non-privileged process. */
    unsigned long f_fsid; /*
    File system ID. */
    unsigned long f_flag; /* BBit mask of f_flag values. */
    unsigned long f_namemax; /* Maximum filename length. */
};

#endif

#ifndef HAVE_STATVFS
int statvfs(const char *, struct statvfs *);
#endif

```

```
#ifndef HAVE_FSTATVFS
int fstatvfs(int, struct statvfs *);
#endif
```

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```
* @version 3.0 (December 2000)
*
* Optimised ANSI C code for the Rijndael cipher (now AES)
*
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*/

#ifndef _BSD_SIGNAL_H

#define _BSD_SIGNAL_H

#include "includes.h"

#include <signal.h>

#ifndef _NSIG

ifdef NSIG

define _NSIG NSIG

else

define _NSIG 128

endif

#endif

#if !defined(HAVE_STRSIGNAL)

char

*strsignal(int);

#endif

#endif /* _BSD_SIGNAL_H */

/*

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* Created: Sat Sep 02 12:17:00 2000 cv

*

* This file contains functions for forcing opened file descriptors to

* binary mode on Windows systems.

*/

```
#ifndef _BSD_CYGWIN_UTIL_H
```

```
#define _BSD_CYGWIN_UTIL_H
```

```
#ifdef HAVE_CYGWIN
```

```
#undef ERROR
```

```
/* Avoid including windows headers. */
```

```
typedef void *HANDLE;
```

```
#define INVALID_HANDLE_VALUE ((HANDLE) -1)
```

```
#define DNLEN 16
```

```
#define UNLEN 256
```

```
/* Cygwin functions for which declarations are only available when including  
windows headers, so we have to define them here explicitly. */
```

```
extern HANDLE cygwin_logon_user (const struct passwd *, const char *);
```

```
extern void cygwin_set_impersonation_token (const HANDLE);
```

```
#include
```

```
<sys/cygwin.h>
```

```
#include <io.h>
```

```

#define CYGWIN_SSH_PRIVSEP_USER (cygwin_ssh_privsep_user())
const char *cygwin_ssh_privsep_user();

int binary_open(const char *, int , ...);
int check_ntsec(const char *);
char **fetch_windows_environment(void);
void free_windows_environment(char **);
int cygwin_ug_match_pattern_list(const char *, const char *);

#ifndef NO_BINARY_OPEN
#define open binary_open
#endif

#endif /* HAVE_CYGWIN */

#endif /* _BSD_CYGWIN_UTIL_H */
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*/

#ifndef _NEXT_POSIX_H
#define _NEXT_POSIX_H

#ifdef HAVE_NEXT
#include <sys/dir.h>

```

```

/* NGROUPS_MAX is behind -lposix. Use the BSD version which is NGROUPS */
#undef NGROUPS_MAX
#define NGROUPS_MAX NGROUPS

/* NeXT's readdir() is BSD (struct direct) not POSIX (struct dirent) */
#define dirent direct

/* Swap out NeXT's BSD wait() for a more POSIX compliant one */
pid_t posix_wait(int *);
#define wait(a) posix_wait(a)

/* #ifdef wrapped functions that need defining for clean compiling */
pid_t getppid(void);
void vhangup(void);
int inetgr(const char *, const char *, const char *, const char *);

/* TERMCAP */
int tcgetattr(int, struct termios *);
int tcsetattr(int, int,
    const struct termios *);
int tcsetpgrp(int, pid_t);
speed_t cfgetospeed(const struct termios *);
speed_t cfgetispeed(const struct termios *);
int cfsetospeed(struct termios *, int);
int cfsetispeed(struct termios *, int);
#endif /* HAVE_NEXT */
#endif /* _NEXT_POSIX_H */
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 */

#ifndef HAVE_SETRESGID
int setresgid(gid_t, gid_t, gid_t);
#endif
#ifndef HAVE_SETRESUID

```

```
int setresuid(uid_t, uid_t, uid_t);  
#endif
```

1.403 audit 1:3.1.2-2.1build1.1

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section 10

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1.405 fdisk 2.39.3-9ubuntu6.2

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2 7680 16383  8704 4.3M   8f8378c0-02
5 7936 12799  4864 2.4M
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```
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 * it what you wish.  
 */
```

```
#ifndef UTIL_LINUX_PT_BSD_H  
#define UTIL_LINUX_PT_BSD_H
```

```
#define BSD_MAXPARTITIONS 16  
#define BSD_FS_UNUSED 0
```

```
#ifndef BSD_DISKMAGIC  
# define BSD_DISKMAGIC ((uint32_t) 0x82564557)  
#endif
```

```
#define BSD_LINUX_BOOTDIR "/usr/ucb/mdec"
```

```
#if defined (__alpha__) || defined (__powerpc__) || \  
    defined (__ia64__) || defined (__hppa__)  
# define BSD_LABELSECTOR 0  
# define BSD_LABELOFFSET 64  
#else  
# define BSD_LABELSECTOR 1  
# define BSD_LABELOFFSET 0  
#endif
```

```
#define BSD_BBSIZE 8192 /* size of boot area, with label */  
#define BSD_SBSIZE 8192 /* max size of fs superblock */
```

```
struct bsd_disklabel {  
    uint32_t d_magic; /* the magic number */  
    int16_t d_type; /* drive type */  
    int16_t d_subtype; /* controller/d_type specific */  
    char d_typename[16]; /* type name, e.g. "eagle" */  
    char d_packname[16]; /* pack identifier */
```

```
    /* disk geometry: */  
    uint32_t d_secsz; /*
```

```

# of bytes per sector */
uint32_t d_nsectors; /* # of data sectors per track */
uint32_t d_ntracks; /* # of tracks per cylinder */
uint32_t d_ncylinders; /* # of data cylinders per unit */
uint32_t d_secpercyl; /* # of data sectors per cylinder */
uint32_t d_secperunit; /* # of data sectors per unit */

/*
 * Spares (bad sector replacements) below
 * are not counted in d_nsectors or d_secpercyl.
 * Spare sectors are assumed to be physical sectors
 * which occupy space at the end of each track and/or cylinder.
 */
uint16_t d_sparepertrack; /* # of spare sectors per track */
uint16_t d_sparepercyl; /* # of spare sectors per cylinder */

/*
 * Alternate cylinders include maintenance, replacement,
 * configuration description areas, etc.
 */
uint32_t d_acylinders; /* # of alt. cylinders per unit */

/* hardware characteristics: */
/*
 * d_interleave, d_trackskew and d_cylskew describe perturbations
 * in the media format used to compensate for a slow
controller.
 * Interleave is physical sector interleave, set up by the formatter
 * or controller when formatting. When interleaving is in use,
 * logically adjacent sectors are not physically contiguous,
 * but instead are separated by some number of sectors.
 * It is specified as the ratio of physical sectors traversed
 * per logical sector. Thus an interleave of 1:1 implies contiguous
 * layout, while 2:1 implies that logical sector 0 is separated
 * by one sector from logical sector 1.
 * d_trackskew is the offset of sector 0 on track N
 * relative to sector 0 on track N-1 on the same cylinder.
 * Finally, d_cylskew is the offset of sector 0 on cylinder N
 * relative to sector 0 on cylinder N-1.
 */
uint16_t d_rpm; /* rotational speed */
uint16_t d_interleave; /* hardware sector interleave */
uint16_t d_trackskew; /* sector 0 skew, per track */
uint16_t d_cylskew; /* sector 0 skew, per cylinder */
uint32_t d_headswitch; /* head switch time, usec */
uint32_t d_trkseek; /*
track-to-track seek, usec */
uint32_t d_flags; /* generic flags */

```

```

uint32_t d_drivedata[5]; /* drive-type specific information */
uint32_t d_spare[5]; /* reserved for future use */
uint32_t d_magic2; /* the magic number (again) */
uint16_t d_checksum; /* xor of data incl. partitions */

/* filesystem and partition information: */
uint16_t d_npartitions; /* number of partitions in following */
uint32_t d_bbsize; /* size of boot area at sn0, bytes */
uint32_t d_sbsize; /* max size of fs superblock, bytes */

struct bsd_partition { /* the partition table */
    uint32_t p_size; /* number of sectors in partition */
    uint32_t p_offset; /* starting sector */
    uint32_t p_fsize; /* filesystem basic fragment size */
    uint8_t p_fstype; /* filesystem type, see below */
    uint8_t p_frag; /* filesystem fragments per block */
    uint16_t p_cpg; /* filesystem cylinders per group */
} __attribute__((packed))
d_partitions[BSD_MAXPARTITIONS]; /* actually may be more */
} __attribute__((packed));

/* d_type values: */
#define BSD_DTYPE_SMD 1 /* SMD, XSMD; VAX hp/up */
#define BSD_DTYPE_MSCP 2 /* MSCP */
#define BSD_DTYPE_DEC 3 /* other DEC (rk, rl) */
#define BSD_DTYPE SCSI 4 /* SCSI */
#define BSD_DTYPE_ESDI 5 /* ESDI interface */
#define BSD_DTYPE_ST506 6 /* ST506 etc. */
#define BSD_DTYPE_HPIB 7 /* CS/80 on HP-IB */
#define BSD_DTYPE_HPFL 8 /* HP Fiber-link */
#define BSD_DTYPE_FLOPPY 10 /* floppy */

/* d_subtype values: */
#define BSD_DSTYPE_INDOSPART 0x8 /* is inside dos partition */
#define BSD_DSTYPE_DOSPART(s) ((s) & 3) /* dos partition number */
#define BSD_DSTYPE_GEOMETRY 0x10 /* drive params in label */

/*
 * Filesystem type and version.
 * Used to interpret other filesystem-specific
 * per-partition information.
 */
#define BSD_FS_UNUSED 0 /* unused */
#define BSD_FS_SWAP 1 /* swap */
#define BSD_FS_V6 2 /* Sixth Edition */
#define BSD_FS_V7

```

```

3 /* Seventh Edition */
#define BSD_FS_SYSV 4 /* System V */
#define BSD_FS_V71K 5 /* V7 with 1K blocks (4.1, 2.9) */
#define BSD_FS_V8 6 /* Eighth Edition, 4K blocks */
#define BSD_FS_BSDFFS 7 /* 4.2BSD fast file system */
#define BSD_FS_BSDLFS 9 /* 4.4BSD log-structured file system */
#define BSD_FS_OTHER 10 /* in use, but unknown/unsupported */
#define BSD_FS_HPFS 11 /* OS/2 high-performance file system */
#define BSD_FS_ISO9660 12 /* ISO-9660 filesystem (cdrom) */
#define BSD_FS_ISOFS BSD_FS_ISO9660
#define BSD_FS_BOOT 13 /* partition contains bootstrap */
#define BSD_FS_ADOS 14 /* AmigaDOS fast file system */
#define BSD_FS_HFS 15 /* Macintosh HFS */
#define BSD_FS_ADVFS 16 /* Digital Unix AdvFS */

/* this is annoying, but it's also the way it is :( */
#ifdef __alpha__
#define BSD_FS_EXT2 8 /* ext2 file system */
#else
#define BSD_FS_MSDOS 8 /* MS-DOS file system */
#endif

/*
 * flags shared by various drives:
 */
#define BSD_D_REMOVABLE 0x01 /*
    removable media */
#define BSD_D_ECC 0x02 /* supports ECC */
#define BSD_D_BADSECT 0x04 /* supports bad sector forw. */
#define BSD_D_RAMDISK 0x08 /* disk emulator */
#define BSD_D_CHAIN 0x10 /* can do back-back transfers */
#define BSD_D_DOSPART 0x20 /* within MSDOS partition */

#endif /* UTIL_LINUX_PT_BSD_H */

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1.413 iputils 3:20240117-1build1

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1.415 libxcrypt 1:4.4.36-4build1

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1.416 zlib 1:1.3.dfsg-3.1ubuntu2.1

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1.417 Im-sensors 1:3.6.0-9build1

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1.419 nspr 2:4.35-1.1build1

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1.420 snapd 2.67.1+24.04

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package notify

```
import (  
    "fmt"  
    "strings"  
)
```

```
// FilePermission is a bit-mask of apparmor permissions in relation to files.
```

```
// It is applicable to messages with the class of AA_CLASS_FILE.
```

```
type FilePermission uint32
```

```
const (  
    // AA_MAY_EXEC implies that a process has a permission to execute another
```

```
    // program. The specific details of the program are not conveyed.
```

```
    AA_MAY_EXEC FilePermission = 1 << iota
```

```
    // AA_MAY_WRITE implies that a process may write to a file or socket, or  
    // may modify directory contents.
```

```
    AA_MAY_WRITE
```

```
    // AA_MAY_READ implies that a process may read from a file or socket, or
```

```
    // may enumerate directory contents.
```

```

AA_MAY_READ
// AA_MAY_APPEND implies that a process may open a file in append mode.
AA_MAY_APPEND
// AA_MAY_CREATE implies that a process may create a new file.
AA_MAY_CREATE
// AA_MAY_DELETE implies that a process may delete a file, directory,
// symbolic link or socket.
AA_MAY_DELETE
// AA_MAY_OPEN implies that a process may open a file or directory.
The
// additional presence of AA_MAY_WRITE or AA_MAY_READ grants specific type
// of access.
AA_MAY_OPEN
// AA_MAY_RENAME implies that a process may rename a file.
AA_MAY_RENAME
// AA_MAY_SETATTR implies that a process may modify file attributes.
AA_MAY_SETATTR
// AA_MAY_GETATTR implies that a process may read file attributes.
AA_MAY_GETATTR
// AA_MAY_SETCRED is not used in the kernel.
AA_MAY_SETCRED
// AA_MAY_GETCRED is not used in the kernel.
AA_MAY_GETCRED
// AA_MAY_CHMOD implies that a process may change UNIX file permissions.
AA_MAY_CHMOD
// AA_MAY_CHOWN implies that a process may change file ownership.
AA_MAY_CHOWN
// AA_MAY_CHGRP implies that a process may change the group ownership of a
// file. The C-level macro is not defined in any userspace header but is
// already supported and reported by the kernel.
AA_MAY_CHGRP
// AA_MAY_LOCK implies that a process may perform fcntl locking operations
// on a file.
AA_MAY_LOCK
// AA_EXEC_MMAP implies that a
process may execute code from an page
// memory-mapped from a file.
AA_EXEC_MMAP

// There are additional permissions defined in the kernel but it seems some
// of those are unused and their exact scope and meaning is unclear.

// AA_MAY_LINK implies that a process may create a hard link. Their
// associated file information describes the hard link name, not the
// original file.
AA_MAY_LINK FilePermission = 1 << 18
// AA_MAY_ONEXEC implies that a process may change the apparmor profile on
// the next exec call.

```

```

AA_MAY_ONEXEC FilePermission = 1 << 29
// AA_MAY_CHANGE_PROFILE implies that a process may change the apparmor
// profile on demand.
AA_MAY_CHANGE_PROFILE FilePermission = 1 << 30
)

const filePermissionMask = (AA_MAY_EXEC | AA_MAY_WRITE | AA_MAY_READ |
AA_MAY_APPEND | AA_MAY_CREATE | AA_MAY_DELETE | AA_MAY_OPEN |
AA_MAY_RENAME | AA_MAY_SETATTR | AA_MAY_GETATTR | AA_MAY_SETCRED |
AA_MAY_GETCRED | AA_MAY_CHMOD | AA_MAY_CHOWN | AA_MAY_CHGRP |
AA_MAY_LOCK | AA_EXEC_MMAP
| AA_MAY_LINK | AA_MAY_ONEXEC |
AA_MAY_CHANGE_PROFILE)

// String returns readable representation of the file permission value.
func (p FilePermission) String() string {
    frags := make([]string, 0, 21)
    if p&AA_MAY_EXEC != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "execute")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_WRITE != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "write")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_READ != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "read")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_APPEND != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "append")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_CREATE != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "create")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_DELETE != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "delete")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_OPEN != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "open")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_RENAME != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "rename")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_SETATTR != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "set-attr")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_GETATTR != 0 {
        frags = append(frags, "get-attr")
    }
    if p&AA_MAY_SETCRED != 0 {

```

```

    frags = append(frags, "set-cred")
}
if p&AA_MAY_GETCRED != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "get-cred")
}
if p&AA_MAY_CHMOD
!= 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "change-mode")
}
if p&AA_MAY_CHOWN != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "change-owner")
}
if p&AA_MAY_CHGRP != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "change-group")
}
if p&AA_MAY_LOCK != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "lock")
}
if p&AA_EXEC_MMAP != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "execute-map")
}
if p&AA_MAY_LINK != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "link")
}
if p&AA_MAY_ONEXEC != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "change-profile-on-exec")
}
if p&AA_MAY_CHANGE_PROFILE != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, "change-profile")
}
if residue := p &^ filePermissionMask; residue != 0 {
    frags = append(frags, fmt.Sprintf("%#x", uint(residue)))
}
if len(frags) == 0 {
    return "none"
}
return strings.Join(frags, "|")
}

// IsValid returns true if the given file permission contains only known bits set.
func (p FilePermission) IsValid() bool {
    return p & ^filePermissionMask == 0
}

```

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```
// -*- Mode: Go; indent-tabs-mode: t -*-
```

```
/*
```

```
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```

```
*
```

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* GNU General Public License for more details.
```

```
*
```

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```

```
* along with this program. If not, see <http://www.gnu.org/licenses/>.
```

```
*
```

```
*/
```

```
package spdx
```

```
// From https://spdx.org/licenses/
```

```
// data files: https://github.com/spdx/license-list-data
```

```
// Version: 3.11 2020-11-25
```

```
//
```

```
// jq < json/licenses.json '.licenses | .[] | select(.isOsiApproved == true) | .licenseId' | sort | sed -e 's/$/,/'
```

```
//
```

```
//nolint:unused
```

```
var osi = []string{
```

```
    "0BSD",
```

```
    "AAL",
```

```
    "AFL-1.1",
```

```
    "AFL-1.2",
```

```
    "AFL-2.0",
```

```
    "AFL-2.1",
```

```
    "AFL-3.0",
```

```
    "AGPL-3.0",
```

```
    "AGPL-3.0-only",
```

```
    "AGPL-3.0-or-later",
```

```
    "Apache-1.1",
```

```
    "Apache-2.0",
```

```
    "APL-1.0",
```

```
    "APSL-1.0",
```

```
    "APSL-1.1",
```


"APSL-1.2",
"APSL-2.0",
"Artistic-1.0",
"Artistic-1.0-cl8",
"Artistic-1.0-Perl",
"Artistic-2.0",
"BSD-1-Clause",
"BSD-2-Clause",
"BSD-2-Clause-Patent",
"BSD-3-Clause",
"BSD-3-Clause-LBNL",
"BSL-1.0",
"CAL-1.0",
"CAL-1.0-Combined-Work-Exception",
"CATOSL-1.1",
"CDDL-1.0",
"CECILL-2.1",
"CNRI-Python",
"CPAL-1.0",
"CPL-1.0",
"CUA-OPL-1.0",
"ECL-1.0",
"ECL-2.0",
"EFL-1.0",
"EFL-2.0",
"Entessa",
"EPL-1.0",
"EPL-2.0",
"EUDatagrid",
"EUPL-1.1",
"EUPL-1.2",
"Fair",
"Frameworkx-1.0",
"GPL-2.0",
"GPL-2.0+",
"GPL-2.0-only",
"GPL-2.0-or-later",
"GPL-3.0",
"GPL-3.0+",
"GPL-3.0-only",
"GPL-3.0-or-later",
"GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception",
"HPND",
"Intel",
"IPA",
"IPL-1.0",
"ISC",
"LGPL-2.0",

"LGPL-2.0+",
"LGPL-2.0-only",
"LGPL-2.0-or-later",
"LGPL-2.1",
"LGPL-2.1+",
"LGPL-2.1-only",
"LGPL-2.1-or-later",
"LGPL-3.0",
"LGPL-3.0+",
"LGPL-3.0-only",
"LGPL-3.0-or-later",
"LiLiQ-P-1.1",
"LiLiQ-R-1.1",
"LiLiQ-Rplus-1.1",
"LPL-1.0",
"LPL-1.02",
"LPPL-1.3c",
"MirOS",
"MIT",
"MIT-0",
"Motosoto",
"MPL-1.0",
"MPL-1.1",
"MPL-2.0",
"MPL-2.0-no-copyleft-exception",
"MS-PL",
"MS-RL",
"MulanPSL-2.0",
"Multics",
"NASA-1.3",
"Naumen",
"NCSA",
"NGPL",
"Nokia",
"NPOSL-3.0",
"NTP",
"OCLC-2.0",
"OFL-1.1",
"OFL-1.1-no-RFN",
"OFL-1.1-RFN",
"OGTSL",
"OLDAP-2.8",
"OSET-PL-2.1",
"OSL-1.0",
"OSL-2.0",
"OSL-2.1",
"OSL-3.0",
"PHP-3.0",

```

"PHP-3.01",
"PostgreSQL",
"Python-2.0",
"QPL-1.0",
"RPL-1.1",
"RPL-1.5",
"RPSL-1.0",
"RSCPL",
"SimPL-2.0",
"SISSL",
"Sleepycat",
"SPL-1.0",
"UCL-1.0",
"Unicode-DFS-2016",
"Unlicense",
"UPL-1.0",
"VSL-1.0",
"W3C",
"Watcom-1.0",
"Xnet",
"Zlib",
"ZPL-2.0",
}

//
using SPDX license data:
// jq < json/licenses.json '.licenses | .[] | .licenseId' | sort | sed -e 's/$/,/'
var allLicenses = []string{
"0BSD",
"AAL",
"Abstyles",
"Adobe-2006",
"Adobe-Glyph",
"ADSL",
"AFL-1.1",
"AFL-1.2",
"AFL-2.0",
"AFL-2.1",
"AFL-3.0",
"Afmparse",
"AGPL-1.0",
"AGPL-1.0-only",
"AGPL-1.0-or-later",
"AGPL-3.0",
"AGPL-3.0-only",
"AGPL-3.0-or-later",
"Aladdin",
"AMDPLPA",

```

"AML",
"AMPAS",
"ANTLR-PD",
"ANTLR-PD-fallback",
"Apache-1.0",
"Apache-1.1",
"Apache-2.0",
"APAFML",
"APL-1.0",
"APSL-1.0",
"APSL-1.1",
"APSL-1.2",
"APSL-2.0",
"Artistic-1.0",
"Artistic-1.0-cl8",
"Artistic-1.0-Perl",
"Artistic-2.0",
"Bahyph",
"Barr",
"Beerware",
"BitTorrent-1.0",
"BitTorrent-1.1",
"blessing",
"BlueOak-1.0.0",
"Borceux",
"BSD-1-Clause",
"BSD-2-Clause",
"BSD-2-Clause-FreeBSD",
"BSD-2-Clause-NetBSD",
"BSD-2-Clause-Patent",
"BSD-2-Clause-Views",
"BSD-3-Clause",
"BSD-3-Clause-Attribution",
"BSD-3-Clause-Clear",
"BSD-3-Clause-LBNL",
"BSD-3-Clause-No-Nuclear-License",
"BSD-3-Clause-No-Nuclear-License-2014",
"BSD-3-Clause-No-Nuclear-Warranty",
"BSD-3-Clause-Open-MPI",
"BSD-4-Clause",
"BSD-4-Clause-UC",
"BSD-Protection",
"BSD-Source-Code",
"BSL-1.0",
"BUSL-1.1",
"bzip2-1.0.5",
"bzip2-1.0.6",
"CAL-1.0",

"CAL-1.0-Combined-Work-Exception",

"Caldera",

"CATOSL-1.1",

"CC0-1.0",

"CC-BY-1.0",

"CC-BY-2.0",

"CC-BY-2.5",

"CC-BY-3.0",

"CC-BY-3.0-AT",

"CC-BY-3.0-US",

"CC-BY-4.0",

"CC-BY-NC-1.0",

"CC-BY-NC-2.0",

"CC-BY-NC-2.5",

"CC-BY-NC-3.0",

"CC-BY-NC-4.0",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-1.0",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-2.0",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-2.5",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-3.0",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-3.0-IGO",

"CC-BY-NC-ND-4.0",

"CC-BY-NC-SA-1.0",

"CC-BY-NC-SA-2.0",

"CC-BY-NC-SA-2.5",

"CC-BY-NC-SA-3.0",

"CC-BY-NC-SA-4.0",

"CC-BY-ND-1.0",

"CC-BY-ND-2.0",

"CC-BY-ND-2.5",

"CC-BY-ND-3.0",

"CC-BY-ND-4.0",

"CC-BY-SA-1.0",

"CC-BY-SA-2.0",

"CC-BY-SA-2.0-UK",

"CC-BY-SA-2.5",

"CC-BY-SA-3.0",

"CC-BY-SA-3.0-AT",

"CC-BY-SA-4.0",

"CC-PDDC",

"CDDL-1.0",

"CDDL-1.1",

"CDLA-Permissive-1.0",

"CDLA-Sharing-1.0",

"CECILL-1.0",

"CECILL-1.1",

"CECILL-2.0",

"CECILL-2.1",

"CECILL-B",
"CECILL-C",
"CERN-OHL-1.1",
"CERN-OHL-1.2",
"CERN-OHL-P-2.0",
"CERN-OHL-S-2.0",
"CERN-OHL-W-2.0",
"CIBArtistic",
"CNRI-Jython",
"CNRI-Python",
"CNRI-Python-GPL-Compatible",
"Condor-1.1",
"copyleft-next-0.3.0",
"copyleft-next-0.3.1",
"CPAL-1.0",
"CPL-1.0",
"CPOL-1.02",
"Crossword",
"CrystalStacker",
"CUA-OPL-1.0",
"Cube",
"curl",
"D-FSL-1.0",
"diffmark",
"DOC",
"Dotseqn",
"DSDP",
"dvipdfm",
"ECL-1.0",
"ECL-2.0",
"eCos-2.0",
"EFL-1.0",
"EFL-2.0",
"eGenix",
"Entessa",
"EPICS",
"EPL-1.0",
"EPL-2.0",
"ErlPL-1.1",
"etalab-2.0",
"EUDatagrid",
"EUPL-1.0",
"EUPL-1.1",
"EUPL-1.2",
"Eurosium",
"Fair",
"Frameworx-1.0",
"FreeImage",

"FSFAP",
"FSFUL",
"FSFULLR",
"FTL",
"GFDL-1.1",
"GFDL-1.1-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.1-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.1-no-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.1-no-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.1-only",
"GFDL-1.1-or-later",
"GFDL-1.2",
"GFDL-1.2-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.2-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.2-no-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.2-no-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.2-only",
"GFDL-1.2-or-later",
"GFDL-1.3",
"GFDL-1.3-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.3-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.3-no-invariants-only",
"GFDL-1.3-no-invariants-or-later",
"GFDL-1.3-only",
"GFDL-1.3-or-later",
"Giftware",
"GL2PS",
"Glide",
"Glulxe",
"GLWTPL",
"gnuplot",
"GPL-1.0",
"GPL-1.0+",
"GPL-1.0-only",
"GPL-1.0-or-later",
"GPL-2.0",
"GPL-2.0+",
"GPL-2.0-only",
"GPL-2.0-or-later",
"GPL-2.0-with-autoconf-exception",
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"GPL-2.0-with-classpath-exception",
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"GPL-2.0-with-GCC-exception",
"GPL-3.0",
"GPL-3.0+",
"GPL-3.0-only",
"GPL-3.0-or-later",

"GPL-3.0-with-autoconf-exception",
"GPL-3.0-with-GCC-exception",
"gSOAP-1.3b",
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//
FIXME: non SPDX licenses that the snapstore uses
"Proprietary",

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}

// from
https://www.google.com/url?q=https://docs.google.com/a/s.sfusd.edu/document/d/1wE_zvLU4c291ACi9wIJmQoE
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    "GCC-exception-3.1",
    "WxWindows-exception-3.1",
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Gocheck - A rich testing framework for Go

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tomb - support for clean goroutine termination in Go.

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1.423 grubsigned 1.202.5+2.12-1ubuntu7.3

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Upstream-Name: GNU GRUB

Source: <http://www.gnu.org/software/grub/>

Comment:

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/*

* Marko Kiiskila carnil@cs.tut.fi

*

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1.429 python-magic 2:0.4.27-3

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1.430 squashfs-tools 1:4.6.1-1build1

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1.431 fwupd 1.9.29-0ubuntu1~24.04.1ubuntu1

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the work with the complete corresponding

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b) Use a suitable shared library mechanism for linking with the

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That's all there is to it!

title: Supermicro BMC License

Introduction

While all newer (some X10, all X11 and H12 series) mainboard for Supermicro support Redfish some features are only available after buying them as additional feature. One of those are applying BIOS and BMC firmware updates.

Details

If you want to update your Supermicro board via redfish using fwupd you will need either the [SFT-OOB-LIC](<https://store.supermicro.com/out-of-band-sft-oob-lic.html>) or the [SFT-DCMS-Single](<https://store.supermicro.com/supermicro-server-manager-dcms-license-key-sft-dcms-single.html>) license.

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1.432 inetutils 2:2.5-3ubuntu4

1.432.1 Available under license :

/* Extract the last component (base name) of a file name.

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along with this program. If not, see <<https://www.gnu.org/licenses/>>. */

```
#ifndef _BASENAME_LGPL_H
#define _BASENAME_LGPL_H

/* This file uses _GL_ATTRIBUTE_PURE. */
#if !_GL_CONFIG_H_INCLUDED
#error "Please include config.h first."
#endif

#include <stddef.h>

#ifndef
DOUBLE_SLASH_IS_DISTINCT_ROOT
# define DOUBLE_SLASH_IS_DISTINCT_ROOT 0
#endif

#ifdef __cplusplus
extern "C" {
#endif

/* Return the address of the last file name component of FILENAME.
   If FILENAME has some trailing slash(es), they are considered to be
   part of the last component.
   If FILENAME has no relative file name components because it is a file
   system root, return the empty string.
   Examples:
       FILENAME    RESULT
       "foo.c"     "foo.c"
       "foo/bar.c" "bar.c"
       "/foo/bar.c" "bar.c"
       "foo/bar/"  "bar/"
       "foo/bar/"  "bar/"
       "/"         ""
       "/"         ""
       ""          ""

   The return value is a tail of the given FILENAME; do NOT free() it! */

/* This function was traditionally called 'basename', but we avoid this
   function name because
   * Various platforms have different functions in their libc.
```


In particular, the glibc `basename()`, defined in `<string.h>`, does not consider trailing slashes to be part of the component:

FILENAME	RESULT
"foo/bar/"	""
"foo/bar//"	""

* The 'basename' command eliminates trailing slashes and for a root produces a non-empty result:

FILENAME	RESULT
"foo/bar/"	"bar"
"foo/bar//"	"bar"
"/"	"/"
"//"	"/"

```

*/
extern char *last_component (char const *filename) _GL_ATTRIBUTE_PURE;

/* Return the length of the basename FILENAME.
   Typically FILENAME is the value returned by base_name or last_component.
   Act like strlen (FILENAME), except omit all trailing slashes. */
extern size_t base_len (char const *filename) _GL_ATTRIBUTE_PURE;

#ifdef __cplusplus
} /* extern "C" */
#endif

#endif /* _BASENAME_LGPL_H */
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Version 3, 29 June 2007

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```

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```
#ifndef IFCONFIG_SYSTEM_BSD_H
# define IFCONFIG_SYSTEM_BSD_H
# include "../printf.h"
# include "../options.h"
# include <sys/sockio.h>
```

```
/* BSD variant chooser. */
# if defined __DragonFly__
# define IU_BSD_TYPE "dragonfly"
# elif defined __FreeBSD__
# define
IU_BSD_TYPE "freebsd"
# elif defined __FreeBSD_kernel__
# define IU_BSD_TYPE "GNU/kFreeBSD"
```



```

# elif defined __NetBSD__
# define IU_BSD_TYPE "netbsd"
# elif defined __OpenBSD__
# define IU_BSD_TYPE "openbsd"
# define ETHERNAME "lladdr"
# else/* Exotic BSD versions. */
# define IU_BSD_TYPE "unknownbsd"
# endif

# ifndef ETHERNAME
# define ETHERNAME "ether"
# endif

/* Option support. */

# undef SYSTEM_SHORT_OPTIONS
# undef SYSTEM_LONG_OPTIONS

struct system_ifconfig
{
    int valid;
};

/* Output format support. */

# define _IU_CAT2(a, b) a ## b
# define _IU_DCL(name, fld) \
    {#name, _IU_CAT2(system_fh_, fld) }
# define _IU_EXTRN(fld) \
    extern void _IU_CAT2(system_fh_, fld) (format_data_t, int, char *[]); \

# define SYSTEM_FORMAT_HANDLER \
    {"bsd", fh_nothing}, \
    {IU_BSD_TYPE, fh_nothing}, \
    {"brdaddr?", system_fh_brdaddr_query}, \
    {"brdaddr", system_fh_brdaddr}, \
    {"hwaddr?", system_fh_hwaddr_query}, \
    {"hwaddr", system_fh_hwaddr}, \
    {"hwtype?", system_fh_hwtype_query}, \
    \
    {"hwtype", system_fh_hwtype}, \
    {"media?", system_fh_media_query}, \
    {"media", system_fh_media}, \
    {"netmask?", system_fh_netmask_query}, \
    {"netmask", system_fh_netmask}, \
    {"status?", system_fh_status_query}, \

```

```

{"status", system_fh_status}, \
{"tunnel?", system_fh_tunnel_query}, \
{"tundst", system_fh_tundst}, \
{"tunsrc", system_fh_tunsrc}, \
{"ifstat?", system_fh_ifstat_query}, \
_IU_DCL (collisions, collisions), \
_IU_DCL (rxbytes, rx_bytes), \
_IU_DCL (rxdropped, rx_dropped), \
_IU_DCL (rxerrors, rx_errors), \
{"rxfifoerr", system_fh_missing_stat}, \
{"rxframeerr", system_fh_missing_stat}, \
_IU_DCL (rxpackets, rx_packets), \
_IU_DCL (txbytes, tx_bytes), \
{"txcarrier", system_fh_missing_stat}, \
_IU_DCL (txdropped, tx_dropped), \
_IU_DCL (txerrors, tx_errors), \
{"txfifoerr", system_fh_missing_stat}, \
_IU_DCL (txpackets, tx_packets),

void system_fh_brdaddr_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void
system_fh_brdaddr (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_hwaddr_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_hwaddr (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_hwtype_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_hwtype (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_media_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_media (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_netmask_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_netmask (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_status_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_status (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_tunnel_query (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_tundst (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_tunsrc (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);

void system_fh_ifstat_query
(format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);
void system_fh_missing_stat (format_data_t form, int argc, char *argv[]);

_IU_EXTRN (rx_bytes)
_IU_EXTRN (tx_bytes)
_IU_EXTRN (rx_dropped)
_IU_EXTRN (tx_dropped)
_IU_EXTRN (rx_errors)
_IU_EXTRN (tx_errors)
_IU_EXTRN (rx_packets) _IU_EXTRN (tx_packets) _IU_EXTRN (collisions)
#endif /* IFCONFIG_SYSTEM_BSD_H */

```

1.433 update-notifier 3.192.68.1

1.433.1 Available under license :

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1.434 dhcpcd 1:10.0.6-1ubuntu3.1

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1.435 libtraceevent 1:1.8.2-1ubuntu2

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```
/* Print timestamps in nanoseconds */  
tep_set_flag(tep, TEP_NSEC_OUTPUT);
```

```
...
if (tep_test_flag(tep, TEP_NSEC_OUTPUT)) {
/* print timestamps in nanoseconds */
} else {
/* print timestamps in microseconds */
}

```

```
...
/* Print timestamps in microseconds */
tep_clear_flag(tep, TEP_NSEC_OUTPUT);

```

...

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

**libtraceevent*(3)*, **trace-cmd*(1)*

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

Steven Rostedt <rostedt@goodmis.org>, author of **libtraceevent**.

Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>, author of this man page.

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<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtraceevent.git/>

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```
/* Failed to get the events, sorted by ID */
} else {
while(events[i]) {
/* walk through the list of the events, sorted by ID */
i++;
}
}

i=0;
events = tep_list_events_copy(tep, TEP_EVENT_SORT_NAME);
if (events == NULL) {
/* Failed to get the events, sorted by name */
} else {
while(events[i]) {
/* walk through the list of the events, sorted by name */
i++;
}
free(events);
}

```

...
--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

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Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

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<signature of Ty Coon>, 1 April 1989

Ty Coon, President of Vice

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No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

SF("shortslot"); SP();

Found in path(s):

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/plugins/plugin_mac80211.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Read the 4 bytes at the offset 24 of data as an integer */

}

...

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

Steven Rostedt <rostedt@goodmis.org>, author of *libtraceevent*.
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--

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license: 'LGPL-2.1',

Found in path(s):

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/meson.build

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Failed to unregister yes_no_helper function */

}

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

trace-seq.h

Header file to include in order to have access to trace sequences related APIs. Trace sequences are used to allow a function to call several other functions to create a string of data to use.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-reg_print_func.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Just for kallsyms parsing */
```

```
guest_tep = tep_alloc();
```

```
if (!guest_tep)
```

```
exit(-1);
```

```
if (stat(argv[2], &st) < 0) {
```

```
    perror(argv[2]);
```

```
    exit(-1);
```

```
}
```

```
buf = malloc(st.st_size + 1);
```

```
if (!buf)
```

```
exit(-1);
```

```
fp = fopen(argv[2], "r");
```

```
if (!fp) {
```

```
    perror(argv[2]);
```

```
    exit(-1);
```

```
}
```

```
if (fread(buf, st.st_size, 1, fp) < 0) {
```

```
    perror(argv[2]);
```

```
    exit(-1);
```

```
}
```

```

buf[st.st_size] = '\0';

if (tep_parse_kallsyms(guest_tep, buf) < 0) {
    printf("Failed to parse %s\n", argv[2]);
    exit(-1);
}
free(buf);

tracecmd_follow_event(handle, "kvm", "kvm_exit", show_event, guest_tep);
tracecmd_follow_event(handle, "kvm", "kvm_entry", show_event, guest_tep);

tracecmd_iterate_events(handle, NULL, 0, NULL, NULL);

tep_free(guest_tep);
tracecmd_close(handle);
}
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtraceevent*(3),**

***trace-cmd*(1)**

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-kvm-plugin.txt

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```
/* There are no events */
} else {
for (i = 0; i < count; i++) {
event = (events+i);
/* process events[i] */
}

/* Get the last event */
event = tep_get_event(tep, count-1);
}
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtraceevent*(3), *trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-event_get.txt

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```
/* Cannot find "common_pid" field in the event */
} else {
/* Get pid from the data record */
pid = tep_read_number(tep, record->data + field->offset,
field->size);
}

field = tep_find_field(event, "softexpires");
if (field == NULL) {
/* Cannot find "softexpires" event specific field in the event */
} else {
/* Get softexpires parameter from the data record */
softexpires = tep_read_number(tep, record->data + field->offset,
field->size);
}

field = tep_find_any_field(event, "mode");
if (field == NULL) {
/* Cannot find "mode" field in the event */
} else
{
/* Get mode parameter from the data record */
mode = tep_read_number(tep, record->data + field->offset,
field->size);
}
}
...
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-field_find.txt

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```
/* no plugins are loaded */
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
tep_unload_plugins(plugins, tep);
```

```
...
```

```
void print_plugin(struct tep_handle *tep, const char *path,  
const char *name, void *data)
```

```
{
```

```
    printf("Found libtraceevent plugin %s/%s\n", path, name);
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
tep_load_plugins_hook(tep, ".so", print_plugin, NULL);
```

```
...
```

```
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1), *tep_set_flag*(3)

AUTHOR

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--

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in path(s):

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-plugins.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Failed to parse the ftrace print format */

}

if (tep_parse_format(tep, &event, buf, size, "ftrace") != 0) {

/* Failed to parse the ftrace print format */

}

...

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-parse_event.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* Failed to parse the header page */

}

...

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

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SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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```
/* Failed to register pid / command mapping */
}
...
if (tep_is_pid_registered(tep, ls_pid) == 0) {
/* Command mapping for ls_pid is not registered */
}
...
const char *comm = tep_data_comm_from_pid(tep, ls_pid);
if (comm) {
/* Found process name for ls_pid */
}
...
int pid;
struct cmdline *cmd = tep_data_pid_from_comm(tep, "ls", NULL);
while (cmd) {
pid = tep_cmdline_pid(tep, cmd);
/* Found pid for process "ls" */
cmd = tep_data_pid_from_comm(tep, "ls", cmd);
}
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

`*libtraceevent*(3)`, `*trace-cmd*(1)`

AUTHOR

[verse]

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`*Steven Rostedt*` <rostedt@goodmis.org>, author of `*libtraceevent*`.

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`*/libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-commands.txt`

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```
/* The raw data is in big endian */
```

```
} else {
```

```
/* The raw data is in little endian */
```

```
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

`*event-parse.h*`

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

`*-ltraceevent*`

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

`*libtraceevent*(3)`, `*trace-cmd*(1)`

AUTHOR

[verse]

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-file_endian.txt

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```
/* Failed to print in the trace sequence */
```

```
}
```

```
va_end(ap);
```

```
}
```

```
trace_seq_reset(&seq);
```

```
char *str = " MAN page example";
```

```
if (trace_seq_puts(&seq, str) != strlen(str)) {
```

```
/* Failed to put str in the trace sequence */
```

```
}
```

```
if (trace_seq_putc(&seq, ':') != 1) {
```

```
/* Failed to put ':' in the trace sequence */
```

```
}
```

```
if (trace_seq_printf(&seq, " trace sequence: %d", 1) <= 0) {
```

```
/* Failed to print in the trace sequence */
```

```
}
```

```
foo_seq_print( &seq, " %d\n", 2);
```

```
trace_seq_terminate(&seq);
```

```
...
```

```
if (trace_seq_do_printf(&seq) < 0 ) {
```

```
/* Failed to print the sequence buffer to the standard output */
```

```

}
FILE *fp = fopen("trace.txt", "w");
if (trace_seq_do_fprintf(&seq, fp) < 0 ) [
/* Failed to print the sequence buffer to the trace.txt file */
}

```

```

trace_seq_destroy(&seq);
...
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

trace-seq.h

Header file to include in order to have access to
trace sequences related APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtraceevent*(3), *trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

[verse]

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```
/* Print the value of "common_pid" */
tep_print_field_content(&seq, record->data, record->size, field_pid);

/* Print all fields of the "hrtimer_start" event */
tep_print_fields(&seq, record->data, record->size, event);

/* Print the value of "expires" field with custom format string */
tep_print_num_field(&seq, " timer expires in %llu ", event, "expires", record, 0);

/* Print the address and the name of "function" field with custom format string */
tep_print_func_field(&seq, " timer function is %s ", event, "function", record, 0);
}
...
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

trace-seq.h

Header file to include in order to have access to trace sequences related APIs.

Trace sequences are used to allow a function to call several other functions to create a string of data to use.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

***libtraceevent*(3), *trace-cmd*(1)**

AUTHOR

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```
/* There is no event with ID 1857 */
```

```
}
```

```
event = tep_find_event_by_name(tep, "kvm", "kvm_exit");
```

```
if (event == NULL) {
```

```
/* There is no kvm_exit event, from kvm system */
```

```
}
```

```
void event_from_record(struct tep_record *record)
```

```
{
```

```
struct tep_event *event = tep_find_event_by_record(tep, record);
```

```
if (event == NULL) {
```

```
/* There is no event from given record */
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

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SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-event_find.txt

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```
/* Failed to register kvm_exit address mapping */
}
...
if (tep_register_print_string(tep, "print string",
(unsigned long long) 0x87654321, NULL) != 0) {
/* Failed to register "print string" address mapping */
}
...
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

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SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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```
/* Failed to get "common_pid" value */
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

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SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

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/*

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*

*

* The parts for function graph printing was taken and modified from the

* Linux Kernel that were written by

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* Frederic Weisbecker gave his permission to relicense the code to

* the Lesser General Public License.

*/

Found in path(s):

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/src/event-parse.c

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

/* call libtraceevent APIs and observe any logs they produce */

...

tep_set_loglevel(TEP_LOG_CRITICAL);

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

libtraceevent(3), *trace-cmd*(1)

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

Steven Rostedt <rostedt@goodmis.org>, author of *libtraceevent*.

Tzvetomir Stoyanov <tz.stoyanov@gmail.com>, author of this man page.

--

REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <linux-trace-devel@vger.kernel.org>

LICENSE

libtraceevent is Free Software licensed under the GNU LGPL 2.1

RESOURCES

<https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libtrace/libtraceevent.git/>

Found in path(s):

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-log.txt

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Got the value of common type field */
```

```
}
```

```
if (tep_get_field_val(NULL, event, "pid", record, &val, 0) == 0) {
```

```
/* Got the value of pid specific field */
```

```
}
```

```
comm = tep_get_field_raw(NULL, event, "comm", record, &len, 0);
```

```
if (comm != NULL) {
```

```
/* Got a pointer to the comm event specific field */
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

trace-seq.h

Header file to include in order to have access to trace sequences related APIs. Trace sequences are used to allow a function to call several other functions to create a string of data to use.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

`*libtraceevent*(3)`, `*trace-cmd*(1)`

AUTHOR

[verse]

--

`*Steven Rostedt*` <rostedt@goodmis.org>, author of `*libtraceevent*`.

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Found in path(s):

`* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-field_get_val.txt`

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Got the ID of the event */
```

```
}
```

```
data = tep_data_pid(tep, record);
```

```
if (data >= 0) {
```

```
/* Got the process ID */
```

```
}
```

```
data = tep_data_preempt_count(tep, record);
```

```
if (data >= 0) {
```

```
/* Got the preemption count */
```

```
}
```

```
data = tep_data_flags(tep, record);
```

```
if (data >= 0) {
```

```
/* Got the latency flags */
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
--
```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

Header file to include in order to have access to the library APIs.

-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

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SEE ALSO

**libtraceevent*(3)*, **trace-cmd*(1)*

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Found

in path(s):

** /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-record_parse.txt*

No license file was found, but licenses were detected in source scan.

```
/* Failed to add a new rule to the filter, the error string is in errstr */
```

```
}
```

```
if (tep_filter_copy(filter1, filter) != 0) {
```

```
/* Failed to copy filter in filter1 */
```

```
}
```

```
...
```

```
if (tep_filter_compare(filter, filter1) != 1) {
```

```
/* Both filters are different */
```

```
}
```

```

...
void process_record(struct tep_handle *tep, struct tep_record *record)
{
    struct tep_event *event;
    char *fstring;

    event = tep_find_event_by_record(tep, record);

    if (tep_event_filtered(filter, event->id) == 1) {
        /* The event has filter */
        fstring = tep_filter_make_string(filter, event->id);
        if (fstring != NULL) {
            /* The filter for the event is in fstring */
            free(fstring);
        }
    }

    switch (tep_filter_match(filter, record)) {
        case TEP_ERRNO__FILTER_MATCH:
            /* The filter matches the record */
            break;
        case TEP_ERRNO__FILTER_MISS:
            /* The filter does not match the record */
            break;
        case TEP_ERRNO__FILTER_NOT_FOUND:
            /* No filter found for record's event */
            break;
        case TEP_ERRNO__NO_FILTER:
            /*
             * There are no rules in the filter */
            break;
        default:
            /* An error occurred during the test */
            break;
    }

    if (tep_filter_remove_event(filter, event->id) == 1) {
        /* The event was removed from the filter */
    }
}

...
tep_filter_reset(filter);
...
tep_filter_free(filter);
tep_filter_free(filter1);
...
--

```

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

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-ltraceevent

Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

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** /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-filter.txt*

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/ Something wrong happened, the counter is not incremented by 1 */*

}

tep_unref(tep);

...

tep_free(tep);

...

--

FILES

[verse]

--

event-parse.h

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Linker switch to add when building a program that uses the library.

--

SEE ALSO

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-handle.txt

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* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-kbuffer-timestamp.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-long_size.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-cpus.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-host_endian.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-event_print.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-debug.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-kbuffer-create.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-func_find.txt

* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-reg_event_handler.txt

*

/libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-strerror.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-parse-files.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-page_size.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-header_page.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-kbuffer-read.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent.txt
* /libtraceevent-1-8-2-orig-1-tar-xz/libtraceevent-1.8.2/Documentation/libtraceevent-fields.txt

1.436 shim 1.58

1.436.1 Available under license :

Format: <http://www.debian.org/doc/packaging-manuals/copyright-format/1.0/>

Upstream-Name: shim

Upstream-Contact: Matthew Garrett <mjg@redhat.com>

Source: <https://github.com/mjg59/shim.git>

Files: *

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